

# **JAMAN SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



## **MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)**

**2026-2029**

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

**PREPARED BY:**

**MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)**

**NOVEMBER 2025**

## FOREWORD

The inception of democratic governance in Ghana in 1992 has seen the nation preparing different development policy frameworks to guide the Local Assemblies to prepare comprehensive development plans that meet the demands of the masses in the country. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) of Ghana, since 1992, has prepared various Medium-Term Development Policy Frameworks such as Ghana Vision 2020, The First Step (1996-2000), Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005), Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006-2009), Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I& II (GSGDA I&II), 2010-2017, and Agenda For Jobs I & II (2018-2025). All these development policy frameworks have an inbuilt strategy to allow popular participation through public hearings, community needs assessments, general assembly meetings to approve plans, and many other strategies that deepen a bottom-up approach in planning in Ghana.

Also, the advent of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925), placed development plans at the center of sustainable development and a gateway to livelihood empowerment and poverty reduction in Ghana. According to the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232), Development Plans must be initiated and prepared in line with the National Development Policy Framework issued by NDPC so that the country will have a uniform development path. Jaman South Municipal Assembly, pursuant to this, prepared the 2026-2029 MTDP with recourse to the guidelines issued by the NDPC.

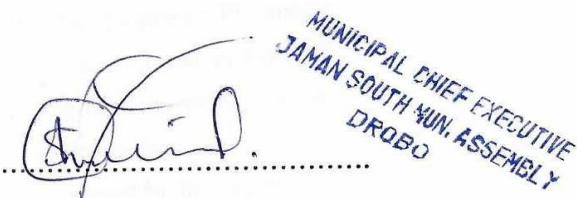
The MTDP of Jaman South Municipality focuses on four main development dimensions. These are Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, and Governance and Institutional Development. These development dimensions addressed the core development issues identified by the people through needs assessment. The “*Economic Development*” addresses agricultural issues, IGF mobilization, and Local Economic Development. The “*Social Development*” looks at education, health, employment, gender and vulnerability issues, as well as water and sanitation issues. In all, the focus of the 2026-2029 MTDP of the Municipality hinges on addressing the fundamental development issues of the Municipality, which were identified through needs assessment and prioritization exercises. It is believed that the successful implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP of Jaman South Municipality will bring

holistic development in the Municipality. Besides meeting basic social, economic and environmental needs of the Municipality, the output of the plan can be found in the domain of the National Development Policy Framework and also meets Regional and Global development commitments such as the SDGs and the National Long-Term Development Plan.

The 2026-2029 MTDP was prepared in consultation with all the Key stakeholders. The planning process was guarded by the National Development Planning Commission through various capacity building workshops, the supply of materials and other resources, as well as the issuing of the guidelines for the preparation of the plan. The plan has gone through rigorous assessments and validations and has finally been approved by the General Assembly of the Municipality. This signifies that the focus and direction of the plan have generally been accepted by the people of Jaman South Municipal.

Therefore, the Municipality urges the central government and other development partners to support the implementation of the plan so that we can holistically create the society we wish to see. The 2026-2029 MTDP is the development direction for Jaman South Municipality for the next four years.

Long live Ghana, Long Live Jaman South Municipality!

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'Siata Watara'. To the right of the signature is an official stamp. The stamp is rectangular and contains the text 'MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE' on the top line, 'JAMAN SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY' on the second line, and 'DROBO' on the third line. The signature is written over a dotted line.

**HON. SIATA WATARA**  
**MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE.**

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## **IST OF ACRONYMS**

AU	African Union
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BACCSOD	Bono Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development
CLASS	Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DHD	District Health Directorate
FBOs	Farmer-Based Organizations
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GES	Ghana Education Services
GHS	Ghana Health Services
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPSNP 2	Ghana Production Safety Net Project 2
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
GWL	Ghana Water Limited
JSMA	Jaman South Municipal Assembly
MA	Municipal Assembly
MEHO	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
MLGCRA	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MLNR	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources

MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disability
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMC	School Management Committee
SW/CD	Social Welfare and Community Development
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TAs	Traditional Authorities
WD	Works Department

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jaman South Municipal has a total land area of about 798 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>). It is located between latitudes 7° 35' N and 7°58'N and longitudes 2° 47' W and 2° 78'W. The Municipality shares borders with the Jaman North District in the North, Berekum West District in the South-East, Dormaa Municipal in the South -West and La Cote D'Ivoire in the West

The total population, according to the 2021 PHC, was 109,768 (**53,277** males and **56,491** females). Using the growth rate of 2.1%, the projected population of the municipality for 2025 is 119,384. The proportion of females is 51.5% and that of males is 48.5%. The majority of the working population, about 63.19 %, are engaged in skilled agriculture, 13.10 % in sales and services, and the remaining 23.71% are in other trades.

### *Vision*

The Municipality has a vision to reduce rural and urban poverty and increase the standard of living of the poor through increasing access to quantitative and qualitative socio-economic infrastructure.

### *Mission*

The Municipality exists to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the Municipality, within the context of good governance. In pursuance of this, the Municipality has several objectives which cover education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, roads, energy, water and sanitation, security and job creation.

### *Core values*

The Municipality has the following core values: Quality, Equity, Total development and Good Governance.

### *Processes of preparing the 2026-2029 MTDP*

The planning process began with a performance review, where the 2022-2025 MTDP was assessed to measure the implementation status and identification of development gaps, which served as inputs into the 2026-2029 MTDP. This exercise was done by all the Heads of Departments,

Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments, and other State Agencies.

Afterward, situational analysis was done, whereby the community members were contacted through the administration of questionnaires and organization of community forums to assess their development needs. The output of the needs assessment and the data collection exercise was used to update the profile of the Municipality. After the performance review and updating of the municipal profile, Municipal development issues were generated. Prioritization of these tall lists of development issues was done because of the scarcity of resources to address all the issues identified.

After prioritization, goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated to solve the prioritized development issues. At this stage, all the key stakeholders met to deliberate on possible courses of action to address the issues identified. The MPCU, after that, prepared the Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plans in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029) so that the development of the Municipality will be in line with the national development path. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements were prepared to ensure that all the key stakeholders take part in the implementation of the programmes and projects in the development plan.

### ***Participation of key stakeholders***

The Medium-Term Development Plan enjoyed broader participation from various sectors such as; Community members, Honorable Assembly Members, Staff of RPCU of RCC, NDPC, Traditional Authorities, State Agencies, Women's group, Media, Non-Governmental Organization and other development partners.

### ***Formation of Plan Preparation Team***

On 24<sup>th</sup> July 2025, a Ten-Member Committee was formed during MPCU meeting to spearhead the preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the committee was to prepare a budget for the plan, collect data from communities and key stakeholders, analyze the data, compile a draft plan, and organize all the necessary meetings for discussions and approval of the plan. Four months were given to the committee to complete the exercise.

The Committee comprises of the following :

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Mr. Malik Yahaha (head of SW/CD)       | Chairman  |
| 2. Pln. Atta Kwaku (DPO)                  | Secretary |
| 3. Pln. Stephen Kaba (Physical Pln. Off.) | Member    |
| 4. Frimpong Christopher (MEHO)            | Member    |
| 5. Lawrence Afedo (Budget Officer)        | Member    |
| 6. Baah Osei Dickson (Statistics)         | Member    |
| 7. Osei Kwame James (Health Directorate)  | Member    |
| 8. Boachie-Boadu Ransford (Agric)         | Member    |
| 9. Ambrose Asa Sakyi (Police)             | Member    |
| 10. Baah Danso Michae (ADPO)              | Member    |

### ***Development Programmes***

The plan was prepared with development direction from the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). The focus of the plan was to ensure job creation, infrastructural development, and revenue mobilization through active implementation of programmes and activities focused on education, health, agriculture, fiscal policy management, water and sanitation, employment generation, energy, security, roads, while maintaining intergenerational equity.

In view of this, activities were formulated based on the following programmes:

- 1. Revenue Mobilization Management:** ensuring improvement in fiscal performance and management
- 2. Trade, Industry and Industrial Development:** Ensuring convenient access to market centers by local traders
- 3. Agricultural Development:** ensuring improvement in food and livestock production
- 4. Local Economic Development:** job creation and tourism development
- 5. Social Services Delivery:** Education Management, Health Services, Employment creation, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Environmental Health and Sanitation service

**6. Environmental Management:** Natural Resource Management and Climate Change

**7. Infrastructure delivery and management:** Urban Roads and Transport Services, Infrastructure Development, Physical and Spatial Planning, Disaster Prevention and management

**8. Management and Administration:** General Management, Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation and security arrangements.

***Indicative budget***

Effective implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP will need an indicative budget of **Two Hundred and Seventy Million, Eight Hundred and Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHc 270,805,000.00)**. However, the expected cash inflow is **GHc 145,992,797.42**. The financial gap is **GHc 124,812,202.58**.

To bridge this gap, the Municipal Assembly has the following strategies.

- I. Strengthening of IGF mobilization through mass education and resourcing the Revenue Mobilization unit with the needed logistics.
- II. Exploring to identify new ratable items and increase the tax base to cover artisans, petty traders, property rates, and all sorts of income-generating activities.
- III. Proper financial management measures will be implemented to protect the limited resources for development.
- IV. Public Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement will be made to help with project implementation.
- V. Organization of durbars for an appeal for funds, where those in the diaspora, philanthropists, Business groups, organizations, and individuals will be invited to contribute towards development
- VI. Writing of Proposals to appropriate institutions, NGOs, Banks, Donor agencies, and international organizations to solicit funds.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **BACKGROUND OF JAMAN SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter highlights the vision, mission, and location of the Jaman South Municipal Assembly. It also describes the functions of the Assembly as prescribed in the 1992 Constitution and backed by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The organizational structure of the Assembly is also included in this Chapter to help stakeholders appreciate the various Units and Departments of the Assembly as well as the channel of communication.

#### **1.2 VISION**

To reduce rural and urban poverty and increase the standard of living of the poor through increasing access to quantitative and qualitative socio-economic infrastructure.

#### **1.3 MISSION STATEMENT**

The Jaman South Municipal Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the municipality, within the context of good governance.

#### **1.4 FUNCTIONS**

The Jaman South Municipal Assembly, like all the other MMDAs, derives its functions from section 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana as well as section 10 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). Per the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative, and executive functions. Therefore, the assembly shall:

- (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Region Coordinating Council.
  - i. Development Plans of the District to the National Development Planning Commission for approval, and
  - ii. The budget of the Municipality is related to the approved plans submitted to the Minister of Finance for approval.

- (b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
- (c) Promote and support productive activity and Social Development in the Municipality.
- (d) Initiate Programmes for the Development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality.
- (e) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
- (f) Be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.
- (g) Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.
- (h) Guide, encourage, and support sub-district Local Government bodies, Public Agencies, and Local Community to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans.
- (i) Initiate and encourage joint participation with other people or bodies to execute approved development plans.
- (j) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the Local District and the National Economy.
- (k) Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

### **1.5 MANDATE OF THE ASSEMBLY**

The Municipal Assembly is the central point of development at the local level. The Municipal Assembly was established to facilitate the implementation of Ghana's decentralization process and therefore has the mandate to initiate, implement, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate all development projects as well as collect revenues and taxes from workers within its boundary.

Under the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Jaman South District Assembly, established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1777 of 2004, gained Municipal Status in the year 2018 with LI 2269. The Municipality is the highest political-administrative and planning authority at the district level and with the sole responsibility of governing and developing the entire Municipality. Under

the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions, which empower it to discharge its socio-economic development mandate to the people.

## **1.6 CORE VALUES**

The Municipality has the following core values; Quality, Equity, total development and good governance.

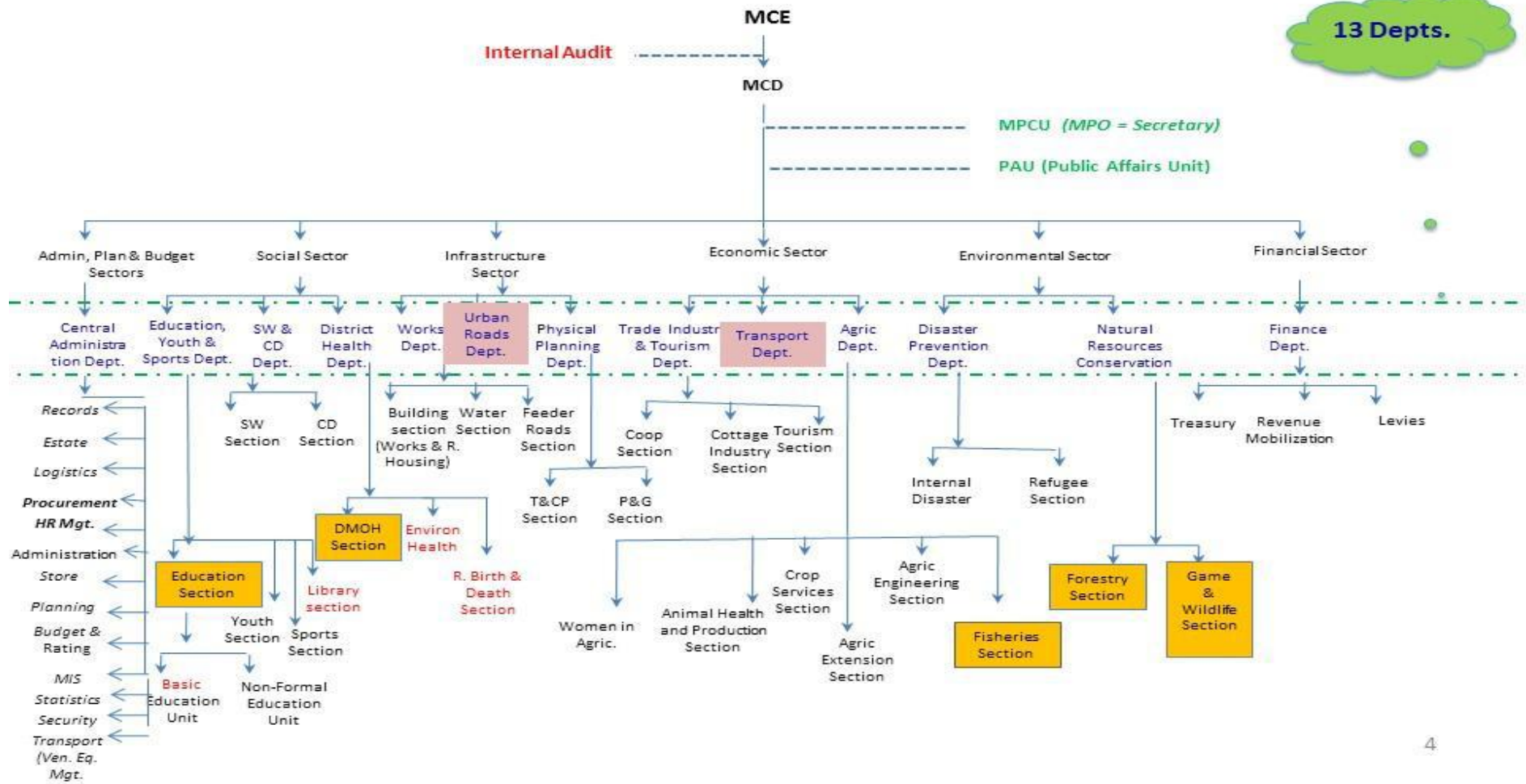
## **1.7 ORGANOGRAM OF THE ASSEMBLY**

The political and administrative wing of the assembly is headed by the Chief Municipal Executive (MCE). In his absence, the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD), who has oversight responsibility for all other decentralized departments and agencies in the Municipality, steers the affairs of the MA. All the decentralized departments and units under the MA report to the MCE through the MCD.

Concerning the amended Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936), the highest decision-making body of the organization is the General Assembly. This is made up of the Presiding Member (PM), the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), both Elected and Appointed Assembly Persons, the Member of Parliament for the Constituency, and the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) as the Secretary.

Next in the hierarchy of the General Assembly is the office of the Municipal Chief Executive. The Municipal Coordinating Director is next to the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE). The chain of command then flows from the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) to all Departmental Heads at a parallel level, followed by their respective Unit Heads. Figure 1.1 shows the Organogram of the Assembly.

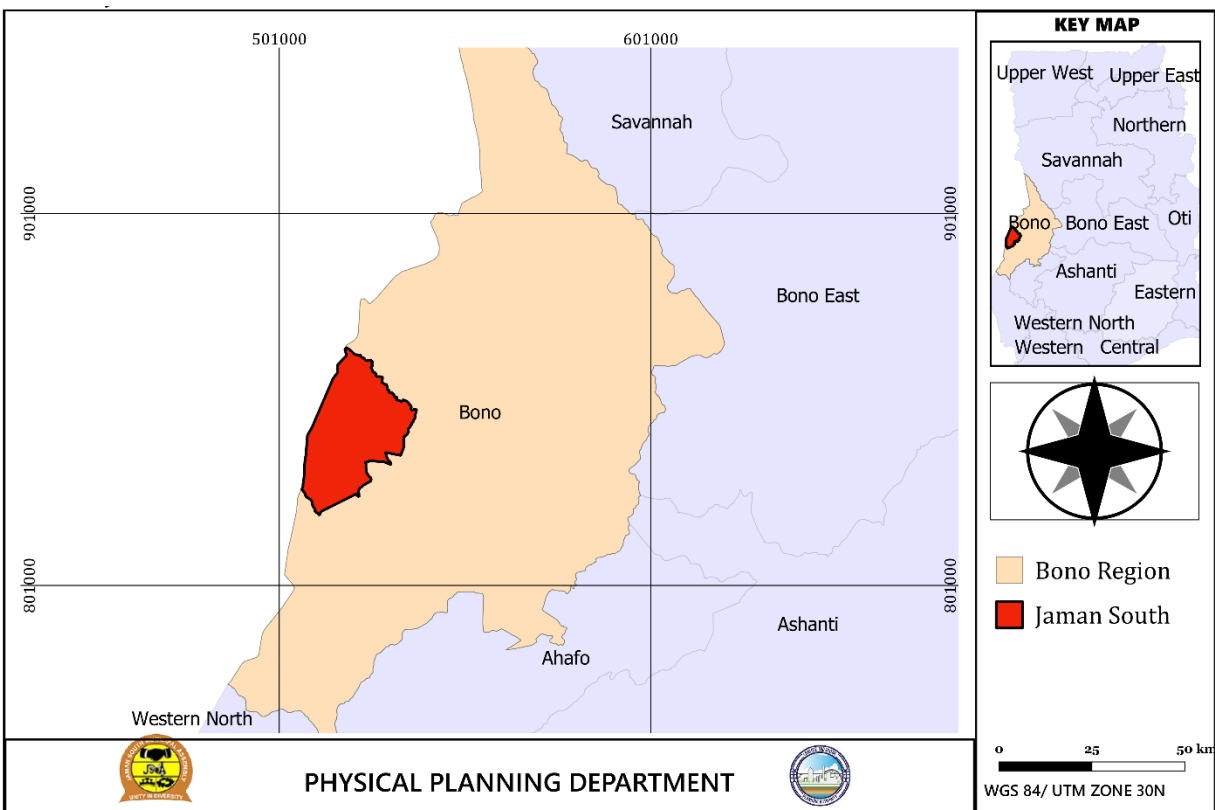
Figure 1.1 The Organogram of Jaman South Municipal Assembly



## 1.8 LOCATION OF JAMAN SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

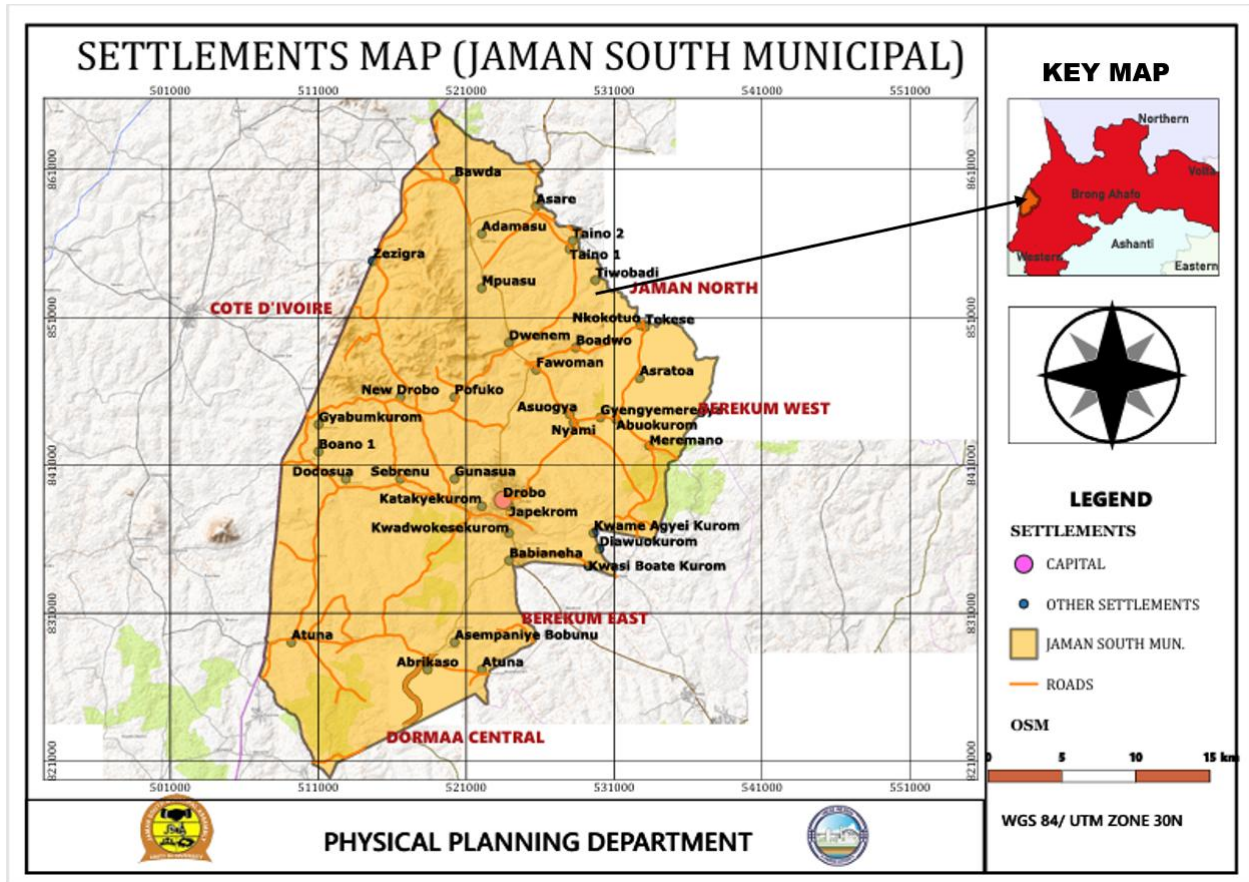
The Municipality has a total land area of about 798 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>). It is located between latitudes 7° 35' N and 7°58'N and longitudes 2° 47' W and 2° 78'W. The Municipality shares borders with the Jaman North District in the North, Berekum West District in the South-East, Dormaa Municipal in the South -West and La Cote D'Ivoire in the West. Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show the Map of Jaman South Municipality in the Regional Context and the Municipal Map, respectively. The Municipality has Drobo to be the capital town.

**Figure 1.2 The Map of Jaman South Municipality in the Regional Context**



Source: JSMA Planning Unit, 2025

Figure 1.3 The Map of Jaman South Municipality.



Source: JSMA Planning Unit, 2025

### 1.9 STRUCTURE OF THE 2026-2029 MTDP

The plan is made up of eight chapters. The first chapter (Chapter One) discusses the background of the Assembly, vision, mission, functions, and core values. The chapter highlights the locations of the assembly as well as the structure of the Assembly. Chapter Two looks at the existing situation of the Assembly, which covers the performance review and updating of the Municipal Profile. The performance review of the 2022-2025 MTDP was done in this chapter to measure the implementation status and identification of development gaps, which served as inputs into the 2026-2029 MTDP.

The Third Chapter (Chapter Three) prioritized the tall lists of development issues identified from the performance review, as well as the updating of the profile with data from communities and the institutions. This was necessary because of the scarcity of resources to address all the issues

identified. Chapter Four looks at the formulation of goals, objectives and strategies to address all the prioritized issues. The goals and objectives give clear directions and an approach to solving the development issues identified. The Fifth Chapter (Chapter Five) talks about the Composite Development Programmes. These programmes were formulated based on the strategies for addressing the development issues.

Chapter Six looks at the Annual Action Plans. The Composite Development Programmes are broad and cannot be implemented in a single year. Therefore, the sixth chapter breaks the composite programmes into four-year action plans for easy implementation. Chapter Seven looks at the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements. This was prepared to ensure that all the key stakeholders take part in the implementation of the programmes and projects in the development plan. The last Chapter (Chapter Eight) discusses the communication strategy. This chapter looks at the processes of information dissemination to key stakeholders during plan implementation and how feedback from citizens and development partners can be utilized to shape the development path of the Municipality.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The concept of development planning involves the preparation and implementation of development plans backed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Plans are prepared based on development gaps identified from reviewing the performance of the previous plan, as well as updating the profile of the Assembly. This chapter talks about the performance of the Municipality in terms of the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP and presents results on the undated profile of the Municipality. The chapter concludes by briefing readers about the list of development issues that need attention in the 2026-2029 MTDP.

#### **2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

This section captures the performance review of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan which was prepared and implemented under the Agenda For Jobs II (2022-2025). The review was undertaken by the MPCU together with key stakeholders comprising heads of department, Assembly Members, Area Council Executives, Representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Farmer-Based Organizations, Traditional Councils, and private sector organizations in the Jaman South Municipality. Development targets set at the beginning of the plan period underscored the review exercise.

The performance review was based on the outcome or impact indicators, but not the input and output indicators. Under each development dimension of the development policy framework, the review was done by measuring performance against the target, and the results were summarized in Table 1.1

**Table 2.1 Performance Review**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage Change in IGF Mobilization	-12.58%	10%	2025	3.75%	Difficulty in collecting building permits due to land and traditional disputes.
Economic Development	Total Output in Agricultural Production	1. Maize= 12500 2. Rice (Milled)= 1160 3. Cassava= 83,440 4. Yam= 42,630 5. Cocoyam =14,112 6. Plantain =10,023 7. Cashew Nut= 9,950	1. Maize= 180,000 2. Rice = 2,000 3. Cassava= 20,000 4. Yam= 100,000 5. Plantain= 65,000 6. Cocoyam= 20,000 7. Cashew= 20,000	2025	1. Maize= 12645.59 2. Rice= 1489.17 3. Cassava= 112,477.75 4. Yam= 28, 968.88 5. Cocoyam= 13,949.81 6. Plantain= 15, 671.88 7. Cashew= 13,465	Sensitization of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on food and cash crop production, coupled with the distribution of inputs, helped in achieving some of the targets
Economic Development	Total output in livestock rearing	Cattle= 4,436 Sheep= 27,908 Goat= 24,829 Pig= 4,733 Poultry= 349,840	5,000 50,000 40,000 10,000 500,000	2025	Cattle= 3512 Sheep= 46878 Goat= 55723 Pig= 2150 Poultry= 409,625	Pest and disease control on crops and livestock, as well as livestock census and registration, contributed to the performance of this indicator
Economic Development	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	85%	90%	2025	90.7%	Youth and Women in Agriculture Programme is effective in the municipality

Economic Development	Farmer Extension Officer Ration	1:8932	1:5000	2025	1:3,550	There is still the problem of inadequate Agric. Extension Officers
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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	Proportion of functional health facilities. i. CHPS Compound ii. Clinic iii. Health Center iv. Polyclinic v. Hospital	CHPS Compound =83% Clinic = 100% Health Center = 100% Polyclinic =None Hospital = 100%	CHPS=100% Clinic=100% Health Center=100% Hospital=100%	2025	CHPS=100% Clinic=N/A Health Center=100% Hospital= 100%	Operationalization of Networks of practice and furnishing of completed Health facilities were pivotal in the performance of this indicator.
Social Development	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	2/100,000	0	2025	5/100,000	Poor road network and late referral of maternal cases were key factors.
Social Development	Malaria case fatality (Institutional) i. District total ii. Under five years iii. Women between 15-49	District=0 Under 5 yrs = 0 Women between 15-49 years= 0	District=0 Under 5 yrs = 0 Women between 15-49 years= 0	2025	District=0 Under 5 yrs = 0 Women between 15-49 years= 0	Intensified public sensitization on malaria prevention and prompt malaria case management was a reason for this success
Social Development	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional) i. Wasting ii. Underweight iii. Stunting iv. Overweight	Wasting= 0% Underweight= 0.1% Stunting = 0% Overweight = 0%	Wasting= 0% Underweight= 0% Stunting = 0% Overweight = 0%	2025	Wasting= N/A Underweight= 0.8% Stunting = 0.6% Overweight = N/A	Limited coverage of health facilities led to not achieving the targets

Social Development	Percentage of communities educated on substance abuse	80%	95%	2025	70%	Outreach programmes and mass education exercises by the department of SW/CD are yielding results
Social Development	Proportion of the population who have tested positive for COVID-19	0.081%	0%	2025	0%	Health education and TB/COVID-19 Bidirectional screening and testing were emphasized
Social Development	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	1.2%	0.5%	2025	1.4%	Stigmatization, inadequate funds, and an increase in doubt about the existence of the disease by many people are not helping the achievement of the targets.
Social Development	Proportion of population with a valid NHIS card i. Total ii. Indigents iii. Informal iv. Aged v. Under 18years vi. Pregnant Women	Total = 71.98% Indigents = 13.18% Informal = 34.21% Aged = 3.7% Under 18 years = 41.57% Pregnant women = 1.98%	Total = 95% Indigents = 14% Informal = 35% Aged = 3.5% Under 18 years = 43% Pregnant women = 2%	2025	Total = 95.63% Indigents = 21.68% Informal = 22.20% Aged = 3.05% Under 18 years = 48.62% Pregnant women = 1.85%	Special registration exercise, Mobile renewals, Community durbars, and stakeholders' meetings as well as House-to-house registration were key exercises that helped the indicator.
Social Development	Percentage of schools benefitting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme	37%	50%	2025	45%	The programme is limited in the Municipality

Social Development	Net Enrolment Ratio 1) Kindergarten (KG) 2) Primary 3) JHS	K. G = 98% Primary = 96% JHS = 81%	K. G = 100% Primary = 100% JHS = 95%	2025	K. G = 98% Primary = 96% JHS = 97%	Formation and training of SMC on School management, School Feeding Programme as well as My first day at school were very key.
Social Development	Pass Rate i. JHS ii. SHS	JHS = 98% SHS= 94.5%	JHS = 100% SHS= 99%	2025	JHS = 93% SHS= 96%	The Education Directorate, in collaboration with the Assembly, organized a Common Mock for all candidates
Social Development	Completion rate i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	KG=100% Primary = 100% JHS = 98% SHS= 91%	KG=100% Primary = 100% JHS = 100% SHS= 100%	2025	KG=98% Primary = 96% JHS = 89% SHS= 91%	Guidance and counselling must be strengthened at all levels.
Social Development	Gender Parity Index i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS iv. SHS	K. G = 1.01 Primary = 1.01 JHS = 1.0 SHS = 0.96	K. G = 1.0 Primary = 1.0 JHS = 1.0 SHS = 1.0	2025	K. G = 1.02 Primary = 0.86 JHS = 0.98 SHS = 1.15	Community engagement, Girls in ICT, Menstrual hygiene week and School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) helped the success of this indicator.
Social Development	Percentage of pupils having access to seating places	60%	90%	2025	69.62%	Inadequate funds and untimely release of funds to implement planned activity.
Social Development	Percentage of schools with drinking water	23%	80%	2025	56%	Water and sanitation must be prioritized in schools

Social Development	Percentage of schools with toilet facilities	46%	80%	2025	70%	Water and sanitation must be prioritized in schools
Social Development	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural	District = 88% Urban = 82% Rural = 45%	District = 95% Urban = 95% Rural = 75%	2025	District = 89.90% Urban = 84.08% Rural = 47.40%	Drilling and mechanization of boreholes and the Monthly Water Quality Test Programme were implemented by AQUAYA and KUNST were key factors
Social Development	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural	District = 70.5% Urban = 63% Rural = 27%	District = 90% Urban = 80% Rural = 60%	2025	District = 75.92% Urban = 77.05% Rural = 70.56%	Education on the construction of household latrines and Solid waste management took place within the period.
Social Development	Percentage increase in Household toilets	6.45%	20%	2025	18.25%	Education on the construction of household latrines and Solid waste management took place within the period.
Social Development	Recorded cases of child abuse i. Child trafficking, ii. Child labour, iii. Sexual abuse, iv. Emotional abuse v. Neglect.	Child trafficking=0 Child labour=0 Sexual abuse=0 Emotional abuse=0 Neglect=1 Early marriage=0	Child trafficking=0 Child labour=0 Sexual abuse=0 Emotional abuse=0 Neglect=0 Early marriage=0	2025	Child trafficking=7 Child labour=12 Sexual abuse=2 Emotional abuse=1 Neglect=0 Early marriage=0	Lack of Integrated Social Services (ISS) Programme in the Municipality.

	vi. Early marriage vii. Female genital mutilation viii. Family-child separation	Female genital mutilation=0 Family-child separation=6	Female genital mutilation=0 Family-child separation=0		Female genital mutilation=0 Family-child separation=3	
Social Development	Proportion of approved Gender Based Violence interventions implemented	86%	100%	2025	100%	Community engagement and stakeholders meeting
Social Development	Percentage of PLWDs benefitting from support	28.86%	80%	2025	42%	Lack of Integrated Social Services (ISS) Programme in the Municipality.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition i. Total ii. Urban iii. Feeder	Total= 45% Urban= 21% Feeder = 33%	Total= 70% Urban= 68% Feeder = 60%	2025	Total= 39% Urban= 21% Feeder = 51%	All ongoing urban roads have been halted for a long time
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities covered by electricity. i. District ii. Rural iii. Urban	District = 88.3% Rural = 70% Urban = 100%	District = 97% Rural = 82% Urban =100%	2025	District = 93% Rural = 84% Urban = 100%	Rural Electrification Project was pivotal in the performance of the indicator
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of Planned climate change activities implemented	82.5%	95%	2025	90%	GPSNP 2 supported the Assembly in implementing several climate change activities such as tree

						planting on communal degraded lands
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities with access to telecommunications services	70%	95%	2025	80%	The Assembly has liaised with network providers to expand accessibility. Several feasibility studies have taken place, and installations are ongoing

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of sub-structures actively functioning	12%	100%	2025	25%	Inadequate equipment and logistics at the substructures
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Reported cases of crime i. Rape ii. Armed robbery iii. Defilement iv. Murder v. Drug trafficking vi. Peddling vii. Drug abuse viii. Domestic violence	Rape=0 Armed robbery=0 Defilement=0 Murder =2 Drug trafficking=0 Peddling=0 Drug abuse =0 Domestic violence=0	Rape=0 Armed robbery=0 Defilement=0 Murder =0 Drug trafficking=0 Peddling=0 Drug abuse =0 Domestic violence=0	2025	Rape=0 Armed robbery=1 Defilement=0 Murder =5 Drug trafficking=0 Peddling=0 Drug abuse =0 Domestic violence=0	Intensive patrol and community engagement were carried out in Drobo and its environs.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Status of Implementation of General Assembly Meetings' Decisions	90% of decisions implemented	100%	2025	100% of decisions implemented	General Assembly decisions reflect the collective needs of the people in the municipality.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Police Citizen Ration	1:1,546	1:800	2025	1: 1,829	Inadequate personnel is a major problem in the Municipality
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Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Emergency Planning and Response	Number of communities affected by the disaster. i. Bushfire ii. Floods iii. Wind/Rainstorm	Bushfire=2 Floods =0 Wind/Rainstorm=8	Bushfire=0 Floods =0 Wind/Rainstorm=10	2025	Bushfire=11 Floods =2 Wind/Rainstorm=44	Inadequate funds, no operational vehicle, and Inadequate relief items are slowing the performance of the indicator

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of the annual action plan implemented	92.86%	100%	2025	94.12%	Untimely release of funds and inadequate funds to implement planned activities
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Proportion of the overall MTDP implemented	84.55%	100%	2025	74.88%	Untimely release of funds and inadequate funds to implement planned activities

### 2.2.1 Financial Performance

This section reviews the performance of the Assembly in terms of mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The review highlights sources of funds, the estimated cost plan, and the amount received as shown in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Financial Performance (2022-2025)**

<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)</b>	<b>Total Amount Received (B)</b>	<b>Variance (C)= (A-B)</b>
GOG	489,161.84	139,917.80	349,244.04
IGF	5,834,768.49	4,152,829.60	1,681,938.89
DACF	9,487,027.60	3,940,909.53	5,546,118.07
DACF-RFG	6,813,697.07	2,945,093.65	3,868,603.42
MP's CF	2,130,000.00	1,518,429.28	611,570.72
PWD's CF	1,100,000.00	757,154.63	342,845.37
AIDS	100,000.00	33,969.93	66,030.07
Other Grants (e.g GPSNP 2)	7,884,634.51	756,366.65	7,128,267.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,839,289.51</b>	<b>14,244,671.07</b>	<b>19,594,618.44</b>

Source: Finance Department, June 2025

### Implications for the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

A cursory look at Table 2.2 shows that the Assembly did not achieve the targeted amount for the implementation of the plan on all the dedicated funding sources. However, a total amount of **GHC 14,244,671.07** had been received for the past four years. This disbursement has contributed positively to the development of the Municipality. The amount received has helped the assembly to implement about 75% of the total activities planned in the 2022-2025 MTDP.

There has been some improvement in areas of education, health, sanitation, access to portable water, and security services. For example, as of 2024, 70.56% of the rural population had access to improved sanitation as compared to 27% in 2021. Also, the percentage of schools with toilet facilities increased from 46% in 2021 to 70% in 2024. All these were due to the successful implementation of some interventions, due to the funds received from different sources.

## **Strategies for Revenue Generation**

The performance of the Municipality in the mobilization during the plan period was above average. Though the target was achieved but the Assembly actualized 71.17% of the budgeted amount over the four years. This performance can be attributed to the following strategies.

- i. Monitoring and supervision of revenue units and collectors
- ii. Strengthening of revenue institutions and administration
- iii. Widening revenue collection areas to cover more economic activities.
- iv. Training of Revenue collectors
- v. Intensifying public education on revenue mobilization
- vi. Use of the Revenue Task Force for mop-up exercise
- vii. Following legal procedures to engage with tax defaulters

## **2.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND DIAGNOSIS**

This section of the plan describes the profile of the Municipality in terms of Physical and Natural Environment, Economic characteristics, Demographic characteristics, Social Services and many others. The updating of the profile helped to unravel the current development needs of the Municipality, which were further harmonized with the development gaps from the performance review to get Municipal development issues for 2026-2029

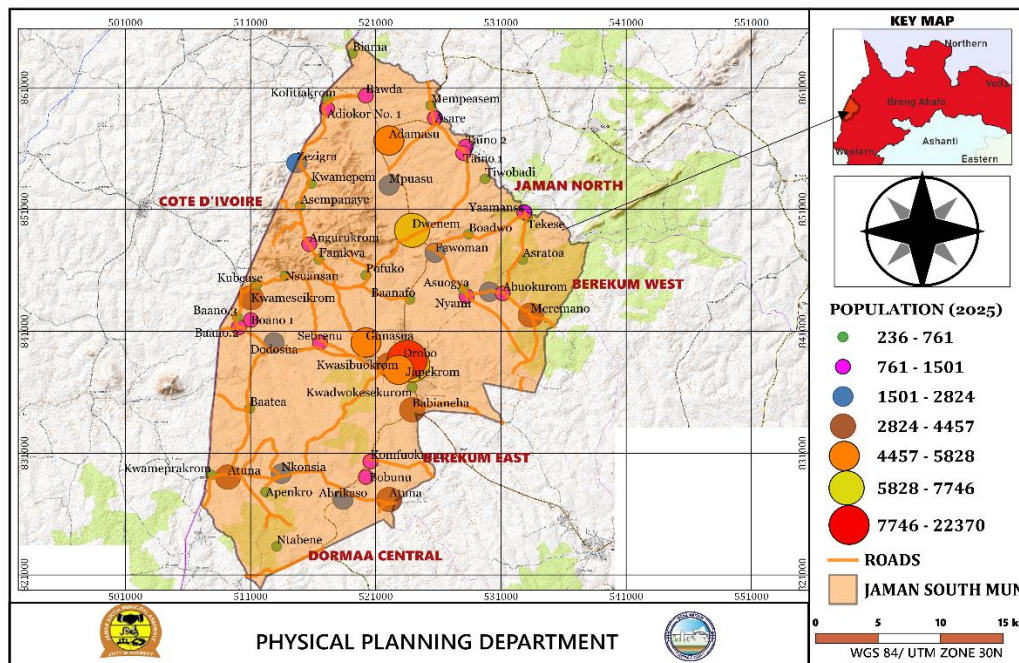
### **2.3.1 Demographic Characteristics**

The demographic characteristics of an area are very useful indicators for socio-economic decision-making at all levels of society. These include the population size, growth rate, the age-sex structure etc.

#### **2.3.1.1 Population Size and Growth Rate**

The total population of the Jaman South Municipality was 109,768 (53,277 males and 56,491 females) according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. However, the projected population of the municipality for 2025 is 122,015 based on an annual growth rate of 2.1%. The proportion of females is 51.5% and that of males is 48.5%. Figure 2.1 is a map showing the spatial distribution of the population in the Municipality

**Figure 2.1 Spatial distribution of Population, 2025**



According to Figure 2.1, Drobo, Japekrom and Dwenen are the leading communities with high population.

### 2.3.1.2 Age and Sex Composition

It is important to know the age distribution of the municipality so that interventions can be tailored to meet the various age groups. The age distribution is shown in Table 2.3 below.

**Table 2.3 Age Distribution**

Age bracket	Male	Female	Population
0-4	6778	6511	13289
5-9	6883	6571	13454
10-14	6291	5904	12195
15-19	6078	6099	12177
20-24	5223	5377	10600
25-29	3914	4429	8343
30-34	3656	4006	7662
35-39	3197	3607	6804
40-44	2557	2972	5529
45-49	2142	2432	4574
50-54	1757	2148	3905
55-59	1373	1710	3083
60-64	1259	1532	2791
65 years and older	2169	3193	5362
<b>Total</b>	<b>53277</b>	<b>56491</b>	<b>109768</b>

Source: GSS, 2021

Analysis of data from Table 2.3 shows that 45,586, representing 41.53% of the total population, are between 15-39 years. That shows that the population structure is youthful. Also, 35.5% of the population is below 15 years old. The implication is that the municipality must consider interventions that would serve the interests of children and the youth since they constitute about 77.03% of the total population.

### **2.3.1.3 Population Density**

This helps to measure the number of people in an area. It helps to define the number of people per square kilometer. The municipality has a total population of 122,015 (projected) and a total land area of 798 km<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the population density is 152 km<sup>2</sup>. This signifies that an individual in the municipality is literally occupying a space of 152 km<sup>2</sup>. A higher population density can lead to housing shortages and pressure on social infrastructures.

### **2.3.1.4 Household Characteristics**

The households' population of the Municipality stood at 27,621 as of 2021, and with an average household size of 3.9 compared to the national average of 3.6. This indicates that pressure could be exerted on household income. One reason accounting for this situation is the practice of extended family systems. This practice is more pronounced in rural settings than urban centres.

One source of light for households only 24,618 households are connected to the national grid and therefore use electricity. The remaining use non-electric sources such as Torchlight, Solar lamp, candle, Kerosene lamp etc. This implies, the municipality must expand access to electricity since most of the households do not have access to electricity.

### **2.3.1.5 Religious Composition**

The religious affiliation of the population was looked at, and according to the Ghana Statistical Service (2021), the Municipality is dominated by Christians (84.96%). Table 2.4 gives details of the religious composition in the Municipality

**Table 2.4 Religious Composition**

<b>RELIGIOUS GROUP</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Christian	93052	84.96
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc.)	29758	27.17
Catholic	26937	24.59
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	29499	26.93

Other Christian	6858	6.26
Islam	11403	10.41
Traditionalist	190	0.17
No Religion	3568	3.26
Other Religion	1314	1.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109527</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: GSS, 2021

### 2.3.1.6 Occupation Distribution

According to the 2021 PHC, the economically active population of the Municipality was 64.53%. Out of the economically active population, about 87.6% are employed and 12.4% are unemployed. The various occupations of these 87.6% of the economically active population are shown in Table 2.5

**Table 2.5 Occupational Distribution**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Managers	0.27
Professionals	7.86
Technicians and associate professionals	0.67
Clerical support workers	0.97
Service and sales workers	13.10
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	63.19
Craft and related trades workers	9.10
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.81
Elementary occupation workers	2.01

Source: GSS, 2021

According to Table 2.5, agriculture is the major occupation in the municipality. The Table communicates that 63.19% of the people in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural-related activities. This implies the interventions to boost agriculture in the municipality must be strengthened.

### 2.3.1.7 Dependency Ratio

The 2021 PHC recorded that the total number of persons aged 0 -14 and 65+ years was 44300. However, 65468 people were between 15-64 years. Per these statistics, the age dependency ratio of the Municipality is 67.67. This means there are approximately 68 persons in the dependent age bracket (0-14 years and 65+ years) for every 100 persons in the working age bracket (15-64 years). This appears higher as compared to that of the region (61.3) and the country (60.4).

### 2.3.1.8 Rural-Urban Split

This section looks at the population living in the rural areas as to those living in the urban centers. The output of this will help decision makers with the equitable distribution of resources in the various geographical areas. Table 2.6 highlights rural rural-urban dichotomy of the municipality.

**Table 2.6 Rural-Urban Split**

Geographical Area	Total Population			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Rural	34512	36154	70,666	64.38%
Urban	18765	20337	39,102	35.62%

Source: GSS, 2021

The majority (64.38%) of the people are living in the rural areas, as indicated by Table 2.6. Therefore, the Assembly should concentrate (without neglecting the urban centers) on rural interventions such as adequate provision of social amenities and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

### 2.3.1.9 Ethnicity

The Municipality is predominantly inhabited by the Akan (Bono), who are the indigenes, and constitute 90.28% of the total population. Other migrant ethnic groups include Mole-Dagbani, Guan, Ga-Dangme, Ewes, etc. as seen in Table 2.7. There is ethnic tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the different ethnic groups residing in the Municipality. These attributes provide a congenial environment for development.

**Table 2.7 Ethnicity**

Ethnic Group	Total Population	Percentage
Akan	99102	90.28
Ga-Dangme	148	0.13
Ewe	598	0.54
Guan	119	0.11
Gurma	1353	1.23
Mole-Dagbani	5179	4.72
Grusi	1106	1.01
Mande	542	0.49
Others	565	0.51

Source: GSS, 2021

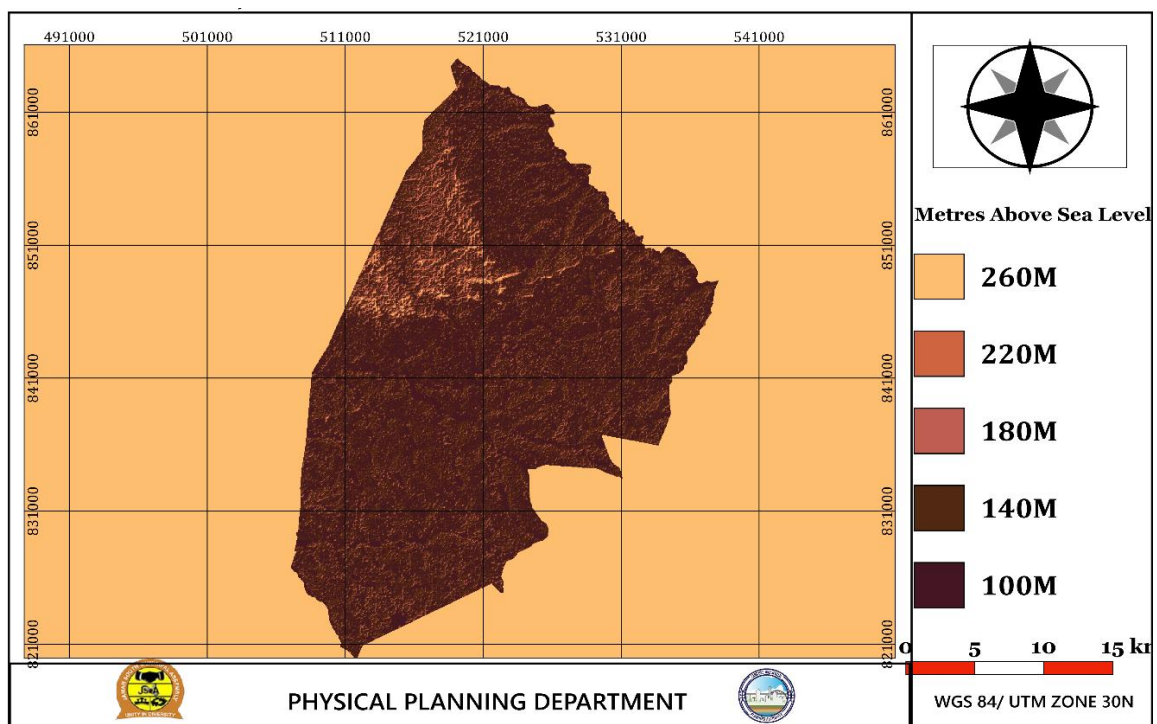
### 2.3.2 Physical Characteristics

This section describes the vegetation, climate, rainfall pattern, topography, and other natural environmental features of the Municipality. These features would help citizens and investors to appreciate the right season and time for some economic activities. Especially farming activities.

#### 2.3.2.1 Topography

The relief of the Municipality is undulating, rising between 150 and 600 meters above sea level. The highest hills are located along Drobo and Bodaa, in the Southern and Northeastern parts of the Municipality. These areas serve as sources of many rivers in the district. The drainage pattern of the Municipality is largely dendritic, which flows in north-east and southern directions. Most of the rivers flow from the northern end of the municipality, with a few of them, including Atuna, Fatati and Ntabene having their sources from southern Berekum and Dormaa Municipalities. The dendritic drainage and the relief system would serve as a very good watershed that can be developed into irrigational facilities for agricultural production in the Municipality. Figure 2.2 shows the relief map of the municipality

**Figure 2.2 Relief map of the Municipality**

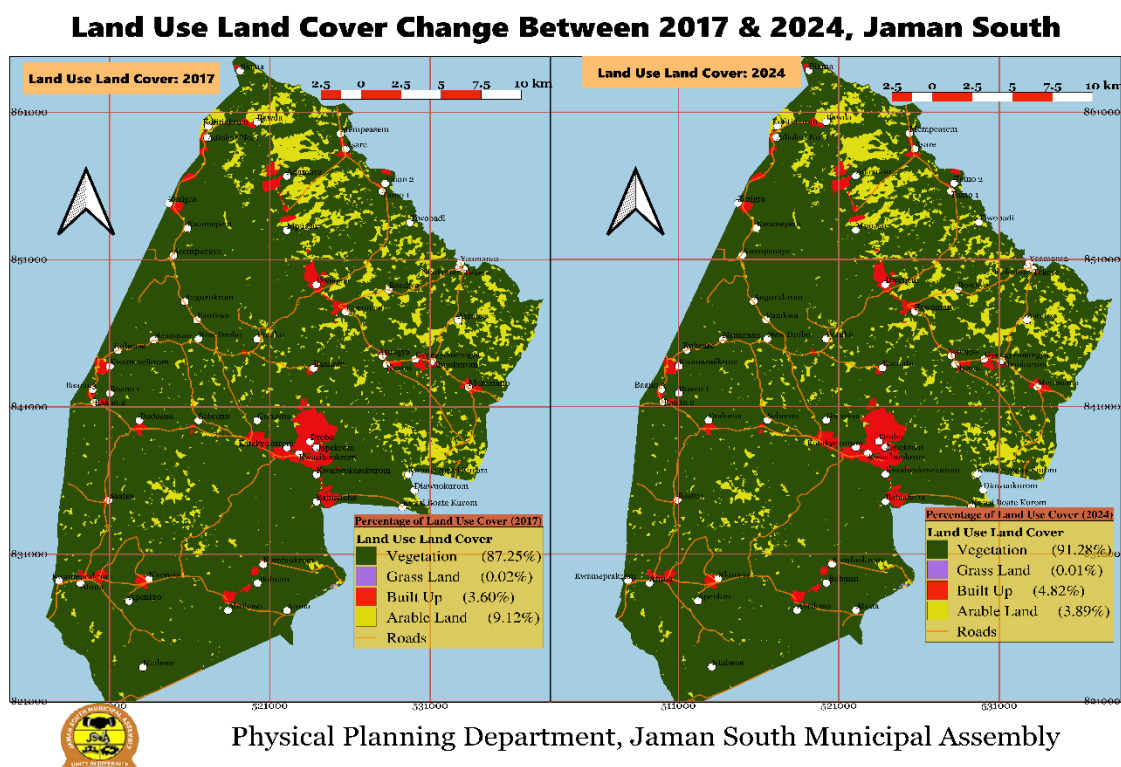


### 2.3.2.2 Vegetation and Climate

There are two major types of vegetation in the Municipality. These are the semi-deciduous forest and savanna woodland. Parts of the original semi-deciduous forest have become a secondary type of vegetation as a result of extensive lumbering and agricultural activities. This secondary type of forest is made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species such as Odum, Wawa and Mahogany. The savanna woodland is located in the northern part of the Municipality where it shares boundaries with the Jaman North Municipal and parts of La Cote D'Ivoire. It is characterized by elephant grass, shrubs and a few scattered trees ranging between 14m to 27m high.

The favourable climate, coupled with the rich vegetation if well managed, would enhance agricultural production to improve the food security of the district. However, the emerging rapid change in the vegetation cover in the area is a potential threat to the vegetation and natural species. Figure 2.3 shows the vegetation map of the Municipality.

**Figure 2.3 Vegetation map of Jaman South Municipality.**



Per Figure 2.3, green areas have increased from 87.25% in 2017 to 91.28% in 2024. This is mainly due to an increase in cash crop farming, such as cashew and cocoa, in the municipality. Which is why arable land left has reduced from 9.12% in 20217 to 3.89% in 2024.

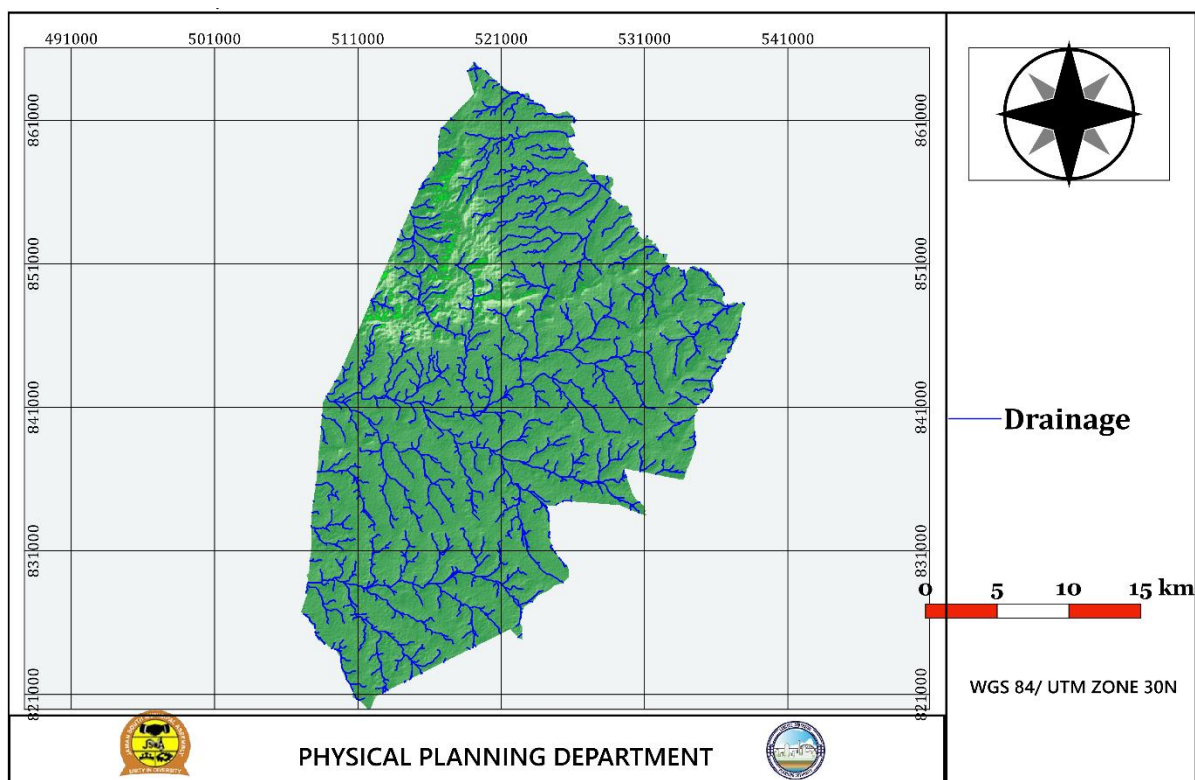
### 2.3.2.3 Weather

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 1,200 -1,780mm with a double rainfall regime pattern. Its major rainy season occurs between April and June while the minor rains set in from September to November. The average annual temperature is about 25°C. The month of August experiences a short dry season, with a prolonged dry period occurring between December and March. Relative humidity is also generally high between 70% and 80% during the rainy season.

### 2.3.2.4 Water Resources

The municipality is blessed with several water resources that could be harnessed to improve agricultural activities such as dry-season farming. The notable rivers in the municipality include Fatati in Babianiha, Atuna, Ntabene, Pru, Papsu (in between Drobo and Japekrom), Tain, and Baa. Figure 2.4 shows the drainage map of the Municipality.

**Figure 2.4 Drainage map of the Municipality**

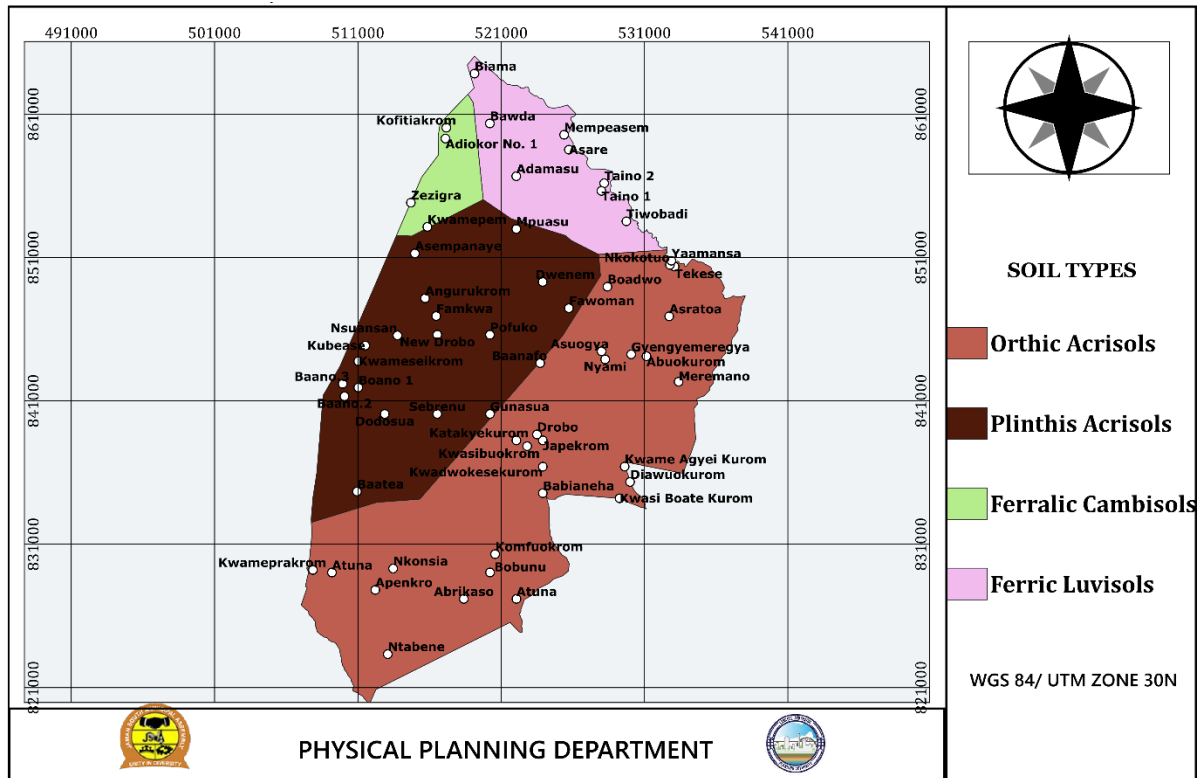


### 2.3.2.5 Soil, Geology and Minerals

The geological features, together with vegetation influence, give rise to two types of Municipal soils. These are the forest Ochrosols and the savanna ochrosols. Substantial clay deposits which could be developed into ceramics can also be found in parts of the Municipality, notably around

the Atuna area. Minerals found in the Municipality include Gold at Yaamiasa, Atuna and Adamsu. Clay deposits have also been reported at Dwenem. Figure 2.5 shows the soil map of the Municipality.

**Figure 2.5 Soil Map of Jaman South Municipality.**



The Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with the Traditional Authority, has not given out any concessions. Despite these mineral deposits in the Municipality, mining activities are yet to be undertaken due to strong resistance from the citizens.

### 2.3.2.6 Impact of human activities on the physical environment

The livelihood of human beings is much dependent on their physical surroundings or environment. Implementation of physical projects to improve the welfare of the citizens in the Municipality also affects the physical landscape of the Municipality. Human activities such as traditional farming, sand mining, illegal chainsaw operation, etc affect the physical environment of the Municipality. Some of the notable impacts of human activities on the environment are frequent land, water and air pollution, land degradation, climate change, loss of biodiversity, frequent bush fires, etc. The Municipal Assembly must have policies to address these issues harmoniously.

### 2.3.3 Economy

The structure of the municipal economy is built around Agriculture. Overall, about 63.80% of households in the Municipality are into agriculture, forestry and fishing-related activities. The remaining households attain their livelihood from the other sectors of the economy such as service, manufacturing, trading, construction etc., as displayed in Table 2.8

**Table 2.8 Population 15 years and older by Industry**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Percentage of the working population</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.80
Manufacturing	4.86
Transportation and storage	2.45
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.54
Service activities	17.67
Construction	2.65
Mining and quarrying	0.01
Real estate activities	0.02

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

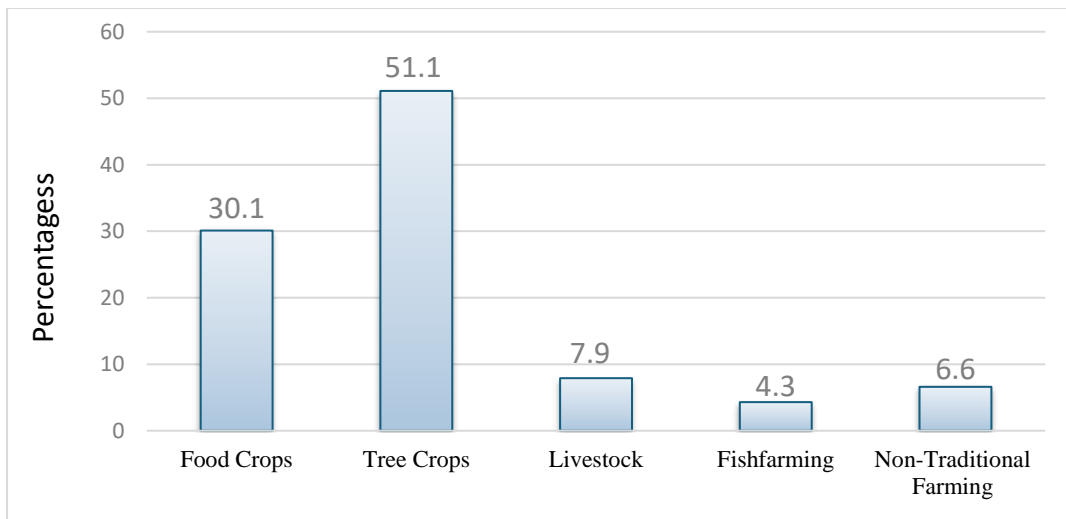
The statistics in Table 2.8 do not include children below 15 years and unemployed persons in the working age bracket. Service, which covers areas like education, water supply, sewerage, waste management, public administration and defense, scientific and technical activities, human health and social work activities etc. is the second industry engaged by the people in the Municipality.

The assembly should form appropriate policies and prioritize the implementation of programmes and projects/activities that will create the enabling environment for these industries to thrive in the next four years. This will boost the local economic development and absorb the teeming youth who are unemployed.

#### 2.3.3.1 Agriculture

The municipality mainly engages in agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Figure 2.6 shows the main agricultural activities that the 63.80% (those who engage in Agriculture) households engage in as their main economic activity.

**Figure 2.6 Types of households' agricultural activities**



Source: Department of Agriculture, JSMA, 2025

Fish farming has the least (only 4.3% of households), which is an indication that limited attention has been given to fish farming activities in the Municipality, especially in the rural areas. This calls for more interventions and efforts to encourage fish production in the Municipality.

- **Major Crops Produced**

The food and vegetable crops, as well as cash crops currently grown in commercial quantities, include Yam, Cassava, chilli-pepper, maize, oil palm, cashew, cocoa and plantain. However, cashew production is the major cash crop produced in the municipality.

### **2.3.3.2 Local Economic Development (LED)**

The Assembly establishes partnerships and joins forces with other actors, such as local businesses and those outside the local economy by pooling resources together to create new jobs and stimulate economic activities. This act is termed LED and has helped in job development as well as providing a platform for "*all hands on deck*" problem-solving for the unemployment issue.

- **Available Resources for Local Economic Development**

The Municipality is blessed with the following to boost local economic development.

Fertile Land for Agriculture, Economic Infrastructures such as market stores/stalls, Market sites, Productive Labour, Tourism sites, financial institutions, Technology, Gold, Sand and

Clay deposits, Streams and Rivers, etc. These resources can be harnessed to boost the local economy.

- **LED Interventions in the Municipality.**

The municipality has implemented the following interventions to boost LED in the Municipality.

- I. Construction of Market infrastructures
- II. Youth and women in agriculture
- III. Skills and jobs training for unemployed youth by BAC
- IV. Youth-Start Programme
- V. Technical training in mushroom farming and fruit processing in Agriculture and Agribusiness to Entrepreneurs (AA2E) programme
- VI. Entrepreneurship training for Ghana Jobs and Skills Project (GJSP) Applicants at an advanced level
- VII. Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (construction of Small Earth Dam)

### **2.3.3.3 Businesses/Private Sector Development**

This section discusses private sector economic activities that contribute to the economic empowerment of the Municipality.

- **Commence and Services**

Commerce in the Municipality is restricted to buying and selling predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second-hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. There are four weekly markets in the Municipality namely; Drobo market (Tuesdays), Kwameaseikrom market (Wednesdays), Zezera market (Thursdays) and Atuna market (Fridays). Besides these weekly markets, there are stores in other town centres where a wide range of goods are sold. However, the Municipality does not have modern market infrastructures at these market centers, except Drobo. The commerce and service sector in the Municipality is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it more vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading.

- **Banking Services**

The commercial activities of the district are supported by financial institutions. These include Ghana Commercial Bank, Drobo Community Bank, and Kaaseman, Nkoraman and Suma

Rural Banks. These Banks offer financial services to boost commerce in the District with GCB offering Visa and ATM services. Apart from the agency of the Nkoraman Rural Bank, which is in Adamsu, all the other banks operate in the Drobo/Japekrom area. Apart from these Banks, two credit unions are also operating in the municipality; these include BACCSOD and Dormaa Area Teachers' Cooperative Credit Union.

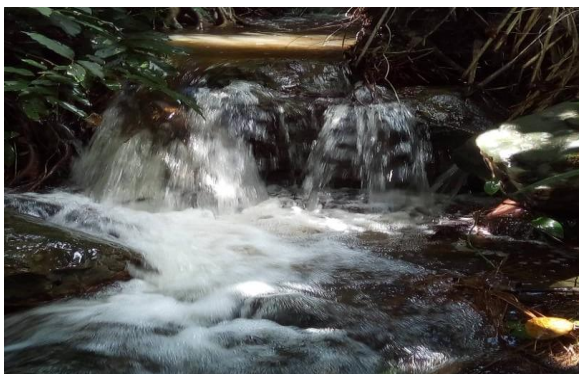
- **Manufacturing Industry**

Close to 5% of the municipality's workforce is engaged by the manufacturing industry. The sector is at a rudimentary stage and lacks modern forms of technological innovation. It is characterized by small-scale vehicle repairs, scrap works, woodworks, handicrafts and the manufacturing of rudimentary/ subsistence farm implements. Therefore, the Municipal level stakeholders need to facilitate the process for the quick establishment of some factories to create employment for youth and enhance better prices of farm produce through value addition.

- **Tourism**

The Municipality is one of the endowed municipalities with tourism potential in Ghana. Nature has created beautiful sites of historic and aesthetic importance. These include - Buodi scarp; rich in gold minerals, a crocodile pond at Mpuasu, water spring at Faaman, underground carving industry at Abuokrom, a waterfall at Tromoase, the pictorial chain mountains at Adamsu, rocky plain at Bodaa, the Ghana-La Cote d'Ivoire border demarcation through Kwamesekrom and Zezera. The strategic location of these, when developed could attract more tourists from both internal and international sources. The pictures below show some of the potential tourist sites in the Municipality.

However, none of these potential tourist sites in the Municipality has been developed to attract public attention and boost the economic fortunes of the Municipality.



Water falls at Tromoase near Agyemankrom

- **List of Companies**

The table below shows a list of companies in the Municipality. These companies are not large-scale but are contributing a lot to Internally Generated Fund and job creation.

**Table 2.9 List of companies in the Municipality**

<b>S/n</b>	<b>Name of Company</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
1	Twumasi Farms	Kwasibuokrom	Mr. Twumasi Ankra	0242185950
2	Ey3 Ewuradze Farms	Jenjemiraja	Pro. Dr. Nana Ansu Daniel	0243887094
3	Jet One Leather Works	Drobo	Jethro Amponsah	0245784373
4	Grand Art	Drobo	Kofi Koosono	0541566021
5	BAS Mushroom Farms	Kwasibuokrom	Mr. Afena Boateng	0245272682
6	Frankine Yeboah Wood Works	Drobo	Frankline Yeboah	0242107670
7	Golding Thought Groundnut	Drobo	Gloria Batir	0544725605
8	Agyei Farms	Babianiha	Kofi Agyei	0547702155

Source: BAC, JSMA, 2025

### **Potential Areas of Investment**

Investment in the following economic activities can boost Local Economic Development and reduce poverty. These are;

- Pig production
- Livestock production
- Cashew fruit and nut processing
- Fish farming
- Tourism
- Cashew Plantation
- Cocoa cultivation
- Support for SMEs
- Mushroom farming
- Beekeeping

### 2.3.3.4 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Performance

The IGF performance of the Municipality during the planned period was encouraging; however, more efforts should be put into sustaining and performance of IGF Mobilization. Table 2.10 indicates the IGF Performance of the Municipality.

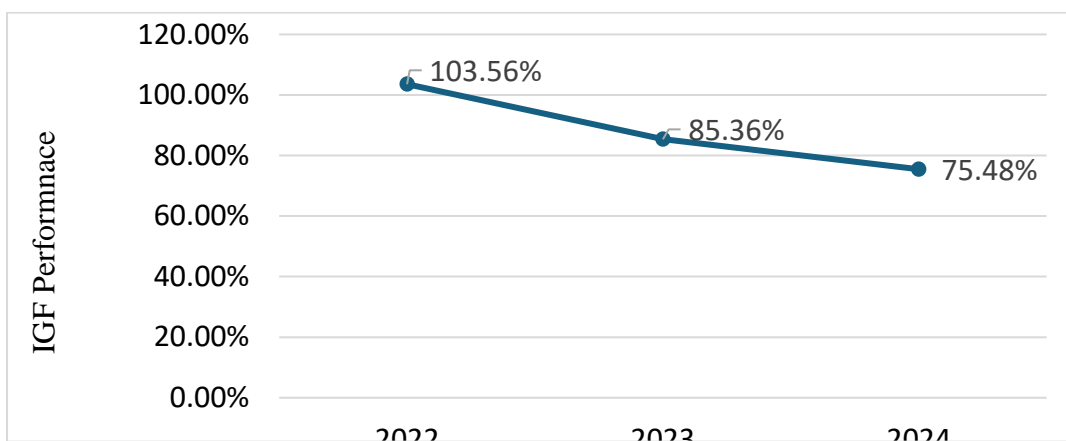
**Table 2.10: IGF Performance.**

Year	Projected IGF	Actuals	% Mobilize
2022	1,145,307.63	1,186,068.24	103.56
2023	1,369,009.93	1,168,531.03	85.36
2024	1,581,167.11	1,193,448.33	75.48

Source: Finance Department, JSMA, 2025

In the year 2022, the Municipality mobilized more than the projected amount (103.56%) that ought to have been collected in the year. However, the subsequent years saw a decline in performance, as seen in Figure 2.7

**Figure 2.7 IGF Performance in Percentages**



Source: Finance Department, JSMA, 2025

- **Challenges of IGF Mobilization**

The downward performance of the Assembly in IGF mobilization could be attributed to the following:

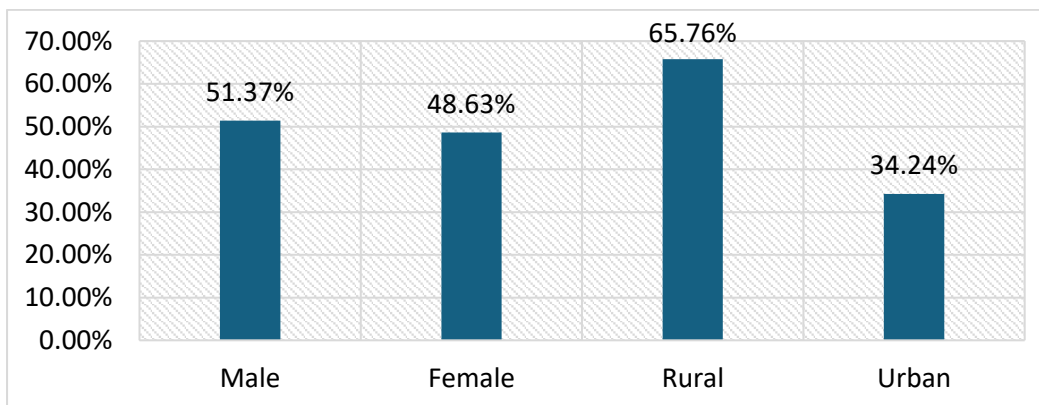
- I. Difficulty in collecting building permits due to land disputes.
- II. The unwillingness of citizens to pay taxes
- III. Revenue collection leakages

### 2.3.3.5 Employment Status

According to the 2021 PHC, the economically active population of the Municipality was 64.53%. Out of the economically active population, about 87.6% are employed and 12.4% are unemployed.

Out of the 87.6% employed, 51.37% are males, while the remaining 48.63% are females. The majority of the employed population are in the rural areas, as seen in Figure 2.8. This underscores the popularity of agricultural related activities in the municipality.

**Figure 2.8 Percentage of the employed population by Gender and Geographical Area**



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

### 2.3.4 Social Services

Social services are deliberate interventions provided by the state with the intention of enhancing the citizenry's general well-being and social welfare. These include education, health delivery as well as water and sanitation provision.

#### 2.3.4.1 Education

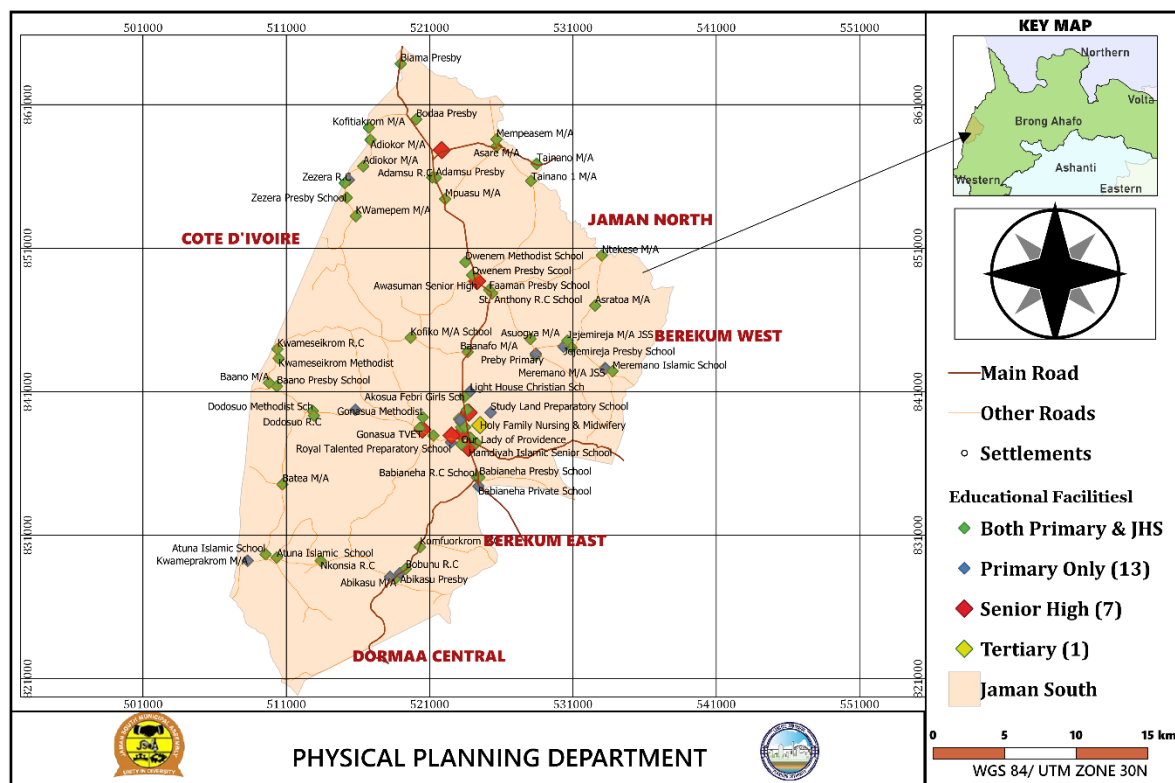
The Jaman South Municipality currently has a total of 272 basic schools (public = 203 and private = 69). This comprises 96 Kindergartens, 96 primary and 80 Junior High Schools (JHS) located in eight educational circuits. The Municipality also has 6 Senior High Schools (3 public and 3 Private). Also, there is one Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the Municipality located at Gonasua. Table 2.11 shows a summary of educational facilities in the Municipality. Figure 2.9 shows the spatial distribution of educational facilities.

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

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	70	26	96
PRIMARY	70	26	96
JHS	63	17	80
SHS	3	3	6
TVET	1		1
TOTAL	207	72	279

Source: GES, Drobo, 2025

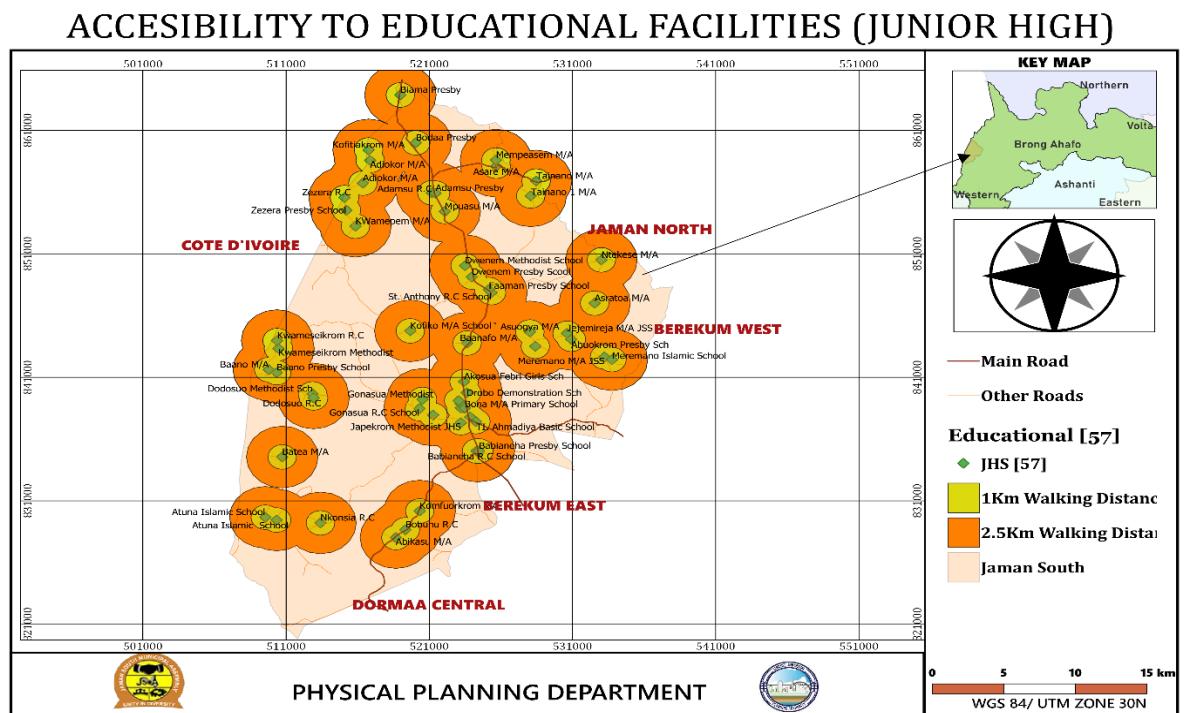
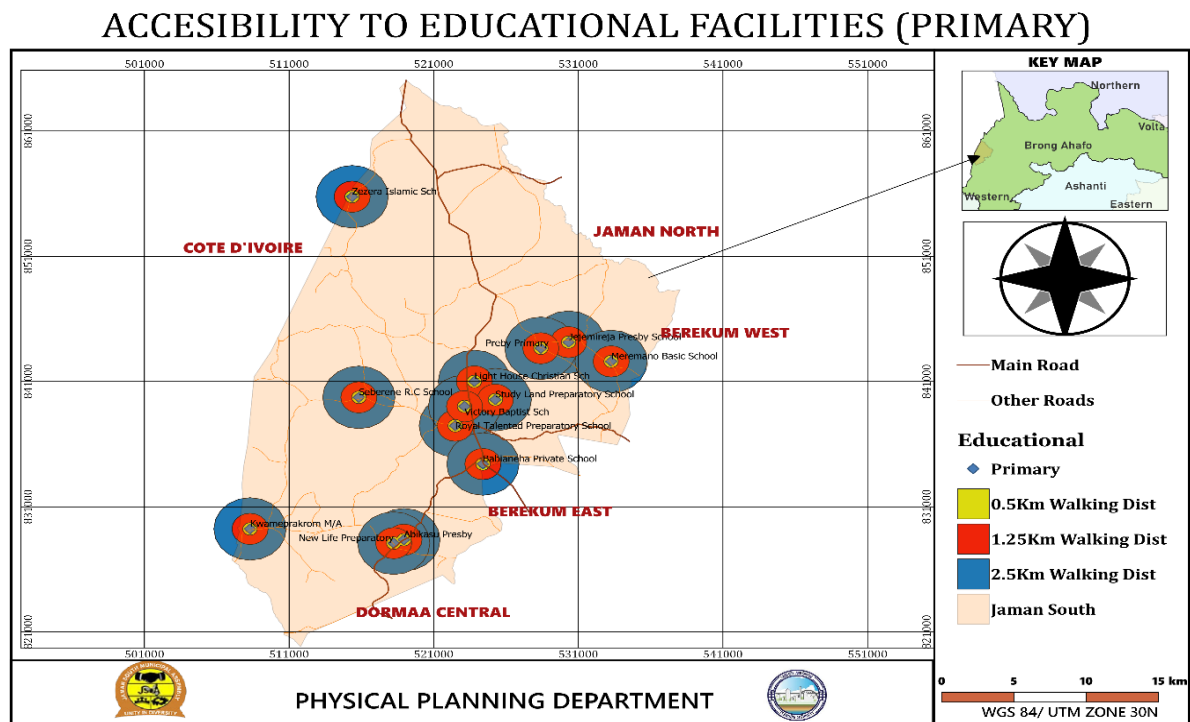
**Figure 2.9 Spatial distribution of educational facilities in the Municipality**



- **Accessibility to educational facilities**

Educational infrastructures are evenly distributed in the municipality. However, some localities are lacking facilities, making their access to education very difficult. Children in these localities walk for a long distance to access educational facilities. Figure 2.10 shows the walking distances to access basic education in the municipality

**Figure 2.10 Accessibility to Primary and JHS School Facilities**



According to the two maps above (Figure 2.10), some children walk for at least 2.5km to access both JHS and primary education. The minimum distance covered for primary is 0.5km and that of JHS is 1km. This shows that more school infrastructures should be constructed for needy communities.

- **School Enrolment**

Table 2.12 shows the trend in enrolment from 2022 to 2025 academic years. Total enrolment at the basic level increased from 23,470 in 2022 to 28,699 in the 2024 academic year, representing a 22.78% increase. The continuous increase in enrollment can be attributed to demographic dynamics such as changes in population and other government interventions like school feeding programme, capitation grant etc.

**Table 2.12 School Enrolment**

Year	K. G			Primary			JHS			SHS/VOC.		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
2022	6979	2021	9000	4266	3421	7687	5972	811	6783	2598	812	3410
2023	4892	2064	6956	3594	3479	7073	6456	658	7114	3253	2110	5363
2024	3369	3369	6738	11815	3549	15364	6039	558	6597	3856	2400	6256
2025	4631	2174	6805	3236	3582	6818	6663	503	7166	4019	2384	6403

Source: GES, Drobo, 2025

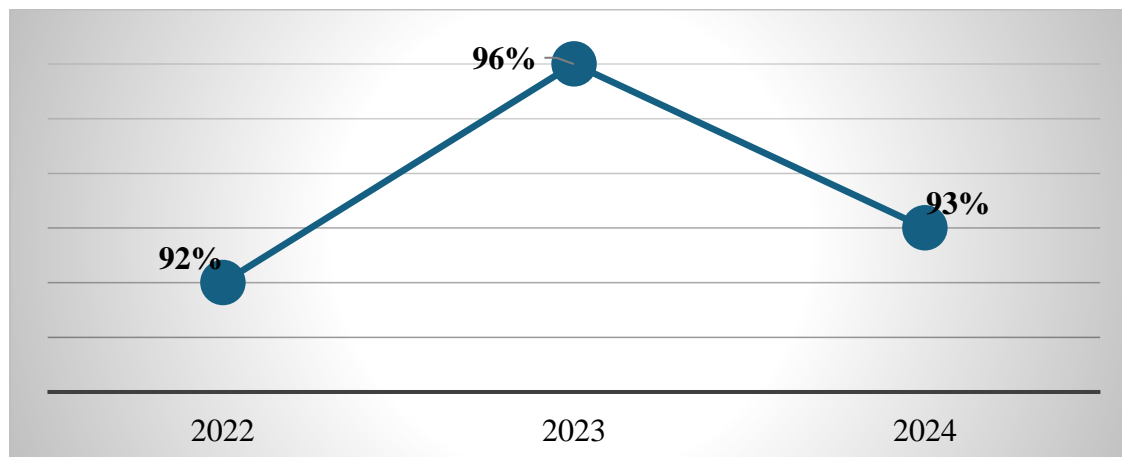
- **Teaching Staff in the Municipality**

The Municipality has a total number of 1,475 teachers. Out of this, 276 are teaching in the K.G, 512 are teaching in the various Primary schools, 483 are in JHS and the remaining 210 are teaching in the SHSs/Voca. However, out of the total 1,475 teachers, only 3% (45) are untrained teachers, while the remaining 97% (1,430) are trained teachers.

- **BECE Performance**

The Municipality’s BECE performance has a U-shape as seen in Figure 2.11

**Figure 2.11 BECE Performance in the Municipality.**



Source: GES, Drobo, 2025

The Municipality's performance increased from 92% in 2022 to 96% in 2023. However, it dropped to 93% in 2024. Several factors, like students' poor attitudes towards academic activities, inadequate educational facilities/infrastructures and materials, as well as inadequate Teachers in some schools, contributed to these inconsistent performances of the municipality.

- **Major issues affecting Education in the Municipality**

The following are the main challenges affecting the quality of education delivery in the Municipality

- Inadequate furniture for basic schools and Teachers
- Deplorable conditions of educational infrastructures
- Inadequate logistics and materials to carry out educational activities at the Directorate
- Inadequate educational facilities (Classrooms).
- Inadequate Teachers Bungalows
- Low coverage of the School Feeding Programme
- Inadequate ICT laboratories
- Teachers' Motivation (lack of Teachers Awards Scheme)
- Inadequate water and toilet facilities in schools

#### **2.3.4.2 Health Services**

Healthcare delivery in the Municipality is premised on the following objectives;

- Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable and Easily Accessible Health Care Services (UHC)
- Reduce Morbidity, Disability, Mortality and Intensify Prevention & Control of NCDs
- Enhance Efficiency in Governance & Management of the Health System
- Intensify Prevention & Control of Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV & AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Groups

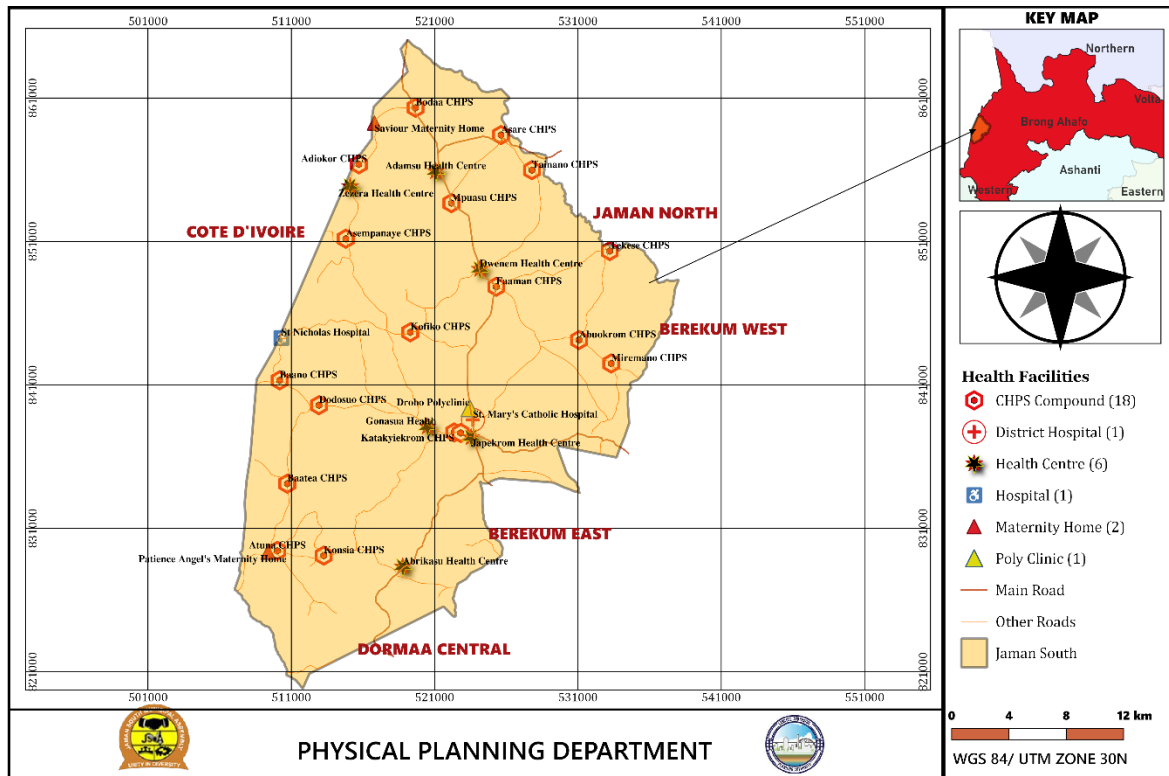
All health-related activities in the municipality are driven by the passion to improve the general health status of the citizens and the above objectives serve as the fulcrum to achieve that.

- **Health Infrastructure**

The formal health system in the municipality consists of 1 municipal hospital (CHAG), 6 Health Centres, 19 functional CHPS Compounds, 1 clinic (Private), 1 hospital (Private). There are also 2 private Maternity Homes. The Municipality still needs additional CHPS and other

health facilities. These facilities complement one another to deliver quality services to the people. Figure 2.12 shows the spatial distribution of health facilities in the Municipality.

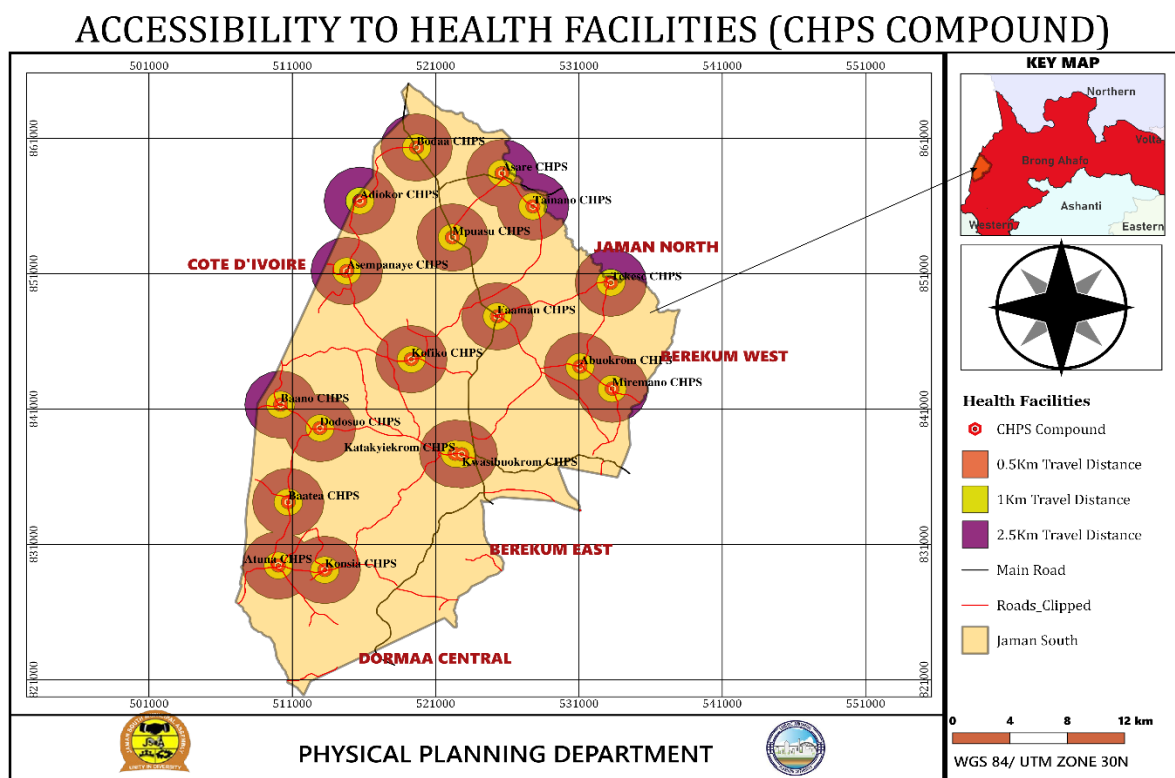
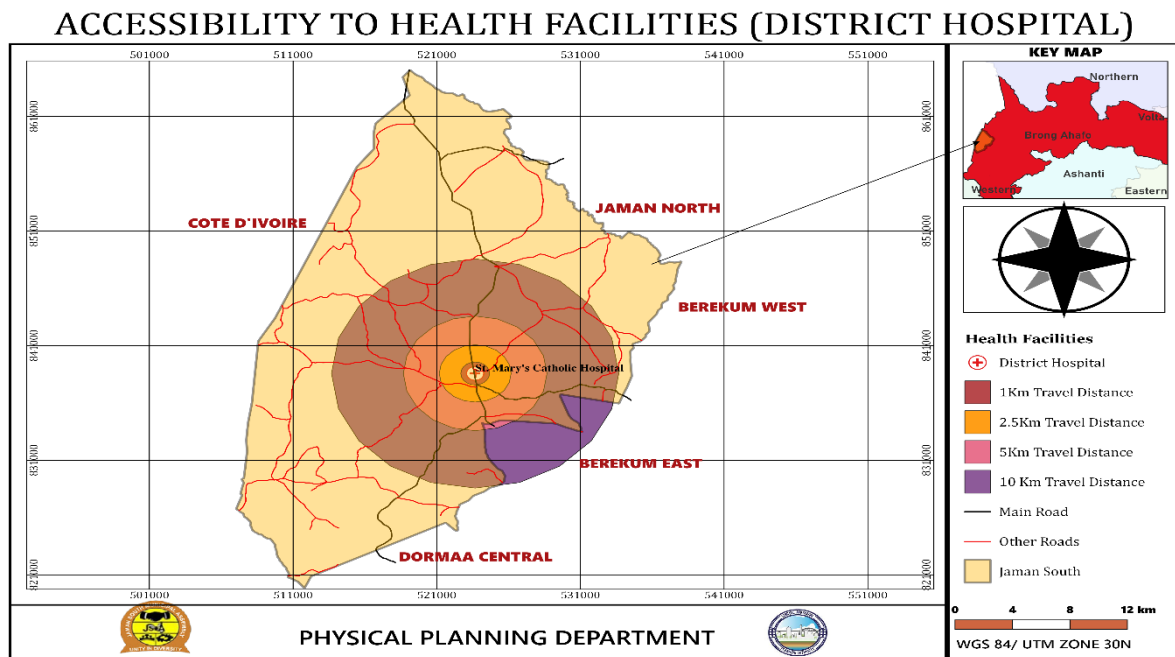
**Figure 2.12 Spatial distribution of Health Facilities**



- **Access to Health Care Facilities**

The existing number of facilities in the municipality indicates that some communities have low access to health care facilities. A look at the number of facilities simply portrays that accessibility to health care facilities in some communities is mainly CHPS compounds, Health Centres, and sometimes traditional healers. This is because these facilities are, to a very large extent, distributed within the major communities in the municipality. Distance to the health facilities is a major challenge in the municipality since most of the facilities are within the municipality’s capital.

Figure 2.13 Accessibility to some Health Facilities



It can be deduced from the Maps (Figure 2.13) that more health facilities, such as health centres and CHPS compounds, are needed to support the only Hospital in the municipality. This will help reduce the distances covered by citizens to access basic health services.

- **Health Staff Situation in the Municipality**

The municipality continues to suffer from inadequate health workers, especially in the rural areas. As of 2025, the population-to-doctor ratio was 1:12,944, which is beyond the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 1:10,000. This implies a medical doctor in the Municipality is taking care of 12,944 people. The number of Nurses and midwives in the Municipality is comparatively good, but not enough to cater to every locality in the Municipality. The Municipality has a nurse-to-population ratio to be 1:987, and that of midwives is 1:844. Other health staff (e.g, Pharmacist, Biomedical scientist, Laboratory Technician, etc) are inadequate. Table 2.13 shows the number and type of health workers in the Municipality.

**Table 2.13 Clinical Health Staff**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Doctors	9	9	9	9
Medical Assistants	8	8	13	13
General Nurses	121	94	116	118
Psychiatry Nurses	9	13	14	11
Midwives	72	70	138	138
Enrolled Nurses	144	146	131	133
Comm. Health Nurse`	79	78	65	73
TO's/HI/CH/FTs /Nutrition	25	32	30	34
Pharmacy /Dispensary Technician	7	14	22	22
Biomedical scientist	2	4	4	2
Laboratory Technician	7	10	8	9
Public health nurses	3	4	6	4
others	276	182	122	186
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>752</b>

Source: Health Directorate, JSMA, 2025

- **Top 10 Diseases in the Municipality**

According to the 2024 Annual Progress Report of the Municipal Health Directorate (MHD), Table 2.14 shows the top 10 diseases in the Municipality.

**Table 2.14 Top 10 diseases in the Municipality.**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Top 10 Diseases</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>
1	Malaria	47,519
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	32,042
3	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	18,194
4	Diarrhoea	11,051
5	Intestinal Worms	9,459
6	Skin Diseases	8,178

7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5,297
8	Acute Eye Infection	4,802
9	Otitis Media	3,174
10	Pneumonia	2,895

Source: Health Directorate, JSMA, 2025

Per Table 2.14, Malaria is the top disease in the Municipality and is followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection. Programmes to reduce these diseases should be intensified by the Assembly. Measures for the remaining diseases must be intensified as well because a healthy population leads to improvement in productivity.

- **Maternal and Infant Mortality.**

The Municipality, over the years, has implemented programmes to ensure zero maternal death. Ante-natal care and post-natal services have been deepened, but the Municipality recorded 5 maternal deaths in 2024, and 2 in 2023. The figure is low, but it is not the best to record even a single death during labour. Infant Mortality due to malaria has not been recorded for the past four years.

- **HIV/AIDS situation in the Municipality.**

The prevalence rate of the pandemic in the Municipality was 1.4% in 2024. Even though it is lower than the rate in the region (2.4) and that of the nation (1.7), however, HIV/AIDS continues to pose health challenges to the citizens. Health programmes to reduce HIV/AIDS must be intensified in the Municipality.

- **Update on COVID-19**

The municipality has not reneged on implementing COVID-19 related programmes and activities despite the drastic reduction of the pandemic in the Municipality and the country at large. Table 2.15 summarizes the status of COVID-19 in the Municipality.

**Table 2.15 Status of COVID-19 in the Municipality**

Total confirmed cases from 2022-2025	15
Total active cases as of May 2025	0
Total deaths recorded from 2022-2025	0

Source: Health Directorate, JSMA, 2025

The Municipality has improved in fighting the disease since the Table shows that no deaths have been recorded for the past four years. The following programmes were implemented.

- I. Health Promotion and Education on COVID-19

- II. Practicing infection prevention and control measures at the various facilities
- III. Rapid Emergency Response Team for COVID-19
- IV. COVID-19 Vaccination.

- **Ongoing Health programmes in the Municipality**

- I. Network of practice
- II. Community scorecard
- III. Disease surveillance (MPOX) and other diseases of public concern
- IV. Nutrition friendly school initiative

- **Key Challenges of Health Services Delivery in the Municipality**

- I. Inadequate basic equipment for service delivery
- II. Inadequate Human Resources
- III. transportation (Pickup and motorbikes)
- IV. staff accommodation
- V. inadequate health facilities

### 2.3.4.3 Social and Child Protection

Child protection refers to measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. In Ghana, the Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560) provides the rights of the child and covers issues of parental duties and responsibilities, maintenance, adoption, etc. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in the Municipality is responsible for this role and Table 2.16 shows the management of child-related cases in 2024.

**Table 2.16 Child Protection Cases**

S/N	Nature of case recorded	Number of Cases	Male	Female	Status of resolution	
					Resolved	pending
1	Paternity	0	0	0		
	Maintenance	5	0	5	5	0
	Family welfare	5	4	1	5	0
2	Child Custody	3	2	1	2	1
3	Child abuse	3	3	0	3	0
4	Child trafficking	1	0	1	1	0
5	Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rent	2	1	1	2	0
7	Hospital Welfare	2	1	1	2	0

Source: SW/CD, 2024

Of all the cases recorded, only one was pending, waiting for further discussions for complete redress.

- **Social Protection**

The Jaman South Municipal Assembly is implementing some Social Intervention and Poverty Alleviation Programmes aimed at improving the socio-economic lives of the people. These programmes are introduced by the government as a measure to cushion the vulnerable and the poor in the Municipality in particular and the country at large. Table 2.17 shows the summary of these development interventions in the Municipality.

**Table 2.17 Social Intervention Programmes**

Social Intervention Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries	
	Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	11,000	10,827
Capitation Grants	25,000	21,223
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	100,000.00	109,689
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	500	443
National Youth Employment Programme	400	327
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme 2	5000	4,064
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	4,000	3076
Free Senior High School	3,000	3,886
Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP2)	500	695

Source: APR, 2024.

The Assembly is benefiting from some social and safety net programmes, which are ameliorating the living conditions of the vulnerable in the Municipality. According to Table 2.15, more than 100,000 people have valid NHIS cards and can easily access health services with limited issues. The government released an amount GHc 224,202.07 as a capitation grant which benefited 21,223 pupils. School Feeding Programme and LEAP are ongoing despite their limited coverage. The Municipality benefitted from a World Bank programme dubbed “*Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2*” (GPSNP 2) which is aimed to support poor households in rural areas. About 695 Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) beneficiaries are benefiting from the programme. They are paid GHc 35.00 per day worked in the field.

#### **2.3.4.4 Water and Sanitation**

- **Access to water**

The Municipality has about two hundred and thirty-nine (239) boreholes of which Two Hundred and Eight (208) are functional. There are also seven (7) Small Towns Water Systems which are connected to individual households in the Municipality. As of 2024, about 89.9% of the total population had access to good drinking water.

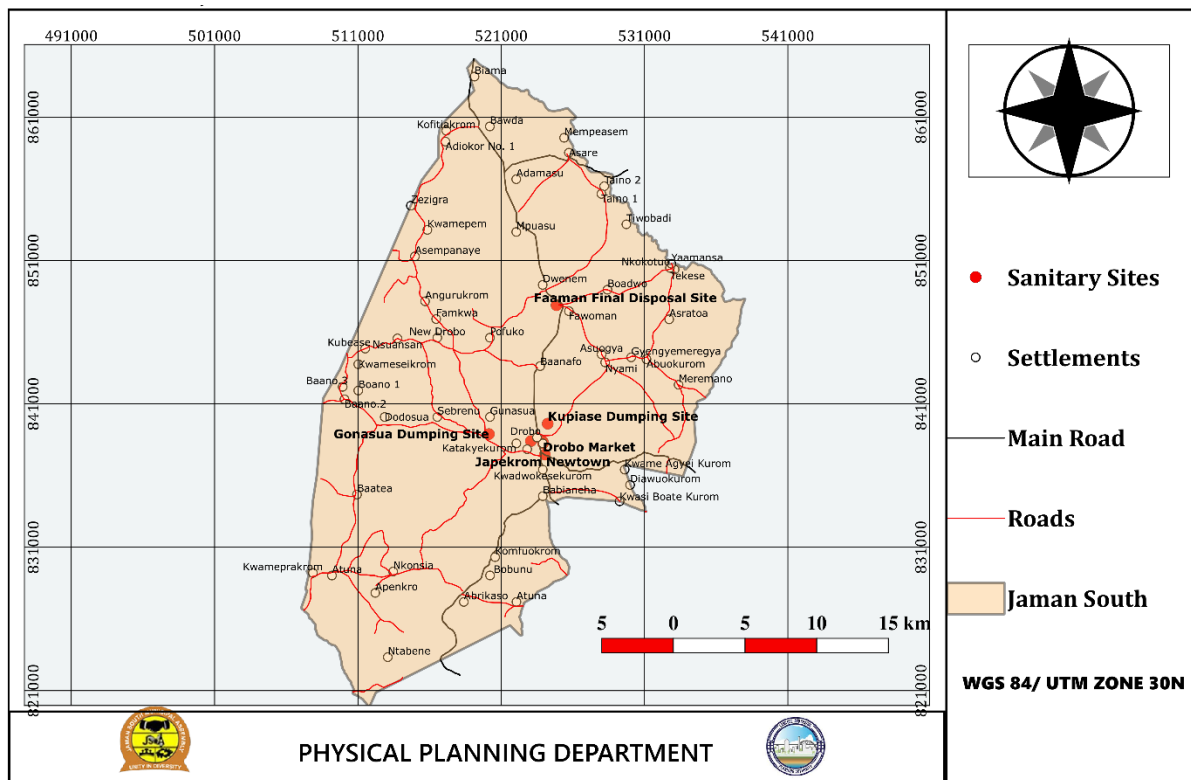
- **Solid Waste Disposal**

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the municipality is public dumps in open space (68.5%). Out of this figure, 28 percent is urban, while 85.7 percent constitutes the rural. Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas, constituting 59 percent in urban areas but only three percent in rural areas. Currently, out of the 60 communities in the Municipality, only four (4) communities comprising Drobo, Japekrom, Kwasibokrom and Gonasua are provided with 11 refuse containers. The Municipality has only one final disposal site for solid waste located at Faaman.

- **Liquid Waste Disposal**

The most commonly used methods of disposing of liquid waste in the district are thrown onto the street/outside (56.5%), thrown onto the compound (38.9%) and thrown into the gutter (2.3%). However, for rural-urban distribution, 60.7 percent of urban households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside, whereas 54.8 percent of the rural households use this method. However, less than one percent of both urban and rural households dump their liquid waste through the sewerage system. The Municipality has no final disposal site for liquid waste. Figure 2.14 shows the sanitation map of the Municipality.

**Figure 2.14 Sanitation Map of the Municipality**



According to Figure 2.14, the municipality has few sanitary sites, and this is due to the limited number of skip containers in the municipality.

- **Toilet Facilities**

The Municipality has about 17,902 households’ latrines and 16 Public toilets (septic tanks). About 65.67% of the total population has access to decent toilet facilities. The 2024 Annual Progress Report postulates that 75.92% of the people in the Municipality have access to improved sanitation.

- **Drainage System**

Most communities in the Municipality, including the Municipal capital, do not have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper drains has led to the accumulation of stagnant water with offensive smells in and around residential areas. Drains along main roads are choked with filth giving rise to mosquito breeding, especially during the rainy season.

### 2.3.4.5 Housing

This section presents statistics on housing stocks, types of dwelling units, ownership type and some sources of households' fuel for cooking. This helps to appreciate the housing deficits and the living style of the people in the municipality.

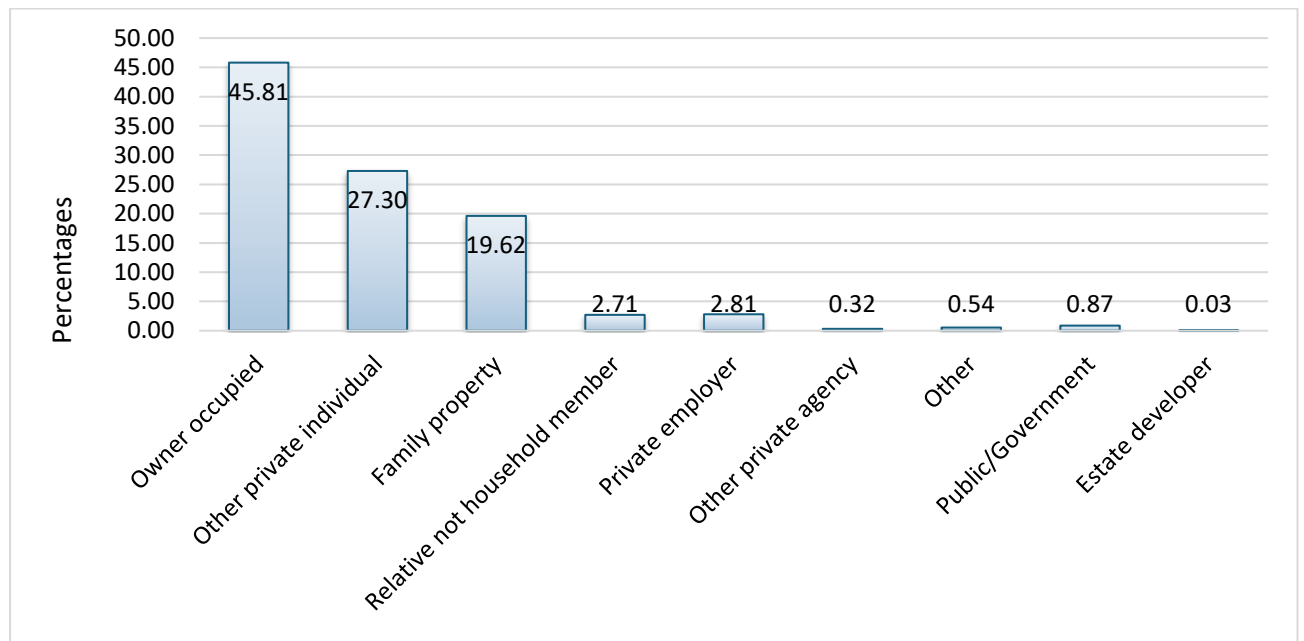
- **Housing stocks**

The results of the 2021 PHC showed that there are a total of 30,734 housing units in the Municipality. Out of this figure, 27,615 (89.85%) are occupied, and 2,528 (8.23%) are vacant houses. Thus, they are either uncompleted or completed but not used by anyone. The remaining 591 houses are secondary. These housing units are normally attached to the main residential houses of households and are popularly referred to as 'guest houses'

- **Households by Ownership**

According to the 2021 PHC, the household population in Jaman South is 27,621. This section looks at the ownership status of residential places of these households. In this regard, Figure 2.15 summarizes the data from the Ghana Statistical Services.

**Figure 2.15 Households Ownership of Housing Units.**



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

The 2021 PHC reported that 45.81% of households owned the housing units they occupied. It shows that the ability for one to build his own house in the municipality is difficult due to

financial challenges and other limitations such high cost of building materials and daily living expenditures

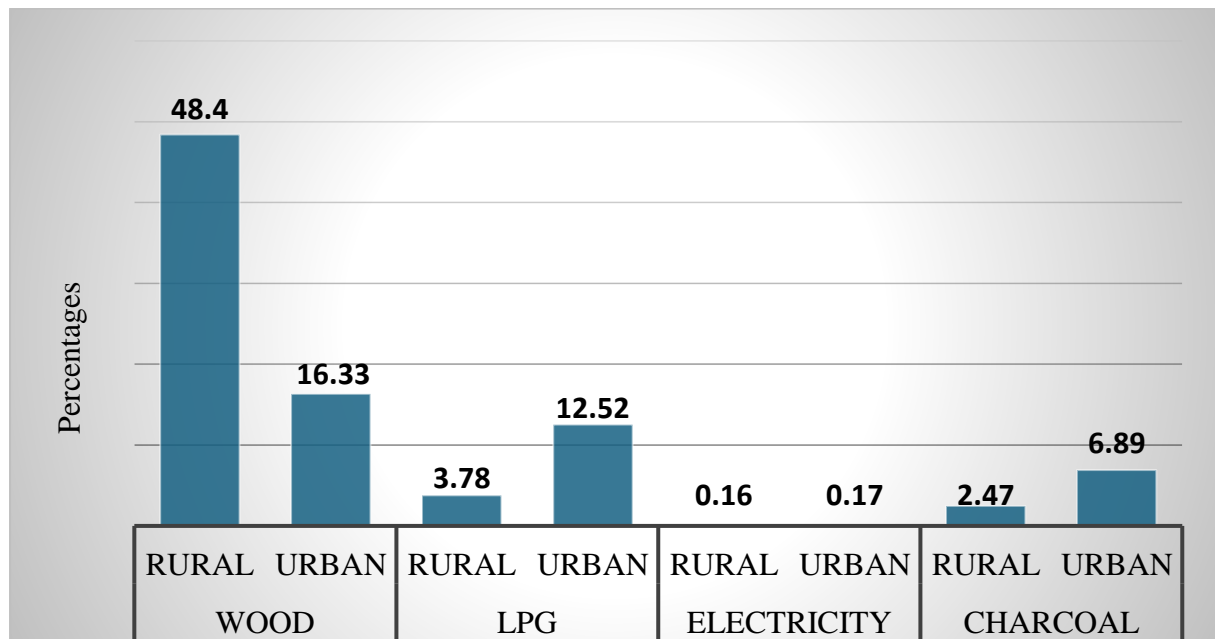
- **Types of housing units in the Municipality**

The 2021 PHC communicated that 70.02% of the total housing units in the municipality are separate houses (Detached), 20.02% are compound houses, while 7.04% are semi-detached houses. Only 1.1% of houses in the municipality are uncompleted. These types of housing units help to identify the quality of living conditions of the people. This is because poor, overcrowded, and badly designed houses affect educational, physical-wellbeing and health of the people.

- **Types of fuel for cooking by Households**

The results of the 2021 PHC disclosed that almost half (48.4%) of the rural households used firewood for cooking, while 16.33% of the urban households also use the same. The details of this are shown in Figure 2.16

**Figure 2.16 Sources of Households’ fuel for Cooking**



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

The figure communicates that the municipality heavily relies on firewood for cooking. This has associated effects on forest sustainability and biodiversity conservation. Measures to increase the use of LPG should be intensified.

### 2.3.4.6 Gender Analysis

Popular participation in decision-making processes at the local level is vital in the decentralization process of Ghana. However, women and other vulnerable groups, who arguably form the majority of the population, are underrepresented in the Assemblies. Out of the 39 elected Assembly Members, only three are females. The Assembly has 6 female government appointees. So, only 9 females out of the total 59, representing 15.25%, are Assembly Members. This signifies less involvement of females in top-level decision-making. Even though the Municipal Chief Executive is a female.

- **Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls**

Gender roles are the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations that society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified: reproductive, productive and community management roles. Table 2.18 shows Gender roles in the Municipality.

**Table 2.18 Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the Municipality.**

No	Gender Group	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Current Situation (Remarks)
1	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are often heads of families or households</li> <li>• Provision of accommodation for the family.</li> <li>• Raise monies for the upkeep of their families/households.</li> <li>• Recognized as decision-makers and hence involved in decision making that affects the development of their communities. Provision of food for the family.</li> <li>• Are often owners of productive resources such as land?</li> <li>• Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions.</li> <li>• Have access to reliable sources of income that enable them to meet the needs of their families.</li> <li>• Are recognized as leaders and given due respect.</li> <li>• They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities.</li> </ul>	Men are actively involved in decision making and general development of the municipality
2	Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behave like men and for that matter like the father.</li> <li>• Assist in house chores like pounding fufu and fetching water for the family.</li> <li>• Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are given chance to participate in decision making.</li> <li>• Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited

3	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must ensure that there is food on the table</li> <li>• Must back the decision of the men</li> <li>• Nursing and raising of children in the family.</li> <li>• Ensure upkeep of the home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace in family and society.</li> <li>• Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families.</li> <li>• Have their children</li> <li>• Proper upbringing of their children</li> <li>• Have happy/successful marriages</li> </ul>	The involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited due to the cultural settings of the area. Also, most of the women show less interest in taking leadership roles
4	Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching water.</li> <li>• Behave like women and for that matter like the mother.</li> <li>• Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for.</li> <li>• Are given chance to participate in decision making.</li> </ul>	The involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited

- **Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits**

Gender roles also affect how men and women have access to and control over resources, benefits and decision-making. Having access means having the opportunity to use a resource or influence a decision but it does not mean having control over it. Resources such as land, equipment, tools, labour; cash/credit, employable/income-earning skills, employment, leadership, education and information, self-confidence and credibility and time are generally critical but scarce for women.

In the Municipality, women have access to most of the resources they use to perform their roles, but no control over them. For instance, women have access to land, food, income, local political processes but no control over ownership, its allocation, how it can be spent and little influence and control over the nature of issues to be addressed and final decisions.

#### **2.3.4.7 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

The municipality offers economic opportunities that attract migrants from other parts of the country, especially the Northern Regions. Migrants constitute about 12% of the total population.

The potentials notwithstanding, there is a significant about 10% out-migration by the youth and farmers. While most farmers sojourn in the Western Region where they own cocoa farms, the youth travel abroad or to major cities, urban centers, and Libya in search of “greener pastures”.

These migrants, through their out activities do send home some remittances to their families for general upkeep. There is a need for stakeholders to ensure of development of social amenities and the creation of jobs for the youth in the municipality, which will serve as a counter magnet to the out-drift population.

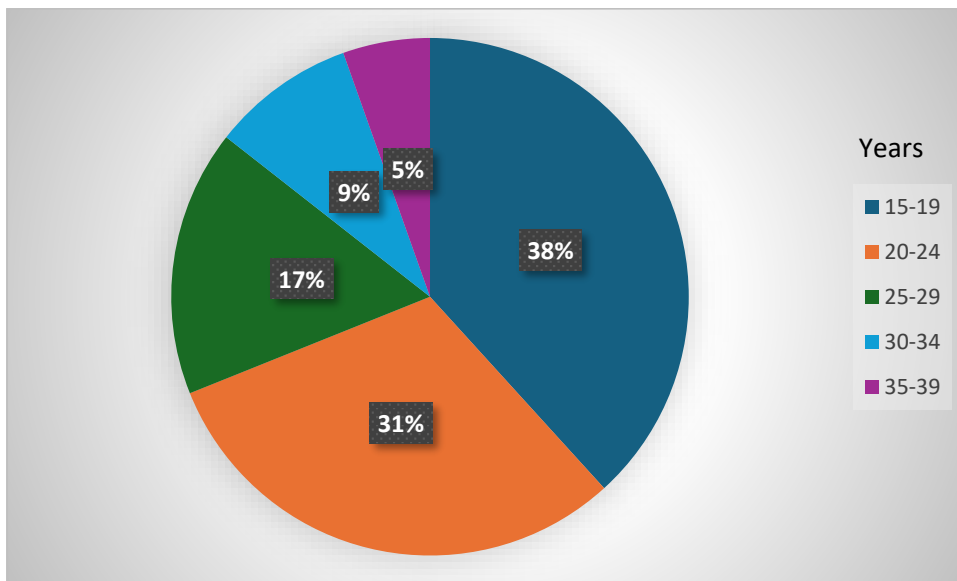
### 2.3.4.8 Youth

The population structure of the municipality is youthful as more than 40% of the population is between 15-39 years. Also, 35.5% of the population is below the youthful age, and it shows that they are the future youth of the municipality. This age structure shows that measures to meet the interests of the youth are paramount.

- **Youth Unemployment**

This refers to people between the ages of 15-39 years in the municipality who are available and are seeking work but have no work to do. According 2021 PHC, 38% of the youth between 15-19 years are unemployed. The details of this issue are shown in Figure 2.17

**Figure 2.17 Youth unemployment in the Municipality.**



Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

It can be deduced from Figure 2.17 that 31% of the youth within the 20-24 age bracket are unemployed. Looking at the high rate of unemployment, especially within the ages of 15-30 years, it needs serious policy attention because these categories of the youth can engage in several social vices such as robbery, thievery, prostitution, hard drugs, and the formation of hardcore gangs to disrupt the peace and stability of the citizens. It would be good to ensure the creation of decent and sustainable employment for the youth.

- **Job Opportunities for the Youth**

Several job opportunities can be harnessed to absorb the unemployed youth in the municipality.

These include

- i. Artisanship and craftsmanship
- ii. Cashew production
- iii. Information, Communication and Technology
- iv. Livestock rearing
- v. Poultry production
- vi. Commerce (buying and selling)
- vii. Catering services
- viii. Alternative livelihood skills (mushroom production, snail rearing, grasscutter rearing, beekeeping etc)
- ix. Fish farming
- x. Piggery, etc

#### 2.3.4.9 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is a socio-economic challenge that deprives a group of people in society from realizing their potential in life. A vulnerable person is one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. A person deprived of his/her basic rights and needs is also described as vulnerable. The vulnerability conditions that often exclude some people from participating in very important activities, such as decision-making, are identified in Table 2.19.

**Table 2.19: Vulnerability Analysis**

No.	Vulnerable group	Effects of Vulnerability	Intervention
1	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low-income levels.</li> <li>- Limited or no access to means of production like land.</li> <li>- Generally have no or low level of education, unskilled and cannot easily avail themselves for economic opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and cover the core poor.</li> <li>- Adopt labour-intensive technology for the construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled.</li> <li>Sustain and expand the implementation Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 and other pro-poor programmes.</li> </ul>
2	Gender Issues(women and children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- limited in taking part in decision-making</li> <li>- Subjected to all forms of abuse like domestic violence and limited access to family/household assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intensify education on the various women and children Acts.- Intensify public education on the need for girl child education.</li> <li>- Build the capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making.</li> </ul>

			- Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district.
3	Persons with Disabilities	- Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of occupation.  - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination.	- Identify and support physically and mentally challenged pupils. - Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the district. - Use part of the PWDs' share of the DACF to support the education of PWDs & their children. - Intensify education on the need to enrol disable children in schools. - Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act.
4	People affected by risks and shocks: three categories of risks and shocks identified in the District. That is Fire outbreaks, Floods and rainstorms.	- Decrease in income levels as a result of losing productive hours - Low productivity of farmers who experience, floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreak, floods and rainstorms. - Inability to provide basic needs for households	- Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and cover the core poor.- Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Support NADMO and department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't to identify the vulnerable and excluded and supported. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children.
5	Abused Children (Child Labour)	- Parental discrimination among children. - Failure to provide the child with basic necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Subjected to inhuman treatment like compelled to marry at a tender age, child labour and domestic violence.	- Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families. - Support department of social welfare to identify, rescue and support abused children. - Create public awareness of children's rights and the dangers of child labour. - Intensify the creation of public awareness on children's rights and the effects of WFCL. - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.

Source: MPCU, 2025

- **Caring for the Aged**

The 2021 PHC projected that 7.43% of the total population was above 60 years and therefore can be grouped as the aged. Even though their number is comparatively fewer but attention to them is very necessary. A proper arrangement for the aged in society is a sign of development and moral justice. This is because these are the groups of people who have worked to lay the foundation for the youth and the children. The municipality has the following measures to care for the aged in the municipality.

- i. Registration onto the National Health Insurance Scheme (Some of them)
- ii. Enrolled in the LEAP programme
- iii. Promoting the design and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities
- iv. Facilitate early access of Pensioners to their pension benefits.

- v. Facilitate and support the efficient operation of the District Pensioners Association.
- vi. Socialization and lectureships for the aged during national celebrations like the Independence Day celebration.
- vii. Material and financial support during Christmas Days, and Ramadan periods. Etc

### **2.3.5 Environment**

This section looks at the human settlement, climate change, infrastructures, transportation network, and other environmental conditions available to sustain the living conditions of the citizens

#### **2.3.5.1 Human Settlement (Built Environment)**

An essential element in the distribution of services and infrastructure across geographic space is the settlement system. Thus, the hierarchy of settlements influences accessibility to services such as health, postal services, agriculture extension, banking, police and others.

The settlement pattern of the municipality can be described as highly rural, except for Drobo, Japekrom, Dwenem, Adamsu, Zezera, Kwamesekrom, and to some extent Adamsu and Gonasua, which are urban by the population criteria. Settlements are fairly distributed in the district, with the major ones along the main Berekum – Sampa Road. The scattered nature and small sizes of most settlements in the district pose difficulties in the provision of facilities that require a minimum population threshold to make them viable.

The municipality has on record 60 communities and Drobo is the municipality’s Capital. The total number of communities and their projected populations are shown in Table 2.20 (under population projections).

#### **2.3.5.2 Road Network and Condition**

The major problem of the Municipality is poor road infrastructure. Most of the major feeder roads (145.20km length of the road network) in the Municipality can be classified as bad. Generally, most feeder roads are often not motorable during the rainy season due to torrential rains and a lack of periodic maintenance. The affected communities are usually cut off from the rest of the communities in the district during the peak rainy season. The potential effects of the situation are enormous. For instance, the affected settlements are unable to access certain facilities such as health, market and education. At the same time, it is often difficult to reach them with development programmes and interventions.

According to the 2024 APR, about 61% of the total road network in the Municipality is not in good condition. The Municipality cannot boast of any tarred roads. Access roads in the buildup areas (new sites) of urban towns such as Drobo, Japekrom, Adamsu, Dwenem and Kwasibuokrom are not available. The Municipal Assembly should strictly adhere to building regulations and open access roads in the urban towns and new sites to enable mobility of humans, goods and services.

#### **2.3.5.3 Energy Services**

Information from the 2021 PHC database shows that the main source of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality is electricity (87.93%). Currently, all the urban communities (100%) are connected to the National Grid. However, about 16% of rural communities are not connected to the national Grid and therefore, cannot use electricity.

#### **2.3.5.4 Telecommunication Services**

The Municipality has three telecommunication service providers now. These include MTN, Telecel, and Airtel/TIGO. Signals are all activated for the reception but some communities in the rural areas of the Municipality do not receive these signals. To solve the situation of poor telecommunication network in the Municipality, the Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) has erected three communication masts at Komfourkrom, Abuokrom and Tekesse.

Access to the telecommunication network is among the biggest challenges in the Municipality. Currently, the erection of a telecommunication mast at Miremano is ongoing but the people around that area cannot have access to a strong network. The same applies to Dodosuo and Zezera enclaves.

#### **2.3.5.5 Asset Maintenance**

The Assembly has an Operation and Maintenance Plan which guides the actions of the municipality to ensure frequent maintenance. This helps the sustainability of infrastructures and reduces expenditures on the construction of new projects. The type of maintenance included re-roofing, renovations, and rehabilitations. The details of this section are shown in Table 2.20

**Table 2.20 Infrastructure Maintenance**

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Expenditure	Remarks
1. 3-unit classroom block	Zezera	Renovation	40,752.18	The project is re-roofed, plastered and new pillars erected. However, it's not completed
2. Magistrate Bungalow	Drobo	Renovation	29,803.00	The maintenance exercise was completed successfully, and the project is in use.
3. Double-arm streetlight	Drobo	Rehabilitation	416,079.40	The maintenance exercise was completed successfully, and the project is in use
4. Fire Service Station	Japekrom	Re-roofing	43,786.08	The project is re-roofed. The exercise is ongoing
5. Old Police Station Block	Japekrom	Renovation	32,476.00	The maintenance exercise is slow, and resources should be released on time to complete the exercise.
6. Meat shop	Japekrom	Rehabilitation	79,212.50	The maintenance exercise was completed successfully, and the project is in use
7. Spring Water	Drobo	Renovation	10,390.10	The maintenance exercise was completed successfully, and the project is in use

Source: MPCU, 2025

### 2.3.5.6 Climate Change

According to UNEP, the Green Economy is a system of development that results in improved well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.” In recent times, it has been considered a vehicle to deliver sustainable development rather than serve as a destination itself. This means that the vehicle must be driven and balanced by sustainable development indicators.

However, with the current growth paradigm within society, there exist serious doubts about the current growth models being sustainable and meeting Municipal targets. As a result of emerging socio-economic and climate threats, the following patterns are being observed and experienced.

- Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption within and across communities;
- The pattern of growth has not contributed to effective job creation for the population.
- The poor also have less access to resources such as clean and affordable energy, water, and productive land.

- The poor are disproportionately impacted by unsustainable development.
- Growing concerns about climate change and the degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity

Therefore, mainstreaming the Green Economy is an opportunity for achieving Sustainable Development in the area. Unfortunately, there is a knowledge gap in the adoption of the concept at the Municipal level. Hence, the need for the local key stakeholders to put in place adequate information and approaches on how district assemblies can mainstream green economy issues into the new Medium-Term Development Plans (2026-2029).

- **Causes of Climate Change in the Municipality**

The actions and inactions of state institutions and individuals in the municipality are leading to continuous depletion of green spaces with spill-over effects of severe climate change. Some of the notable actions alien to friendly climatic conditions include

- i. Poor Farming activities
- ii. logging
- iii. Poor monitoring by the Forestry Commission
- iv. Drought
- v. Weak enforcement of forestry laws
- vi. Bush fire
- vii. Fuelwood and Pestles collection
- viii. Charcoal production
- ix. Animal grazing
- x. Infrastructural development

- **Actions for controlling climate change in the Municipality**

- i. Eight Thousand Five Hundred (8500) seedlings of hybrid coconuts and 4500 seedlings of grafted mango were distributed to 212 (142 males and 70 females) farmers to plant on degraded lands in 2023
- ii. A total of 47,364 seedlings of cenedrella, Amrie, Ofram, and Mahogany were received in the second quarter of 2022 and all the seedlings were planted in the same quarter
- iii. Rehabilitation of 5ha communal land with coconut trees and mango trees at Kofiko, Gonasua and Katakryekrom.

### **2.3.6 Governance**

Governance refers to the process of decision-making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption, transparency and accountability, and the say of both majority and minority groups.

#### **2.3.6.1 Composition of the Municipal Assembly**

The Municipal Assembly is made up of the following:

- i. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)
- ii. 59 Assembly members, made up of 39 elected by universal adult suffrage and 20 other members appointed by the Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
- iii. The Member of Parliament in the Municipality.

The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has a number of sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- ❖ Works Sub-committee
- ❖ Social Services Sub-committee
- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-committee
- ❖ Agric and Fishery Sub-committee
- ❖ Public Relations and Complaints Committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit the results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

### **2.3.6.2 Departments of the Assembly**

The following Departments are currently operating under the Jaman South Municipal Assembly;

1. Central Administration
2. Finance Department
3. Health Department
4. Department of Education, Youth and Sports
5. Department of Agriculture
6. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
7. Department of Trade and Industry /Business Advisory Center (BAC)
8. Physical Planning Department
9. Works Department
10. Disaster Prevention and Management Department

### **2.3.6.3 Sub-Structures of the Assembly**

The Assembly is subdivided into (190) Unit Committees in thirty-nine (39) Electoral Areas grouped into eight (8) sub-structures

These include:

- Drobo Zonal Council
- Japekrom Zonal Council
- Adamsu Zonal Council
- Zezera Zonal Council
- Kwamesiekrom Zonal Council
- Jenjemireja (JJMJ) Zonal Council
- Atuna Zonal Council
- Dwenem Zonal Council

### **2.3.6.4 Traditional Authorities**

The Municipality has three paramountcies, namely Drobo, Japekrom and Dwenem paramountcies. All of them have their sub-chiefs working to safeguard peace and tranquillity in the Municipal. However, the longstanding dispute between Japekrom Traditional Council and Drobo Traditional Council obstructs development in the Municipality. For example, the Municipality has not been able to implement the Street naming programme due to the dispute.

### **2.3.6.5 Stakeholders' Engagement in Decision-Making Process**

The level of stakeholders' participation in the municipality varies concerning the subject matter and also several factors like the benefits to be gained (immediate or future) from the issue under discussion, the availability of an appropriate mechanism that allows all stakeholders to participate in issues that concern them and their political and religious affiliations. The following stakeholders take part in the following interventions.

#### **A. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members**

They take an active role in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of ongoing development projects in the Municipality. The Assembly Members are responsible for the approval of the Composite Annual Budget for implementation.

#### **B. Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations**

The role of non-governmental and civil society organizations in the development of the Municipality cannot be overemphasised. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. They take part in planning, Monitoring and evaluation of projects as well as taking part in various sensitization programmes to help citizens abreast with contemporary planning and development issues.

#### **C. Vulnerable and Marginalized**

These groups of people include Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), the aged and the children in the various localities. The planning process is participatory and transparent so that the needs of the people are adequately covered. The vulnerable and the marginalised took part in the needs assessment and prioritization of development needs. This was to make sure the plan covers their needs. They also take part in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

#### **D. Non-decentralized Departments, state agencies, and other stakeholders**

The Assembly works in collaboration with all the departments and other agencies in and outside the Municipality. These departments support the assembly to pursue her development agenda. Examples of these stakeholders include Bono Regional Coordinating Council., Drobo

Traditional Council, Japekrom Traditional Council, Awasu-Mpuasu Traditional Council, GPRTU & PROTOA, Jaman Radio, Kiss 'FM' Station, Anidaso FM, Banks, Local Council of Churches, The Muslim Community, Ghana Police Service, etc.

## **E. The General Citizens**

Development decisions have never escaped the general citizens who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the projects. Market women, Drivers, Farmers, and other workers have always been engaged in making decisions such as fee fixing resolutions, planning and monitoring projects.

### **2.3.6.6 Security**

#### **A. Police Service**

Now, the municipality has 2 major police stations at Drobo and Japekrom with a total staff strength of 66. With an estimated population of 117,199 in 2025, the police-citizen ratio was 1: 1,775 compared to the national figures of 1:551. This calls for some efforts from stakeholders to increase the staff strength to enhance regular patrols to enhance citizens' security within the Municipality.

#### **B. The Ghana Fire Service**

There is only one fire station at Japekrom manned by 44 staff in the Municipality, whose major responsibility is to combat fire outbreaks and provide emergency response when accidents occur. The Municipality also took delivery of a modern fire tender in 2012, which aids the activities of the unit. The service currently lacks the needed financial and logistical support to effectively execute its functions.

### **2.3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response**

This section discusses disaster incidents, disaster risk management, disaster preparedness and response, and some mitigation measures to reduce disasters in the municipalities

#### **2.3.7.1 Hazards and Disaster**

Hazard and disasters, such as fire, flooding, earthquake, storm, drought etc. should be analyzed to determine their potential threats and impact on the development of the Municipality. Some communities in the Municipality have experienced disasters in the form of natural and man-

made disasters. As discussed before, the disasters have impacted negatively on the socio-economic development of the Municipality. They are presented in the table below.

**Table 2.21: Disaster-Prone Communities and their Forms of Disaster (Risks and Shocks)**

No	Type of Disaster	Communities Susceptible	Reasons	Impacts on society
1	Flooding	Boadwo, Baano-I,II &III, Taino – I&II, Asuogya, Yaamiensa, Atuna Japekrom and Drobo	Appropriate measures are not put in place.  Building in lowland areas	People suffered some degree of economic loss.
2	Bush Fire	Babianiha, Kwameprakro, wenem, Faaman Adamsu, Mpuasu, Bodaa, Kofitiakrom, Miremano, Tekese/Ampenkro,	Knowledge of disasters is low	Properties were destroyed by wildfires
3	Rainstorm	Dwemem, Asratuoa, Gonasua, Katakryekrom, Asempaneye	The geographical location of some communities	Individual properties were destroyed as a result of rainstorms

Source: NADMO JSMA, 2020

### 2.3.7.2 Risks and Shocks

The risks and Shocks faced by households in the Municipality range from natural events (which cannot be predicted and give no warning for their occurrence) to man-made (that is conflicts, policy-induced, terms of trade shocks, illness and death). These risks and shocks are;

- Bushfire and Drought leading to low production in Agricultural produce
- Rainstorm
- Flooding
- Food insecurity
- Human insecurity
- Job insecurity

### 2.3.7.3 Mitigation Measures

To address the challenges associated with Hazards and Disasters in the Municipality, the following mitigation measures are recommended.

- I. Continuous education of the citizens in the Disaster-prone areas (rainstorm) to plant trees around their houses to serve as windbreaks
- II. Organization of Disaster Risk Reduction programmes in all the communities susceptible to disasters. For example, Climate change sensitization programmes on FM stations and Information Centers

- III. Alerting the people to the early warning signals of disasters so that they will be on guard.
- IV. Conducting a baseline assessment on the causes of some disasters and finding appropriate solutions.
- V. Equipping the NADMO department with the needed skills and materials to fight Disasters and Hazards in the Municipality.

## **2.4 IDENTIFIED MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

After the Performance Review and updating of the Municipal Profile, various issues were identified at each stage and after harmonization, the following are the Municipal Development Issues to be addressed in the planning period 2026-2029.

1. Inadequate access roads at new sites in urban towns
2. Inadequate portable water
3. Inadequate educational infrastructures
4. Poor Rural and Urban Road Infrastructures
5. Poor drainage system
6. Inadequate toilet facilities in schools and some communities
7. Inadequate health facilities
8. Inadequate modern market structures
9. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities
10. Lack of electricity in some communities
11. Inadequate social centers
12. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system
13. Limited coverage of social intervention programmes
14. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools
15. Lack of streetlights in some communities
16. Inadequate furniture for schools
17. Poor functioning of Municipal Sub-Structures
18. Poor solid and liquid waste management
19. Inadequate community libraries
20. Inadequate spatial plans for communities
21. Inadequate office logistics, stationery and materials for MA and Departments
22. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes
23. Uncompleted/Abandoned physical projects and programmes
24. Fast depletion of green spaces
25. Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs
26. Lack of tourism sites
27. Low agricultural production
28. Inadequate logistics, equipment and clinical staff for quality health services delivery
29. Child Abuse and Domestic Violence
30. Children and youth involvement in social vices
31. Low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support

32. Inadequate materials, logistics and facilities for child and family welfare activities
33. Limited empowerment of women in jobs and skills training.
34. Poor Management and control of disasters and emergencies
35. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities
36. Deterioration of Assembly bungalows and buildings
37. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of all government projects.
38. Insecurity

## 2.5 FIRST PUBLIC HEARING

The Plan Preparation Team organized the first public hearing to help validate the issues identified from the needs assessment exercise, as well as the performance review of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The exercise was aimed at getting feedback from the citizens to shape the plan preparation processes. The output of the public hearing helped the planning process to be participatory and human-centered. *The report is shown in Appendix I*

## 2.6 IDENTIFYING STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT)

All the identified Municipal Development Issues were subjected to SWOT analysis. The idea was to appraise the strengths and opportunities that exist in the municipality, which could be utilised to address the issues. Additionally, the SWOT analysis helped to uncover the weaknesses and threats that can derail the efforts of the assembly in addressing the issues identified. In the case of the weaknesses and threats, corrective measures were formulated to overcome the hurdles. Samples of the SWOT analysis are presented below.

<b>Issue: Inadequate access to roads at new sites in urban towns</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Availability of District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) machines.	Inadequate financial resources to fuel the DRIP machines.	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority	Limited collaboration between regulatory institutions
Existence of Physical Planning Department	Building without a permit by landlords.	The judicial system	
DRIP Coordinator and Operators	Low enforcement of building regulations.	Land use and spatial planning Act, 20216 (Act 925)	Influence of the social elite
Support from Traditional Authorities and Assemblymembers	Traditional Disputes	Land Use and Spatial Planning Regulation, 2019 (LI 2384)	
<b>Corrective measures:</b> The Municipal Assembly must stop all developers without permits and fully enforce building regulations and land use management protocols.			

<b>Issue: Inadequate portable water</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>High water table municipal-wide</p> <p>Availability of Internal Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and DACF-RFG</p> <p>Free lands in communities</p>	<p>Inadequate funds.</p> <p>Poor road network to some remote's areas of the Municipality.</p>	<p>Support from Development partners, GOG, NGOs and Philanthropists (E.G. The Church of Latter-day Saints)</p> <p>Availability of Ghana Water Limited in the Region</p>	<p>Delays in the release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and other external grants.</p>
<p><b>Corrective measures:</b> opening of feeder roads linking rural communities to allow accessibility by water drilling rig. Intensive IGF mobilization to male funds available for water facilities</p>			

<b>Issue: Poor rural and urban road Infrastructures</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>Availability of District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) machines.</p> <p>Existence Works Department</p> <p>DRIP Coordinator and Operators</p> <p>Strong commitment from the entire citizens</p>	<p>Insufficient financial resources and budget constraints.</p> <p>Limited technical skills and knowledge for proper road design, construction and management.</p>	<p>Existence of the urban road department in the Region</p> <p>Existence Feeder Roads Department</p>	<p>Delays in the release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF).</p> <p>Unfavorable weather conditions such as heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Poor monitoring and evaluation of GOG roads under construction</p>
<p><b>Corrective measures:</b> Technical training for DRIP operators, Extensive monitoring of all government-sponsored projects to ensure quality delivery and Mobilization of funds to fuel the DRIP machines.</p>			

<b>Issue: Child Abuse and Domestic Violence</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>Growing Awareness and Advocacy by Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>Operations of institutions and state agencies like Ghana Police Service and Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU)</p>	<p>Underreporting and Silence: Victims often fear retaliation, shame, or disbelief, leading to low reporting rates and prolonged abuse.</p> <p>Limited Resources: insufficient funding, trained personnel, or infrastructure to</p>	<p>Technology for Reporting and Support: Mobile apps, online counseling, and anonymous reporting platforms.</p> <p>Legal Frameworks and Policies: Many countries have laws protecting victims, such as domestic violence acts, child</p>	<p>Legal System Gaps: Inconsistent enforcement, slow judicial processes, or a lack of victim protection can undermine justice and safety.</p> <p>Economic Instability: Poverty and unemployment can</p>

Support Services Availability: Shelters, hotlines, counselling centres, and NGOs provide critical support to survivors and help them rebuild their lives.	support victims and enforce laws effectively.	protection services, and mandatory reporting for professionals.  Global Collaboration: International organizations and cross-border initiatives can share best practices, fund programs, and pressure governments to act.	exacerbate stress and violence in households, while limiting victims' ability to escape or seek help.
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**Corrective measures:** strong institutional collaboration, financial support from Municipal Assembly and Central Government, sensitization and public education on child abuse and domestic violence.

**Issue: Inadequate health facilities**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Ghana Health Services and Municipal Health Directorate.  Self help projects by communities  Free lands by communities  Works Departments  Private organizations and development agencies	Inadequate funds  Inadequate health equipment.  Insufficient clinical staff.  Inadequate accommodation for health workers  Delays in completion of health projects	Public-Private Partnerships initiatives.  Ministry of Health  Government Policies on bridging health accessibility gaps	Migration of health workers  Delays in the release of District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF).

**Corrective measures:** strong institutional collaboration, financial support from Municipal Assembly and Central Government, completion and furnishing of ongoing health construction of health facilities

**Issue: Low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Community Awareness by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development  Establishment of PWDs Common Fund	Inadequate Data: Lack of accurate data on PWDs in the municipality makes it difficult to plan and allocate resources effectively.  Low Outreach and Engagement: Many PWDs are unaware of available support or how to access it, due to poor communication and outreach strategies	Existing Policy Frameworks: Ghana's District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) includes provisions for PWDs, offering a foundation for targeted support  Partnerships with NGOs: Collaborating with disability-focused	Delays in the release of PWDs Common Fund.  Social Stigma and Discrimination: Persistent negative attitudes toward disability can discourage PWDs from seeking support or participating in community programs.

Existence of an association for PWDs.	Limited Disbursement Efficiency: Bureaucratic delays and lack of transparency in fund allocation hinder the timely and equitable distribution of support.	organizations can enhance service delivery and advocacy	Political Interference: Allocation of resources may be influenced by favoritism or political bias, undermining equitable access
<b>Corrective measures:</b> strong institutional collaboration, financial support from Municipal Assembly and Central Government, effective monitoring of funds disbursement and the usage of the funds by the PWDs			

<b>Issue: Lack of electricity in some communities</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Abundant renewable energy resources like solar.  Existence of a decentralized VRA/GRIDCO office in the Municipality.  Availability of electricity in the nearby communities.	Insufficient financial resources and investment.  Lack of technical expertise.  The existing transmission and distribution network lacks sufficient capacity to meet demand.	Rural Electrification Project by the Central Government  Availability of VRA/GRIDCO staff.  Regional collaboration at the local level for knowledge sharing, resources pooling for energy development and maintenance.	Capital-intensive.  Environmental impacts such as land use and resource availability.  Political will and government policies.  High cost of electricity extension by individuals
<b>Corrective measures:</b> Solar energy for hard-to-reach communities, extension of the Rural Electrification Project in the Municipality, strong institutional collaboration and lobbying at the Ministry of Energy for electricity extension.			

<b>Issue: Poor Solid and liquid waste management</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Existence of Municipal Environmental Health Unit  Final solid waste disposal site  Implémentation of Municipal Environnemental Satiation Action Plan (MESAP)	Insufficient financial resources and investment.  Lack of a final disposal site for liquid waste  Poor operations of Zoomlion Ghana Limited	Operation of NGOs such as AQUAYA Institutes  Collaboration with ministry of sanitation and water resources  Environmental Sanitation Policy of Ghana, such as the National Sanitation Day.	Technological constraints  Institutional constraints  Poor implementation of sanitation policies in Ghana  Delays in funds from the central government

Support from Traditional Authorities and Assembly Members	Bad behaviour of citizens		
Operation of Waste Management Agencies	Poor Implementation of Sanitation Bye-laws		
<b>Corrective measures:</b> Community Initiative programs to improve solid and liquid waste management, enforcement of community bye-laws on sanitation, and the use of communal labour.			

<b>Issue: Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Existence of Physical Planning Department	Inadequate logistics and materials.	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority	Technological Constraint.
Availability of local plans.	Lack of local input	Land use and spatial planning Act, 20216 (Act 925)	Weak collaboration from the Ministry in addressing the street naming challenges
Availability of Google Maps and images	Inadequate funding	Land Use and Spatial Planning Regulation, 2019 (LI 2384)	
Commitment from the General Assembly	Chieftaincy dispute and land litigation		
<b>Corrective measures:</b> Intensive dialogue between the Traditional Councils to brief them on the urgency and the importance of the programme, commencing the exercise from litigation-free territories			

<b>Issue: Inadequate modern market structures</b>			
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Availability of market spaces in existing markets for new structures	Inadequate funds	Government support: thus the construction model market for a 24-hour economy	Economic instability and price fluctuation.
High demand for market facilities by traders	Difficulty in the relocation of market women for the construction of new facilities	Local economic development policies	Attitudes of contractors
Strong collaboration between chiefs and the Assembly	Challenges of sharing new market stores with traders	Collaboration between the Assembly and the Ministry	Delays in the release of funds
<b>Corrective measures:</b> Data collection on existing market facilities and traders, strong stakeholders' collaboration, financial support from Municipal Assembly and Central Government, effective monitoring and evaluation of market projects.			

*\*All the remaining identified issues were subjected to SWOT analysis to assess the chances of the Assembly in addressing them.*

## **2.7 MEDIUM-TERM NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND PROJECTIONS**

The planning process is futuristic and aims at reducing uncertainties. As a result, various projections are made over the plan period to indicate what is expected in the future. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for these reasons that the population projections for the planned period have been made to facilitate the calculation of services and facilities needed for the period. This section, therefore, presents the projections of the district population and infrastructural needs.

### **2.7.1 Population Projection**

The current population projection is based on the Population and Housing Census results of the Municipality recorded in 2021 by the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS). The base projected population (2021) was 109768 with an annual growth rate of 2.1%. Out of this figure, the male and female proportions are 48.5% and 51.5% respectively.

#### **Assumptions**

The following assumptions have been made about the Municipal population over the plan period spanning 2026-2029.

- The base population growth rate of 2.1 % per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
- The survival rate of the Municipality will increase gradually or remain constant over the plan period.
- Immigration will be checked over the plan period.
- There will not be an upsurge of any major economic activity such as mining/large industrial activity.
- The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the planned period
- The district population will grow geometrically over the plan period spanning 2026-2029

Based on the above assumptions, the projected population and the corresponding facilities needs of the municipality over the plan period have been presented in the subsequent pages below.

- **Projected population for all settlements in the municipality from 2025-2029**

The municipality recorded a total population of 109,768 in the 2021 PHC. With a growth rate of 2.1%, Table 2.22 shows the projected population for all the settlements in the municipality

**Table 2.22 Projected settlement population (2025-2029)**

S/N	COMMUNITIES	BASE POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION				
		2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	DROBO	20568	22370	22845	23330	23824	24330
2	JAPEKROM	7122	7746	7910	8078	8249	8425
3	DWENEM	6053	6583	6723	6866	7011	7160
4	ADAMSU	5359	5828	5952	6079	6207	6339
5	KWASIBUORKROM	4922	5353	5467	5583	5701	5822
6	GUNASUA	4338	4718	4818	4921	5025	5131
7	MIREMANO	4098	4457	4552	4648	4747	4848
8	ATUNA	4082	4440	4534	4630	4728	4829
9	KATAKYIEKROM	3948	4294	4385	4478	4573	4670
10	BABIANIHA	3689	4012	4097	4184	4273	4364
11	KWAMESEI KROM	3392	3689	3767	3848	3929	4012
12	ZEZERA	2597	2824	2884	2946	3008	3072
13	KONSIA	2263	2461	2514	2567	2621	2677
14	FAAMAN	2063	2244	2291	2340	2390	2440
15	ABIRIKASU	1958	2130	2175	2221	2268	2316
16	DODOSUO	1937	2107	2151	2197	2244	2291
17	JENJEMIREJA	1851	2013	2056	2100	2144	2190
18	MPUASU	1713	1863	1903	1943	1984	2026
19	YAA MANSA	1380	1501	1533	1565	1598	1632
20	ADIOKOR NO.2	1295	1408	1438	1469	1500	1532
21	NYAMEFIE	1288	1401	1431	1461	1492	1524
22	BODAA	1155	1256	1283	1310	1338	1366
23	TAINANO NO.2	1140	1240	1266	1293	1320	1349
24	BUOBUNU	994	1081	1104	1127	1151	1176
25	BAANO NO. 1	987	1073	1096	1120	1143	1168
26	KOMFUOKROM	973	1058	1081	1104	1127	1151
27	ASARE	970	1055	1077	1100	1124	1147
28	SEBRENI	951	1034	1056	1079	1102	1125
29	ABUOKROM	913	993	1014	1036	1058	1080
30	TAINANO NO.1	840	914	933	953	973	994
31	BAANO NO.2	801	871	890	909	928	948
32	ANGRUKROM (ANKRUKROM)	775	843	861	879	898	917
33	ADIOKOR NO.1	732	796	813	830	848	866
34	ASUOGYA	700	761	777	794	811	828
35	YAW NIMOKROM	699	760	776	793	810	827
36	NEW BAANAFO	687	747	763	779	796	813

37	KUBEASE	671	730	745	761	777	794
38	BAANO NO.3	670	729	744	760	776	793
39	KOFITIAKROM	663	721	736	752	768	784
40	BIAMA	642	698	713	728	744	759
41	BATEA (BAATIA)	616	670	684	699	714	729
42	KOFIKO	551	599	612	625	638	652
43	BOADWO	543	591	603	616	629	642
44	ISSAKROM	537	584	596	609	622	635
45	TEKESE	528	574	586	599	612	625
46	KWAMEPRAKROM	455	495	505	516	527	538
47	MEMPEASEM	442	481	491	501	512	523
48	FAMEKWA	400	435	444	454	463	473
49	KWADWOKESKROM	399	434	443	453	462	472
50	AMPENKRO	398	433	442	451	461	471
51	KWAMEPIM	394	429	438	447	456	466
52	ANUNGUANO	390	424	433	442	452	461
53	APENKRO	355	386	394	403	411	420
54	KRAKROM	353	384	392	400	409	418
55	ASRATOA	314	342	349	356	364	371
56	KRAMOKROM	276	300	307	313	320	326
57	OPANIN DRISA AKURA NO.1	256	278	284	290	297	303
58	KOTOKWARE (ASEMPANEYE)	244	265	271	277	283	289
59	KOMFUOKROM.	221	240	245	251	256	261
60	NTABENE (AKURA KESIEM)	217	236	241	246	251	257
	<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL POPULATION</b>	<b>109768</b>	<b>119384</b>	<b>121919</b>	<b>124510</b>	<b>127144</b>	<b>129845</b>

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC.

*\*The projection formula used was  $P_0 = P_t e^{rt}$  ( $P_0$  is Projected Population,  $P_t$  is the present population or base population,  $e=2.718$ ,  $r=$  growth rate, and  $t=$  time interval between base year and projected year)*

### 2.7.2 Education Projections

The educational system of the Municipality suffers from major challenges such as inadequate physical infrastructure, inadequate furniture for schools, inadequate sanitation facilities, etc. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, several projections and assumptions have been made based on realities about the various levels (pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS). The nature and categories of projections are as presented below.

- **Projection of children of school-going age**

This was done to help plan for school infrastructures and other logistics to meet their needs in the future. The assumptions used under population projections were adopted for this projection

**Table 2.23 School Going Age Population Projections**

<b>YEAR</b> <b>AGE</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
2	2646	2878	2939	3001	3065	3130
3	2759	3001	3064	3130	3196	3264
4	2613	2842	2902	2964	3027	3091
5-9	13454	14633	14943	15261	15584	15915
10-14	12195	13263	13545	13833	14125	14425
15	2559	2783	2842	2903	2964	3027
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36226</b>	<b>39399</b>	<b>40236</b>	<b>41091</b>	<b>41961</b>	<b>42852</b>

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC. &JSMA, MPCU, 2025

- **Projections for Pre-schools in the Municipality**

Specific Assumptions

1. A pre-school shall have only 2 classrooms
2. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
3. The age range for preschool ranges between 2-4 years

**Table 2.24 Projections for Pre-schools/Classrooms**

<b>Year</b> <b>Indicators</b>	<b>Standards</b> <b>Per</b> <b>classroom</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
No. of Children	1:40	8720	8906	9095	9287	9484
No. Classrooms existing		196	196	196	196	196
No. of Classrooms required		218	222	227	232	237
Surplus/Backlog		-22 Classrooms	-26 Classrooms	-31 classrooms	-36 classrooms	-41 classrooms

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC. &JSMA, MPCU, 2025

- **Projection for Primary School classrooms**

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
3. The age range for primary school is 6-12 years.

**Table 2.25 Projections for Primary Schools classrooms**

Year \ Indicators	Standards Per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:40	19,855	20,276	20,707	21,145	21,595
No. Classrooms existing		474	474	474	474	474
No. of Classrooms required		496	506	517	528	539
Surplus/backlog		-22	-32	-43	-54	-65

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC. & JSMA, MPCU, 2025

- **Projection for JHS Classrooms**

Assumptions

1. A JHS block shall contain three classrooms
2. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
3. The age range for JHS is 13-16 years.

**Table 2.26 Projections for JHS Classrooms**

Year \ Indicators	Standard per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:40		12,312	12,623	12,943	13,270
No. Classrooms existing		222	222	222	222	222
No. of Classrooms required		297	307	315	324	331
Surplus/backlog		-75	-85	-93	-102	-109

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC. & JSMA, MPCU, 2025

- **Projections for Pupil's Furniture (Mono Desks)**

Assumptions

1. JHS pupils will use mono desks
2. A percentage change of 5% increase in annual class size remains the same
3. The current number of mono desks remains constant

**Table 2.27 Projections for Mono Desks**

Year \ Indicators	Standard JHS Seating	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Pupils	1:1	6663	6,996	7,345	7,712	8,097
Total number available		742	742	742	742	742
Total number required		297	307	315	324	331
Surplus/backlog		-5921	-6254	-6603	-6970	-7355

JSMA, MPCU, 2025

- **Projections for Pupil’s Furniture (Dual Desks)**

Assumptions

1. Primary and KG pupils will use dual desks
2. A percentage change of 5% increase in annual class size remains the same
3. The current number of dual desks remains constant

**Table 2.28 Projections for Dual Desks**

Indicators \ Year	Standard Seating (Primary & K.G)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Pupils	1:2	18,410	19,330	20,296	21,310	22,375
Total number available		9,205	9,205	9,205	9,205	9,205
Total number required		9,205	9,665	10,148	10,655	11,187
Surplus/backlog		0	-460	-943	-1,450	-1,982

JSMA, MPCU, 2025

### 2.7.3 Health projections

Efforts targeted at securing a healthy population are a universal requirement for the socio-economic development of Ghana. Considering this, MMDAs are expected to put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people.

**Assumptions**

- There would be a planned delivery of all backlogs.
- Surplus resources would be absorbed as the population changes
- The development planning standards as captured in the table will remain unchanged over the plan period.
- The human resources turnover would be well managed over the plan period.

**Table 2.29 Health Facilities Projections**

Facility Required	No. Existing	Standard	Years and Projected Population				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
			119384	121919	124510	127144	129845
Hospital	1	80,000-200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Health Centre	0	5,000-25,000	4 backlogs	5 backlogs	5 backlogs	5 backlogs	6 backlogs
Clinics /CHPS	15	5,000	9 backlogs	9 backlogs	10 backlogs	11 backlogs	11 backlogs

JSMA, MPCU, 2025

Inferring from the table above, the Hospital situation in the municipality is generally favourable per the standards. However, Health Centres and Clinics/CHPS facilities are in high demand per the standards.

#### 2.7.4 Projection of Potable Water Needs

Water is a necessity of life and must therefore be supplied in the right quantities and quality for the benefit of all people. Over the plan period, therefore, the Municipal Assembly aims at sustaining the existing water coverage in the municipality.

- **Boreholes**

#### Specific Assumptions

In addition to the general assumptions, the specific assumptions in relation to boreholes include the following:

- The national/international standards for water delivery remained unchanged (300 people per borehole)
- There would be a planned delivery of all backlogs
- Surplus resources would be absorbed as the population changes.
- Facilities will be provided on demand demand-driven basis.

**Table 2.30 Projection for Boreholes**

Year	Projected Population	Pop. Change	No. Needed due to pop change	Base Year Existing Facilities	Total needed (backlog/surplus)	Standards (bh per population)
2025	119384	-	-	208	189 Backlog	1:300
2026	121919	2,535	8	270	8 Backlog	1:300
2027	124510	2,591	9	279	9 Backlog	1:300
2028	127144	2,634	9	288	9 Backlog	1:300
2029	129845	2,701	9	297	9 Backlog	1:300

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

As indicated in Table 2.28 below, the Municipality would need about 224 additional boreholes over the plan period (2026-2029). Thus, if the entire population in the Municipality is to depend on Boreholes as their main source of water.

- **Projection for Small Town Water System (STWS)**

### Specific Assumptions- STWS

Specific assumptions in relation to STWS include the following:

- The national/international standards for water delivery remained unchanged (5000+ people per pump)
- Facilities will be provided on demand demand-driven basis.
- There would be a planned delivery of all backlogs
- Surplus resources would be absorbed as the population changes

**Table 2.31 Projection for STWS**

Location	Year	Population (2025-2029)				
			Base Year Existing Facilities	Number Required	Total needed (backlog/surplus)	Standards (Pump per population)
Drobo		24330	1	4	3 backlogs	1:5000
Japekrom		8425	1	1	0	1:5000
Dwenem		7160	1	1	0	1:5000
Adamsu		6339	1	1	0	1:5000
Kwasibukrom		5822	0	1	1 backlog	1:5000
Gonasua		5131	1	1	0	1:5000

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

Table 2.29 communicates that the Municipality will need about 4 Small Town Water Systems within the plan period to complement the existing water facilities.

### 2.7.5 Projection for sanitation facilities

The main sanitation facility considered for the projection was Household Latrines.

Specific Assumptions for Household Latrines

- The campaign for the construction of household latrines will continue unabated throughout the plan period
- Provision for toilet facilities will serve as the basis for issuing permits to developers
- The rate (15%) of annual increment in Household latrines will not change
- The rate (5%) of constructing new houses annually in the Municipality will not change

**Table 2.32 Projection for Community Sanitation Facilities (Toilets)**

Year	Existing Houses	Existing Household Latrines	Expected Household Latrines	Surplus/Backlog
2025	27615	17,902	27615	-9,713
2026	28,995	20,587	28,995	-8,408
2027	30,444	23,675	30,444	-6,769
2028	31,966	27,226	31,966	-4,740
2029	33,564	31,309	33,564	-2,255

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

According to Table 2.30, household latrines will continue to be a big challenge in the Municipality. This implies that the Municipality must strengthen the sensitization exercise on the need to construct household latrines and fully enforce building regulations as stated in the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)

### 2.7.6 Agricultural Projections

#### Assumptions

- The current number of AEAs in the municipality will remain constant throughout the plan period.
- Surplus resources would be absorbed as the population changes.
- The development planning standards, as captured in the table, will remain unchanged over the plan period.
- The human resource turnover would be well managed over the plan period.
- The farmers' population will increase in line with the annual growth rate (2.1%) of the Municipality

**Table 2.33 Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents**

Year	Current Farmer Pop.	Current Ratio	Required AEAs	Current AEAs Available	Surplus or Backlog	Standard
2025	24,851	1:3,550	17	7	-10	1:1,500
2026	25,379	1:1,542	17	7	-10	1:1,500
2027	25,918	1:1,588	17	7	-10	1:1,500
2028	26,467	1:1,677	18	7	-11	1:1,500
2029	27,029	1:1,817	18	7	-11	1:1,500

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC. &JSMA, MPCU, 2025

Again, the result, as captured in the above table, indicates that the AEAs are inadequate in the Municipality. Therefore, over the plan period as many as 20 (backlog) AEAs would be needed to boost agriculture production. This could constitute one of the major reasons for the low

agricultural production in the area. There would be a need for stakeholders to put in many efforts to get the required staff to enhance productivity.

### 2.7.7 Municipal Security Projections

Strategies towards ensuring public safety and security are a requirement for commercial development at every level of society. This is because crime, such as armed robbery, has been on the increase in recent times. In light of this, there is a need for the Municipality to develop strategies to address critical security-related problems that would ensure public safety. In view of this, some projections have been made on the area of the population and the staff strength of the police based on several assumptions, as outlined below, to ensure prompt response to security needs.

#### Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. The existing number of police personnel in the municipality remains constant

**Table 2.34 Municipal Police Staff Strength Projections**

Year	Total Municipal Projected Population	No. of Police Officers Existing	Standard	Existing standard	Required No. Police Staff	Backlog/Surplus
2025	119384	66	1:500	1:1,809	238	-172
2026	121919	66	1:500	1:1,847	243	-177
2027	124510	66	1:500	1:1,886	249	-189
2028	127144	66	1:500	1:1,926	254	-188
2029	129845	66	1:500	1:1,967	259	-193

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

From the table above, the existing police –citizen ratio for the year 2025 is 1:1,809 which is below the required standard of 1:500. This shows that about 172 police officers are needed to bridge the gap. This will increase the number of police officers from 66 to 238 for the year under review.

- **Projection for Police Stations**

#### Assumptions

1. A population threshold of 20,000 will qualify for a police station.
2. The current number of police stations in the municipality will remain constant.
3. The current growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period

**Table 2.35 Projections for Police Stations**

Year	Total Municipal Projected Population	No. of Police Stations	Pop. Threshold	Required No. of Police stations	Backlog/Surplus
2025	119384	2	20,000	6	-4
2026	121919	2	20,000	6	-4
2027	124510	2	20,000	6	-4
2028	127144	2	20,000	6	-4
2029	129845	2	20,000	7	-5

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

The municipality will need at least 4 additional police stations to help combat crime and strengthen peace and stability. The only two police stations located at Drobo and Japekrom are not enough to ensure total security. Insecurity in the municipality is high, and therefore, stakeholders should strive to fill the gaps within the plan period.

### 2.7.8 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Projections

Resources are needed to propel the developmental mandate of the Municipality. Thus, the Municipal development interventions as captured in the Medium-Term Development 2026-2026 must be backed by reliable measures through which resources can be mobilized to meet the execution of the development programmes of the plan. Therefore, over the plan period, the Municipal Assembly intends to increase its financial inflow base to expand its development programmes and projects.

#### Assumptions

The assumptions made for the projections are that:

- The Municipal Assembly will widen its internal revenue generation base.
- The financial policies of the Assembly will be implemented.
- There will be an average of 10% increase in IGF mobilization every year

**Table 2.36 IGF Projections**

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>IGF</b>	1,416,880.12	1,558,568.13	1,714,424.94	1,885,867.43	2,074,454.17

Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

Per Table 2.36, an estimated amount of GHc 7,233,314.67 is expected to be actualized within the plan period to support planned programmes and projects. A successful actualization of this projected amount will help the Assembly meet its goals and objectives.

## CHAPTER THREE

### KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Prioritization is making the best use of your limited time and resources when demands are seemingly limitless. Juxtaposing the limited resources with the long list of development issues identified from the situational analysis, it is likely impossible to address all the issues within the stipulated plan period. Therefore, in order of their importance, the issues were prioritized, and this chapter talks about the prioritization process and the output of the prioritization.

#### 3.2 PRIORITIZATION METHOD

Several tools are available for the prioritization of development issues. For example, POCC analysis, Impact assessment tool, Toolkit on Migration, etc. However, the Municipality considered “*Impact Assessment*” to prioritize the development issues. This is because the “*Impact Assessment*” had indicators to measure how addressing the identified issues can deepen the fortunes of the citizens socially, economically, and environmentally, as well as address their basic needs and rights.

Considering this, the prioritization was done based on the following development indicators;

- I. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc.) of addressing it.
- II. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g, attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- III. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights.
- IV. Significant effects on the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

#### 3.3 OUTPUT OF THE PRIORITIZATION EXERCISE

A matrix was designed that contained all 41 development issues and the indicators for the prioritization. A prioritization scale was agreed on as follows;

**3=High, 2=Medium and 1=Low.** The prioritization Matrix is shown below;

**Table 3.1 Prioritization Matrix**

Identified Municipal Development Issues	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it. (3)	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth. (2)	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights. (3)	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors (2)		
1. Inadequate access roads at new sites in urban towns	6	2	9	6	23	15th
2. Inadequate educational infrastructures	9	4	9	2	24	11th
3. Poor Rural and Urban Road network	9	6	9	6	30	1st
4. Poor drainage system	6	4	6	6	22	21 <sup>st</sup>
5. Inadequate toilet facilities in schools and some communities	9	2	9	2	22	20 <sup>th</sup>
6. Inadequate health facilities	6	6	9	4	25	9th
7. Inadequate modern market structures	9	6	9	4	28	4th
8. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities	6	6	9	2	23	16th
9. Lack of electricity in some communities	6	6	9	2	23	17th
10. Inadequate social centers	6	2	3	6	17	35 <sup>t</sup>
11. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system	9	2	3	6	20	27 <sup>th</sup>

12. Limited coverage of social intervention programmes	9	4	9	2	24	13th
13. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools	9	2	3	2	16	36 <sup>th</sup>
14. Lack of streetlights in some communities	6	2	3	2	13	37 <sup>th</sup>
15. Inadequate furniture for schools	9	2	9	2	22	19 <sup>th</sup>
16. Poor functioning of Municipal Sub-Structures	9	4	3	2	18	33 <sup>rd</sup>
17. Poor solid and liquid waste management	9	4	9	6	28	6 <sup>th</sup>
18. Inadequate community libraries		2	3	2	10	38 <sup>th</sup>
19. Inadequate spatial plans for communities	9	4	6	6	25	10 <sup>th</sup>
20. Inadequate office logistics, stationery and materials for MA and Departments	9	2	6	4	21	26 <sup>th</sup>
21. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes	9	6	9	6	30	2 <sup>nd</sup>
22. Uncompleted/Abandoned physical projects and programmes	9	6	9	6	30	3 <sup>rd</sup>
23. Fast depletion of green spaces	6	4	6	6	22	22 <sup>nd</sup>
24. Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs	9	6	9	2	26	8 <sup>th</sup>
25. Lack of tourism sites	6	6	3	4	19	32 <sup>nd</sup>
26. Low agricultural production	6	6	9	6	27	7 <sup>th</sup>

27. Inadequate logistics, equipment and clinical staff for quality health services delivery	6	4	9	2	21	25 <sup>th</sup>
28. Child abuse and Domestic Violence	6	2	9	2	19	31 <sup>st</sup>
29. Children and youth involvement in social vices	6	4	6	2	18	34 <sup>th</sup>
30. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support	6	6	9	2	23	14 <sup>th</sup>
31. Inadequate materials, logistics and facilities for child and family welfare activities	6	2	9	2	19	30 <sup>th</sup>
32. Inadequate portable water.	9	4	9	2	24	12 <sup>th</sup>
33. Limited empowerment of women in jobs and skills training.	6	6	9	2	23	18 <sup>th</sup>
34. Poor Management and control of disasters and emergencies	6	2	9	4	21	24 <sup>th</sup>
35. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities	6	6	6	2	20	28 <sup>th</sup>
36. Deterioration of Assembly bungalows and buildings	9	2	6	2	19	29 <sup>th</sup>
37. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of all government projects.	9	2	6	4	21	23 <sup>rd</sup>
38. Insecurity	9	6	9	4	28	5 <sup>th</sup>

Source: MPCU, 2025

### **3.3.1 List of Prioritized Development Issues.**

After the Prioritization exercise, this is the list of prioritized issues with development implications for 2026-2029. They are ranked according to their marks.

1. Poor Rural and Urban Road Infrastructures
2. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes
3. Uncompleted/Abandoned physical projects and programmes
4. Inadequate modern market structures
5. Insecurity
6. Poor solid and liquid waste management
7. Low agricultural production
8. Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs
9. Inadequate health facilities
10. Inadequate spatial plans for communities
11. Inadequate educational infrastructures
12. Inadequate portable water
13. Limited coverage of social intervention programmes
14. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support
15. Inadequate access roads at new sites in urban towns
16. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities
17. Lack of electricity in some communities
18. Limited empowerment of women in jobs and skills training.
19. Inadequate furniture for schools
20. Inadequate toilet facilities in schools and some communities
21. Poor drainage system
22. Fast depletion of green spaces
23. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of all government projects.
24. Poor Management and control of disasters and emergencies
25. Inadequate logistics, equipment and clinical staff for quality health services delivery
26. Inadequate office logistics, stationery and materials for MA and Departments
27. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system
28. Poor Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities
29. Deterioration of Assembly bungalows and buildings
30. Inadequate materials, logistics and facilities for child and family welfare activities

31. Child abuse and Domestic Violence
32. Lack of tourism sites
33. Poor functioning of Municipal Sub-Structures
34. Children and youth involvement in social vices
35. Inadequate social centers
36. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools
37. Lack of streetlights in some communities
38. Inadequate community libraries

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

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

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The prioritized development issues in the Municipality need to be addressed to bridge the development gaps they have created. This section talks about creating the development path towards successful addressing of the development issues identified and prioritized in the preceding chapters. These goals, objectives and strategies will keep the Assembly on track in meeting its development needs as described in this chapter. The goals and objectives are aligned with the national objectives and global agendas to ensure uniformity and consistency in addressing the issues that affect the development discourse of the municipality and nation at large.

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

The preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP was done in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029), which has five broad development dimensions or thematic areas. These development dimensions are;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment and Human Settlement Development
4. Governance and Institutional Development
5. International Relations

Per the guidelines for the preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP, Goals, Objectives and strategies under these five development dimensions, which would address Municipal development issues should be formed by the MMDAs within the framework of the national development agenda. This will enable the MMDAs' plan to be in line with the national development direction. Table 4.1 shows the goals, objectives and strategies of the Municipality.

### 4.2.1 Definition of Concepts

To understand the content of this chapter better and appreciate how the identified development issues can be addressed within the framework of the national development policies, the key concepts surrounding the chapter are explained below.

**A. Goal:** It is the long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.

**B. Objective:** The intended results of an intervention can be split by levels of increasing significance, for example, outputs, outcomes, and goals.

**C. Strategy:** This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measurable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency's long-term mission and goals.

**Table 4.1 Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Development Programmes**

<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development</b>					
Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes	Improve fiscal performance and management in the municipality.	Increase the annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources</li> <li>2. Leverage technology for IGF collection and administration</li> <li>3. Prepare and implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan</li> </ol>	Revenue mobilization and management
Inadequate modern market structures	Build a Strong and Prosperous Municipality	Ensure convenient access to market centers by local traders	Enhance Domestic Trade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade</li> <li>2. Setup satellite markets in communities and areas without markets</li> </ol>	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development
Low agricultural production		1. Increase food crop production by 40% annually	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote domestic production and supply of inputs</li> <li>2. Increase storage facilities for agro-produce including warehouse to improve marketing of agriculture produce</li> <li>3. Promote development of irrigation facilities</li> </ol>	Agricultural Development
		2. Improve farmers' skills and knowledge in modern methods of farming	Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intensify stakeholders' engagement, particularly extension officers on sustainable agro-ecological and industrial production practices and processes</li> <li>2. Train farmers on sustainable agro-ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties</li> </ol>	Agricultural Development

				3. Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices	
		3. Increase livestock and poultry production by 50% by 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development	1. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases  2. Roll out a Livestock Development Project (LDP) to boost meat and dairy production, especially of cattle, piggery, and small ruminants	Agricultural Development
		4. Ensure 50% of unemployed youth venture into agricultural related activities by 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1. Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures.  2. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture.	Agricultural Development
Youth unemployment due to inadequate jobs	Ensure Resilient Local Economy	Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually.	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development  2. Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs  3. Strengthen youth participation in Agribusiness through capacity building, financial support, and improved access to resources.	Local Economic Development
Lack of tourism sites		Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1. Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards  2. Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres  3. Develop and disseminate a comprehensive database on all tourist sites.	Local Economic Development

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development</b>					
<p>1. Inadequate health facilities</p> <p>2. Inadequate logistics, equipment and clinical staff for quality health services delivery</p>	Ensure quality health services delivery	1. Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>1. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems to be the bedrock of the municipal primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>2. Make Primary Healthcare free and universally accessible to all citizens in all health facilities</p> <p>3. Expand the coverage of NHIS in the municipality</p>	Social services delivery
		2. Strengthen disease control and surveillance	Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality	<p>1. Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2. Strengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria, TB, and other related cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p>	Social services delivery
		3. Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services by 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<p>1. Upgrade, furnish and expand existing health infrastructure and facilities across the municipality especially for PWDs</p> <p>2. Renovate dilapidated health infrastructures across the municipality</p>	Social services delivery
			Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially	1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social services delivery

			among vulnerable groups	2. Sensitize the youth on STIs prevention 3. Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes	
1. Inadequate educational infrastructures 2. Inadequate furniture for schools 3. Inadequate community libraries	Ensure delivery of quality education	Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c) 2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) 3. Improve the pupil-to-textbook ratio through the provision of curriculum-based textbooks 4. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.2, 4.c) 5.6.5 Strengthen the payroll validation process (SDG Target 16.6)	Social services delivery
			Promote inclusive education	1. Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 2. Provide and renovate facilities in all learning centres to improve access for PWDs and people with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social services delivery
			Promote literacy and lifelong learning	Increase access to school and public library facilities (SDG Target 4.6, 4.a)	Social services delivery
1. Inadequate portable water	Ensure availability, reliability and sustainability of	1. Increase percentage of population with	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water	1. Ensure the provision of disability friendly water supply system and infrastructures (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1)	Social services delivery

<p>2. Poor solid and liquid waste management</p> <p>3. Inadequate toilet facilities in schools and some communities</p>	<p>quality water and sanitation services</p>	<p>sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029</p>	<p>supply services for all</p>	<p>2. Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure</p> <p>3. Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>4. Strengthen institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</p>	
		<p>2. Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>1. Modernize landfill infrastructure</p> <p>2. Expand access to waste bins</p> <p>3. Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure</p> <p>4. Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities</p> <p>5. Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture</p> <p>6. Establish and implement a framework for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>
<p>1. Inadequate materials, logistics and facilities for child and family welfare activities</p>	<p>Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable</p>	<p>1. Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029</p>	<p>Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation</p>	<p>1. Increase awareness on the effects of child labour (SDGs Target 8.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen mainstreaming of child development and protection issues into</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>

<p>2. Child abuse and Domestic Violence</p> <p>3. Children and youth involvement in social vices</p> <p>4. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support</p> <p>5. Limited coverage of social intervention programmes</p> <p>6. Limited empowerment of women in jobs and skills training.</p>				<p>development plans and budgets of the Assembly (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>3. Strengthen family tribunal and juvenile courts</p>	
		<p>2. Ensure 60% of PWDs receive social and economic support by 2029</p>	<p>Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development</p>	<p>1. Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs</p> <p>2. Provide PWDs with improved range, quality and standard of affordable health care and programmes</p> <p>3. Develop and implement productive social inclusion interventions to empower PWDs</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>
		<p>3. Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable</p>	<p>1. Implement the CLASS scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant for sustainable income earning opportunities (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>2. Institute public sensitization involving traditional authorities, against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>3. Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b).</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>
		<p>4. Create descent work opportunities for 400 women and youth by 2029</p>	<p>Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<p>1. Increase technical and financial support to women-owned businesses and start-ups (SDGs Target 2.3, 5.a, 8.3, 8.10, 9.3)</p>	<p>Social services delivery</p>

				2. Scale up and strengthen capacity of women for jobs with comparative advantage to absorb high proportion of women.	
Inadequate social centers	Promote sports and recreational services	Increase sports and other recreational facilities by 2029	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	1. Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical activities and foster a fitness culture  2. Develop spaces for community gathering and social events	Social services delivery

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development</b>					
Fast depletion of green spaces	Safeguard the natural environment	1. Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2025	Safeguard forest and protected areas	1. Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)  2. Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystems services (SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)	Environmental Management
		2. Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029	Enhance climate change resilience	1. Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)  2. Enhance knowledge on climate change to minimize its impacts	Environmental Management
1. Poor Rural and Urban Road Infrastructures	Ensure a resilient built environment	1. Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	1. Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management

<p>2. Inadequate access roads at new sites in urban towns</p> <p>3. Lack of streetlights in some communities</p> <p>4. Inadequate spatial plans for communities</p> <p>5. Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system</p> <p>6. Limited coverage of electricity in some communities</p> <p>7. Lack of electricity in some communities Poor drainage system Poor</p> <p>8. Telecommunication Network in some Rural communities</p> <p>9. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools</p>			infrastructure and services	2. Enhance maintenance and management practices for all road sectors (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	
		2. Maintain security and safety on all road networks by 2029	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	1. Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)  2. Increase awareness on road safety	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
		3. Ensure free movement of people, goods and services within the built environment by 2029	Promote sustainable urban development	1. Improve linkages between emerging secondary cities and towns (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)  2. Improve planning and development of urban mobility infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
		4. Ensure effective coordination of spatial development	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)  2. Enforce building codes and standards at all levels (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)  3. Intensify street naming and property addressing system nationwide.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
		5. Ensure an improvement in electricity coverage from 88.3% in 2025 to 95% in 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	1. Review the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) and use means testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1) (AU Target A1 G7 P6 T2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management

<p>10. Poor Management and control of disasters and emergencies</p> <p>11. Uncompleted/Abandoned physical projects and programmes</p> <p>12. Deterioration of Assembly bungalows and buildings</p>				2. Expand the provision of mini-grids to other hard-to-reach communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P6 T2)	
	6. Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats		<p>1. Promote construction and maintenance of storm drains in Communities (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>2. Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and other relevant institutions (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3. Promote awareness on disaster risk reduction (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
	7. Enhance application of ICT in Municipal development by 2029	Expand the digital technology landscape		<p>1. Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections Municipal wide (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2. Improve security of access and use of ICT infrastructure and services</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
	8. Ensure completion and sustainability of all public buildings	Promote effective maintenance culture		<p>1. Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration of public infrastructure (SDG Target 11.2) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&amp;3 T3)</p> <p>2. Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) plan</p> <p>3. Ensure completion of all ongoing and abandoned projects</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development</b>					
<p>1. Poor functioning of Municipal Sub-Structures</p> <p>2. Inadequate office logistics, stationery and materials for MA and Departments.</p> <p>3. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of all government projects</p>	Maintain a stable and united society	Strengthen popular participation by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<p>1. Revamp and adequately resource sub-district structures to perform statutory functions effectively.</p> <p>2. Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level</p>	Management and Administration
		Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration	Deepen transparency and public accountability	<p>1. Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds</p> <p>2. Accelerate decentralization and collocation of relevant departments to improve sectoral coordination at the district level</p> <p>3. Provide continuous in-service training for Municipal Assembly staff</p> <p>5. Boost public interest and participation in governance</p> <p>5. Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions.</p>	Management and Administration
Insecurity	Maintain a safe society	Ensure effective enforcement of law and order	Enhance public safety and security	<p>1. Strengthen community policing and trust in law enforcement</p> <p>2. Increase investment in Security Infrastructure</p> <p>3. Improve human resources and welfare of security Services</p>	Management and Administration

### **4.2.2 Goal Compatibility Analysis**

According to Table 4.1 above, 12 goals were formulated to address the prioritized development issues. These goals were analyzed to ensure internal consistency and reliability in actualizing them. Thus, the goals were paired against each other using the goal compatibility matrix. This helped in identifying conflicting goals. When two goals conflict, they should be revised so that there will not be any hindrance in creating the society we wish to see. Table 4.2 shows the Goal compatibility Matrix analysis.

### **DETERMINATION OF RATINGS**

The Municipality adopted these ratings to check how compatible the 12 goals were.

- High = actualization of one goal will strongly influence meeting the other one
- Medium= actualization of one goal will lightly influence meeting the other one
- Low= actualization of one goal will have no bearing on meeting the other one
- Very low= actualization of one goal will conflict meeting the other one.

### **GOALS**

- Goal 1: Improve fiscal performance and management in the municipality.
- Goal 2: Build a Strong and Prosperous Municipality
- Goal 3: Ensure Resilient Local Economy
- Goal 4: Ensure quality health services delivery
- Goal 5: Ensure delivery of quality education
- Goal 6: Ensure availability, reliability and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services
- Goal 7: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable
- Goal 8: Promote sports and recreational services
- Goal 9: Safeguard the natural environment
- Goal 10: Ensure a resilient built environment
- Goal 11: Maintain a stable and united society
- Goal 12: Maintain a safe society

**Table 4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix**

Goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
2	High		High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
3	High	High		High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
4	High	High	High		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
5	Medium	High	High	High		High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
6	Medium	High	High	High	High		High	High	High	High	High	Medium
7	High	High	High	High	High	High		High	High	High	High	High
8	Low	Medium	High	Medium	medium	Low	High		Low	High	High	Medium
9	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	Low		High	High	High
10	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High		Medium	High
11	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High		High
12	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	

Source: MPCU, 2025

Per Table 4.2, none of the goals conflicted against each other. Thus, there was no “very low” result when any of the goals was paired against each other. This signifies that the municipality can easily implement the objectives and strategies of all these goals within the plan period with no limitations in policy directions.

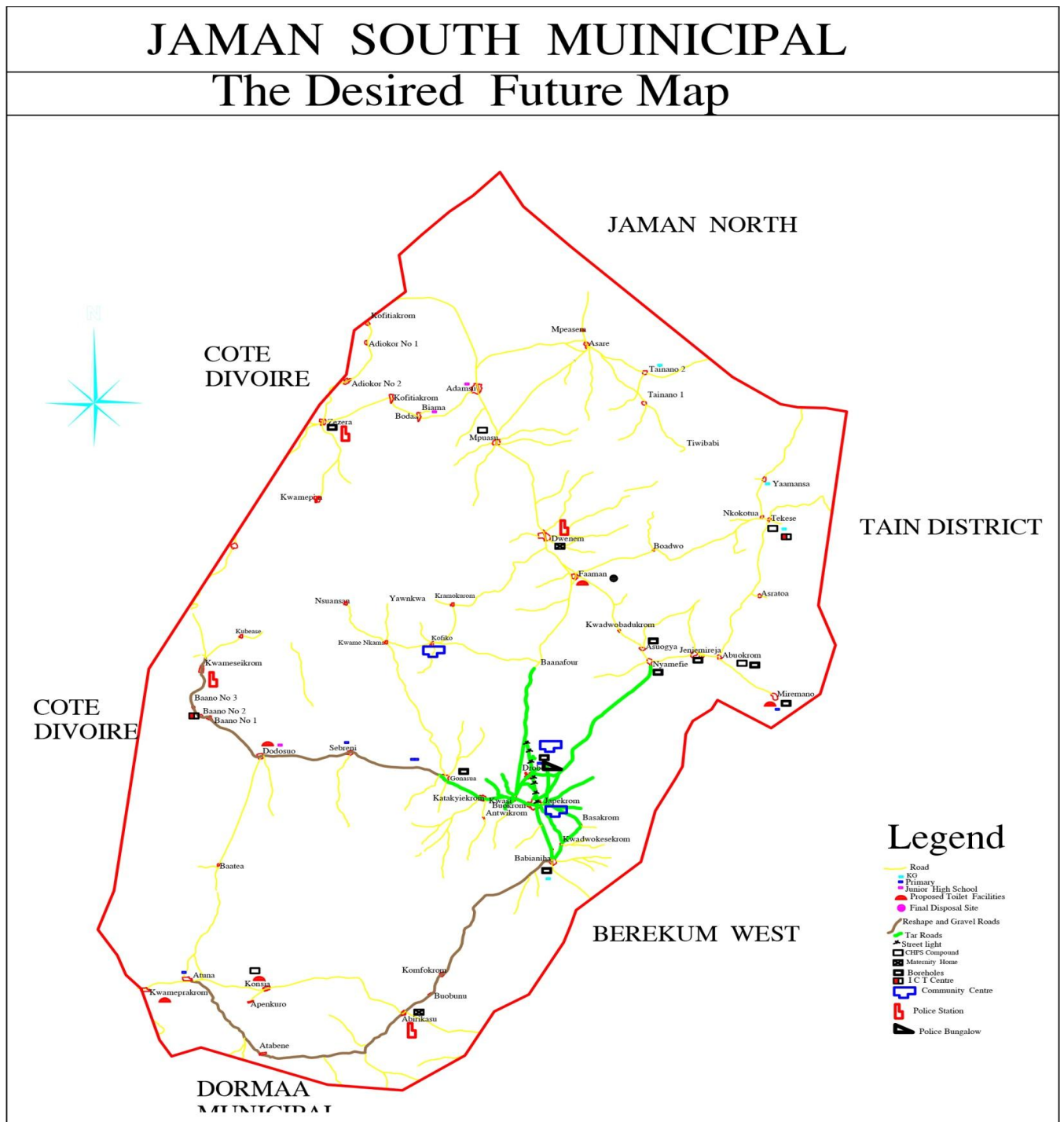
### 4.3 INTEGRATION OF SPATIAL PLANS

This section talks about the spatial dimensions of the various development proposals in the plan. This was done in line with the provisions of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480). The section also describes the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the structure plans of the municipality. These maps showed how the geographical space of the municipality would be affected in the future due to the various proposed development interventions.

#### 4.3.1 Desired Future Conditions of the Municipality

The 2022-2025 MTDP contains several projects and programmes intended to address the social, economic, physical and environmental needs of the people in the Jaman South Municipality. Every project has spatial manifestation and therefore, successful implementation of the programmes and projects will change the present spatial design of the Municipal’s landscape. A map showing the expected landscape design of the Municipality at the end of the plan period is displayed in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Map of the Desired Future State of the Municipality



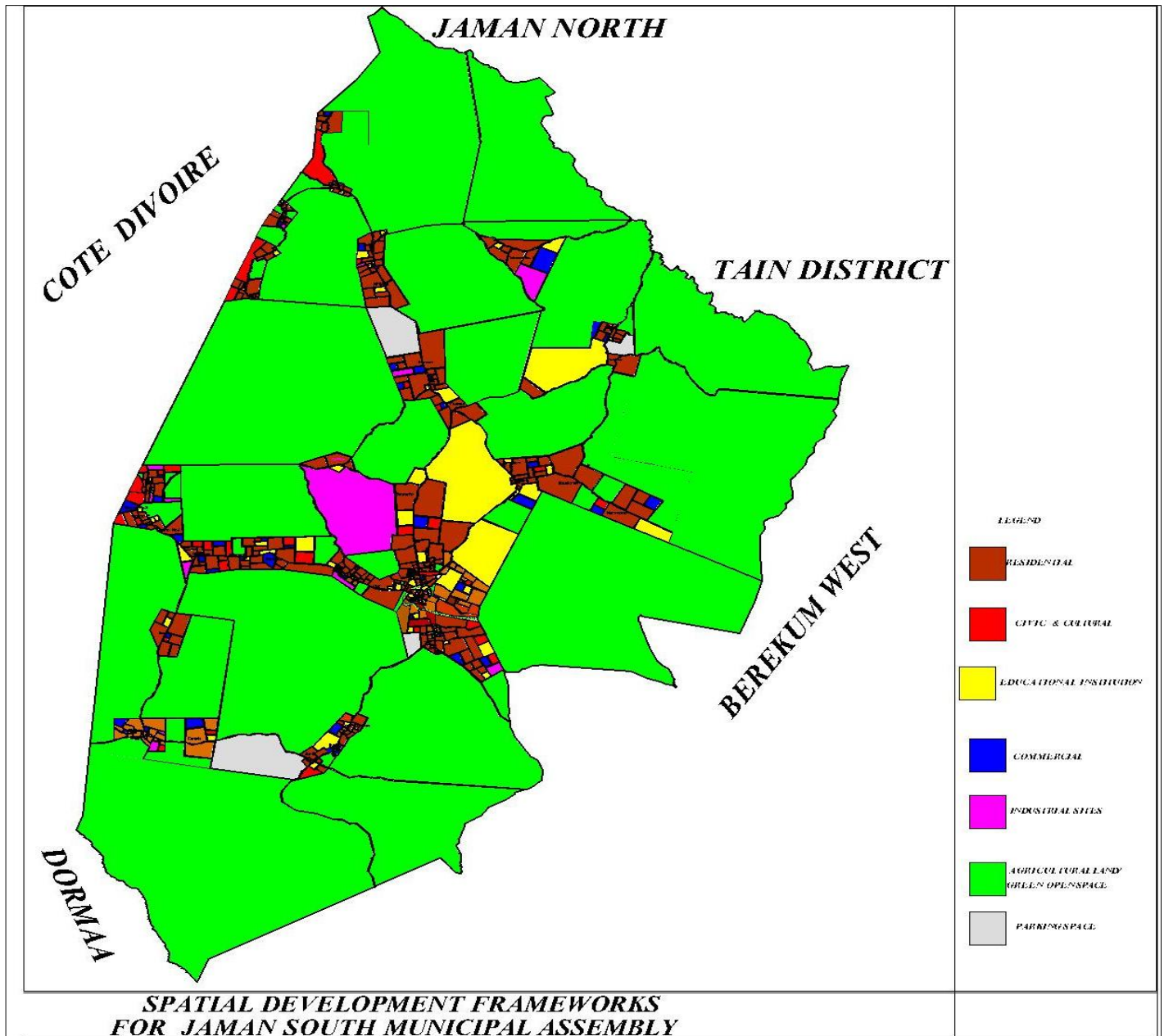
Source : JSMA, MPCU, 2025

### 4.3.2 The Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

Development Programmes and Projects have spatial implications. Development and spatial management are mutually exclusive. This section of the plan presents the graphical implications (through maps) of the proposed programmes and projects on the landmark of

Jaman South Municipality after the plan period. The SDF of the municipality is long term long-term (20-year) indicative plan which emphasizes on on achieving the defined social, economic and environmental policies in the plan. Figure 4.2 shows the SDF of the entire municipality.

**Figure 4.2 Spatial Development Framework**



Source: Physical Planning Department, JSMA, 2025.

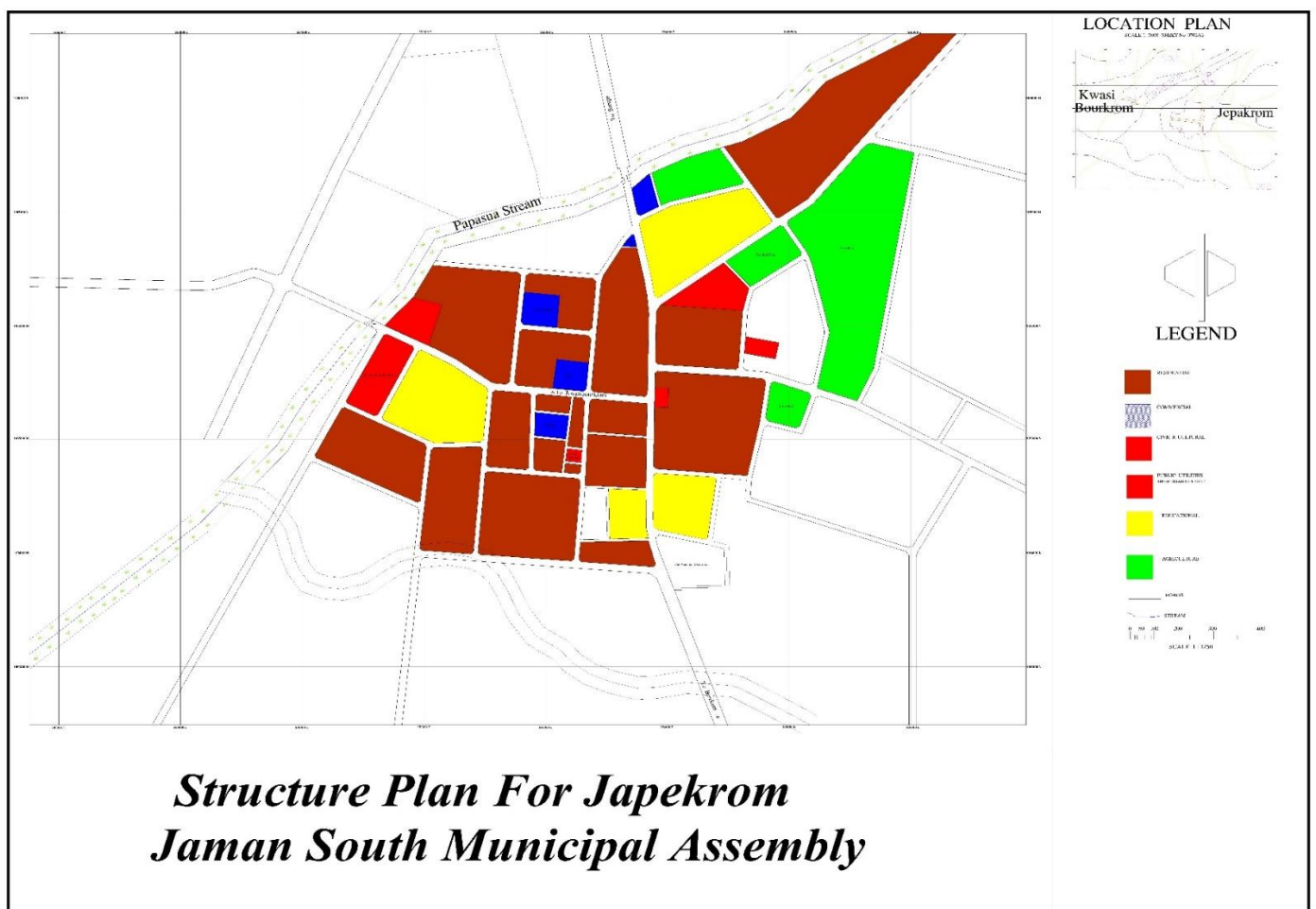
The SDF shows that in the next 20 years (maximum), the majority of the landscape of the municipality will be used for agricultural (farming) activities and protected areas. The violet colour, located in the middle of the municipality, is the land earmarked for industrial activities,

while all the brown-coloured areas depict residential areas. The legend of the map explains the other colours and their respective land uses.

### 4.3.3 Structure Plans

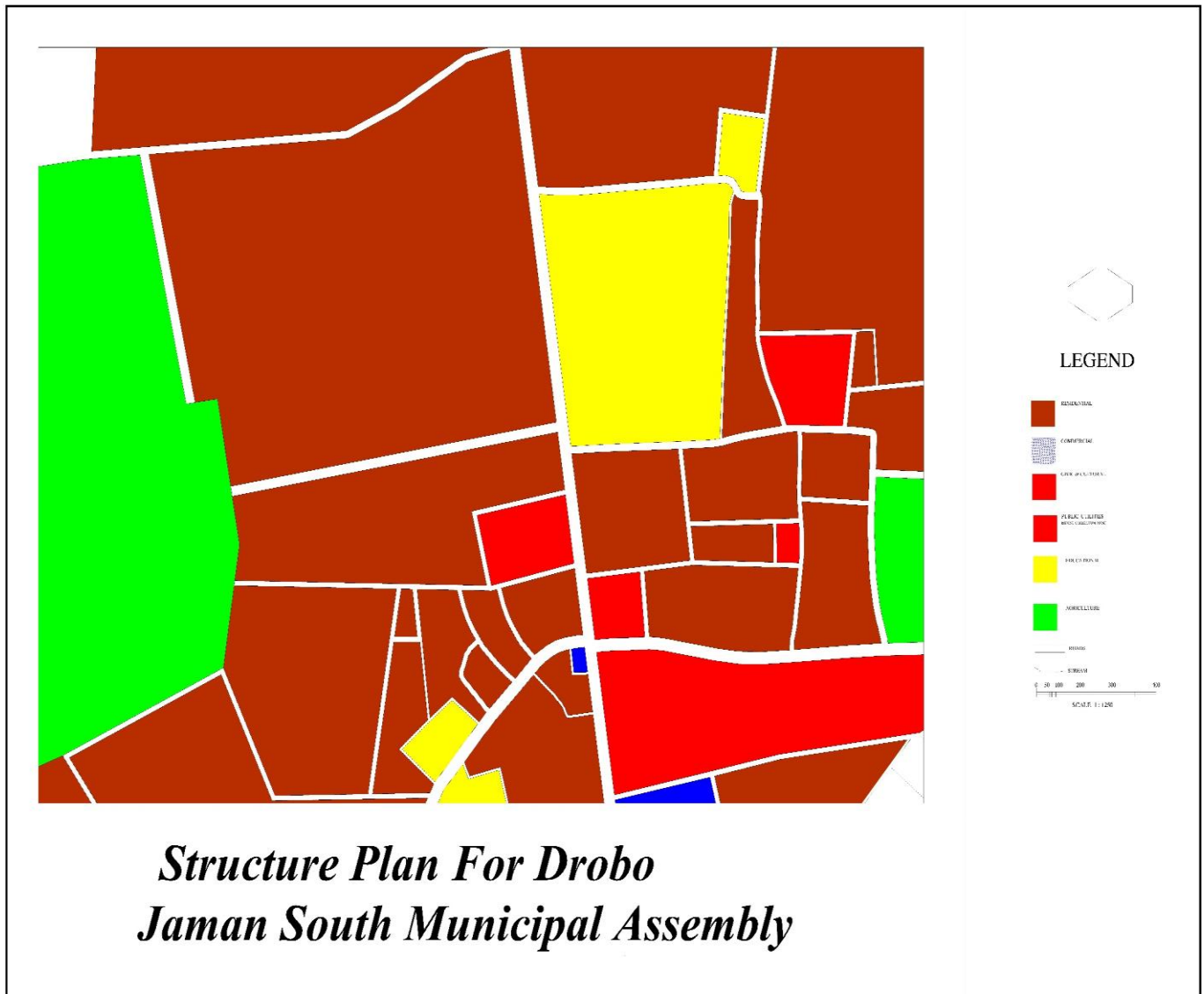
The Structure Plans for all the urban areas or towns and their peripheries were prepared to show coordinated land uses and trunk infrastructure proposals within the areas. The plans depicted 15-year development interventions that will affect the landscape of the various localities within the municipality. These trunk infrastructure proposals were categorised into zones such as industrial, commercial, residential, educational, civic developments, agricultural and open space enclaves. Figures 4.3 and 4.4 show the structure plans of Japekrom Community and Drobo Community respectively. The remaining structure plans for the other communities are shown in **Appendix II**.

**Figure 4.3 Structure Plan of Japekrom Community**



Source: Physical Planning Department, JSMA, 2025.

**Figure 4.4 Structure Plan of Drobo Community**



Source: Physical Planning Department, JSMA, 2025.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Prioritized development issues need to be addressed to bring holistic development. These can be done by forming programmes and sub-programmes with activities and projects to be implemented. All these programmes and the financial strategies are indicated in this section of the plan.

#### **5.2 COSTING OF PLAN**

The successful implementation of the plan heavily depends on the available resources. Programmes and projects intended to be implemented within the planning horizon must be costed so that the Municipality can have a clear direction on how to distribute resources to help better the lives of the people.

##### **5.2.1 Assumptions and Methodologies used for Costing**

Costing the programmes were not done arbitrarily but systematic steps were followed which were based on scientific assumptions. These assumptions and methodologies are highlighted below

#### **ASSUMPTIONS**

- Inflation rate will be moderate throughout the planned period
- There will be economic stability leading to stable prices of goods and services throughout the planned period
- Resources for implementation of the projects and programmes would be derived from the Municipality
- Contractors will implement projects on time to reduce price variations
- Release of financial resources from central government would be on time

#### **METHODOLOGIES**

Some of the costing methodologies are listed below

- Market surveys to assess the current prices for goods and services were undertaken.

- The Public procurement authority was consulted through their website ([www.ppa.gov.gh](http://www.ppa.gov.gh)) to have a fair knowledge of prices of goods, works and services (Average Price Database for Common User Items)
- The total resources to implement the activities were broken down into goods, technical services, consultancy services and works
- All ongoing projects and programmes were prioritized for the first year
- The durations of the projects and programmes and the flow of financial resources were considered

### **5.3 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)**

Development Programmes were formulated based on the strategies formulated to address the objectives in the preceding chapter (Chapter Four). Programmes may refer to a set of related activities that cut across several major sectors. It may refer to a grouped set of capital investment activities (e.g. a school construction programme), or a specific initiative (e.g. a school feeding programme). The Programme of Action for 2026-2029, which was guided by the four adopted development dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029), is shown in Table 5.1

**Table 5.1 Programme of Action (POA)**

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue mobilization and management					400,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, TAs, MA, Media
Trade, Industry and Industrial Development					4,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	85,000.00			✓	BAC, RTSC	GEA, MA, MoTI, MLGCRA
Agricultural Development					5,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, RCC, MLGCRA, FBOs
Local Economic Development					4,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	80,000.00			✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
Social Services Delivery					40,000,000.00	49,000,000.00	4,000,000.00			✓	MA	MoF, MLGCRA, TAs, GHS, GES, MoGCSP
Environnemental Management					19,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	6,000,000.00		✓	MA, PPD	Forestry MLNR MLGRD NADMO, TAs
Infrastructure Delivery and Management					26,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓	MA, Works Dept.	MoF, MLGCRA, RCC
Management and Administration					4,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	8,000,000.00			✓	MA	MLGCRA, RCC

Source : MPCU, 2025

## 5.4 PROGRAMME FINANCING.

To ensure that all the programmes are implemented successfully, an indicative financial strategy covering the period 2026-2029 was developed. The financial strategy is a tool for assessing the potential resources available for executing all programmes throughout the planning period. This section deals with the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP. Table 5.2 highlights this financial strategy.

**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	ABFA	DPs	Others (GPSNP 2)		
Revenue mobilization and management	640,000.00	11,786.90	200,000.00	346,591.68	27,758.34				586,136.92	-53,863.08
Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	19,080,000.00	351,397.03	400,000.00	10,332,764.31	827,545.54				11,911,706.88	-7,168,293.12
Agricultural Development	26,000,000.00	478,842.91	1,000,000.00	14,080,286.80	1,127,682.60				16,686,812.31	-9,313,187.69
Local Economic Development	7,580,000.00	139,601.13	60,609.00	4,104,945.15	328,762.85				4,633,918.13	-2,946,081.87
Social Services Delivery	59,000,000.00	1,086,605.06	1,200,000.00	31,951,420.05	2,558,972.05				36,796,997.16	-22,203,002.84
Environnemental Management	42,500,000.00	782,723.99	1,239,000.00	23,015,853.42	1,843,327.32			5,122,612.65	32,003,517.38	-10,496,482.62
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	40,000,000.00	736,681.40	50,000.00	21,661,979.69	1,734,896.30				24,183,557.40	-15,816,442.60
Management and Administration	27,000,000.00	497,259.94	2,900,000.00	14,621,836.29	1,171,055.00				19,190,151.24	-7,809,848.76
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>270,805,000.00</b>								<b>145,992,797.42</b>	<b>(75,807,202.58)</b>

Source: MPCU, 2025

According to Table 5.2, an estimated amount of **Two Hundred and Seventy Million, Eight Hundred and Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHc 270,805,000.00)** would be needed within the plan period (2026-2029) to fund all the proposed programmes. However, per the revenue projections from the Budget Unit and the Finance Department, the Assembly can approximately mobilize **One Hundred and Forty-Five Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven Ghana Cedis, Forty-Two Pesewas (GHc145,992,797.42)** within the same period. This leaves a financial gap of **One Hundred and Twenty-Four Million, Eight Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Two Hundred and Two Ghana Cedis, Fifty-Eight Pesewas (GHc 124,812,202.58)**. This gap must be bridged through prudent revenue mobilization measures.

#### **5.4.1 Revenue Generation Measures**

The financial gaps identified in Table 5.2 above must be filled to guarantee enough resources for the implementation of the programmes in the plan. This can be done by formulating practical and implementable strategies for revenue mobilization within the plan period. Some of the key measures for funds mobilization and utilization include

- VII. Strengthening of IGF mobilization through mass education and resourcing the Revenue Mobilization unit with the needed logistics.
- VIII. Exploring to identify new ratable items and increase the tax base to cover artisans, petty traders, property rates, and all sorts of income-generating activities.
- IX. Proper financial management measures will be implemented to protect the limited resources for development.
- X. Public Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement will be done to help with project implementation.
- XI. Organization of durbars for an appeal for funds, where those in the diaspora, philanthropists, Business groups, organizations, and individuals will be invited to contribute towards development
- XII. Writing of Proposals to appropriate institutions, NGOs, Banks, Donor agencies, and international organizations to solicit funds.
- XIII. Formulation of the revenue mobilization task force and taking legal action against tax defaulters

## 5.5 SECOND PUBLIC HEARING

After the preparation of the Programme of Action, the second public hearing was organized to brief the key stakeholders on the programmes intended to be implemented within the planning horizon to help address the issues identified. The second public hearing report is shown in Appendix III

## 5.6 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

To ascertain the sustainability of the Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026-2027, all the programmes were subjected to Strategic Environmental Impact Analysis by applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools. Programmes and projects have spatial manifestation and therefore it is important to assess how programmes positively or negatively affect the environment before their implementations. This section discusses the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

### 5.6.1 Objectives, Targets and Indicators

To clearly determine the environmental impact (positive or negative) of a proposed plan or programme, the environmental objectives, targets and indicators need to be established. Objectives and targets set aims and thresholds that should be taken into consideration to effectively assess the impact of proposed plans on the environment. Indicators are used to illustrate and communicate this environmental impact simply and effectively. Table 5.3 shows the objectives, targets and indicators for the SEA.

**Table 5.3 SEA objectives, Targets and Indicators**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
To improve Biodiversity by 2029	-All reserved areas must be protected -Degraded areas must be restored with fast-growing trees	-Number of reserved areas protected -% of degraded lands restored
Improve air quality	-All construction projects must be fenced -Construction of roads must be watered -Sanitation facilities must be situated in a convenient environment	-Number of ongoing projects fenced -Frequency of watering road construction in towns -Distance between the location of sanitation facilities and dwelling units
Improve surface water quality.	All water bodies must be protected and preserved	Number of water bodies protected

## 5.6.2 Assessment of programmes' impacts on the Environment

The impact assessment began with screening to determine whether the implementation of the programmes would have significant environmental effects on the environment. This was done to determine whether it was necessary to carry out SEA on the implementations of the 2026-2029 MTDP programmes. After screening, scoping was done to decide the content and level of the SEA, including the key environmental issues, likely significant environmental effects and alternatives that need to be considered.

### 5.6.2.1 Steps followed during the SEA Exercise

The Team followed these five steps to complete the SEA exercise.

- I. Description of the programme providing enough information to allow an informed judgment about the programme's potential effects on each of the Sustainability Criteria
- II. Classifying the basic aim or objective as primarily economic, social, environmental, or a combination of these.
- III. Identifying the theme and developing relevant indicators that describe the environmental state, human pressures, and responses to pressures to track progress and inform decision-making.
- IV. Assessing the performance of the programme with each criterion and scoring that performance.
- V. Summarising the findings in a report to decision-makers.

### 5.6.2.2 The Scale of Assessment

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with an appropriate colour code was used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code used are shown in Table 5.4

**Table 5.4 The Scale and Colour Code for the Sustainability Assessment**

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works <b>strongly against</b> the aim	Works <b>against</b> the aim	On balance has <b>neutral</b> effects on the aim	<b>Supports</b> the aim	<b>Strongly supports</b> the aim
Colour:	<b>Black</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Green</b>

Source: NDPC, 2024.

### **5.6.2.3 Team for the SEA Exercise**

The exercise was conducted by a six-member Team. These officers include

- I. The Municipal Development Planning Officer
- II. The Municipal Environmental Health Officer
- III. The Municipal Works Engineer
- IV. The Municipal Physical Planning Officer
- V. The Municipal Social Welfare and Community Development Officer
- VI. A representative from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Using the above benchmarks, rules, procedures and the scale, the SEA exercise was conducted by the Team and the output of the assessment is shown in **Appendix IV**.

### **5.6.2.4 Mitigation Measures**

The application of the sustainability tools to the programmes brought to the fore the need for the adoption of a series of measures to address the negative impacts. A few negative impacts recorded during the sustainability tests need to be addressed to ensure sustainability.

Generally, constructional activities such as CHPS compounds, Classrooms, roads, construction of model markets for the 24-hour economy as well as agricultural activities may have negative impacts on the environment. Thus, such activities can lead to depletion of the forests, land, and pollution of water bodies, etc. To address these degradations and pollution of water bodies, the Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with the Forestry Unit, EPA, and other stakeholders, has planned to ensure that environmental and social safeguards protocols and strictly followed. Additionally, sites earmarked for construction activities shall be carefully selected to avoid endangering conserved areas and urban green spaces.

To reduce the negative impact of erosion on project sites, the works department of the Assembly has been tasked to use the GPS and identify appropriate gradients before the landscaping of such sites are done. This will be done in collaboration with the Department of Parks and Gardens to check any further run-offs or erosion of the topsoil and creation of gullies. In other parts of the Municipal, agro forestry is vigorously being promoted to address this problem. Similarly, sensitization activities shall be vigorously pursued to reduce the impact of the depletion of the forest cover. Where roads are to be constructed, the planting of grasses along the edges shall also be pursued to prevent erosion.

On socio-cultural issues, relating to access to land that affects both farming activities, individuals and families, the Municipal Assembly will make enough budgetary allocation to provide adequate compensation to the affected landowners.

The problems of poor management of public toilets leading to the pollution of the environment are also being strongly addressed by the Municipal Assembly. Under this arrangement, the Assembly is encouraging private partnership in the operation and management of toilets based on a contract between the Assembly and the operator. The construction of household latrines through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept is also vigorously being pursued by both the Municipal Assembly through the Community Water and Sanitation Agency and the Traditional Authorities

## CHAPTER SIX

### ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The plan is aimed at addressing the identified development issues in the Municipality. These issues can be addressed through the implementation of some programmes as indicated in the previous chapter. The Programmes are disaggregated into activities to be implemented yearly to help ameliorate the lives of the people. These yearly activities to be implemented are also known as Action Plans. These action plans are prepared in this chapter and the output of the needs assessment, and the Programme of Action informed the preparation of the Action Plans. The implementation of the Activities in the Action Plans will help the achievement of the development goals and objectives for the plan period. The action plans cover the years 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029.

#### 6.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2026

**Table 6.1 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2026**

<b>Objective:</b> Increase the annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%													
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue mobilization and management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Conduct monthly or quarterly education on the need for citizens to pay revenue	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	Finance Department	TAs, MA, Media
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00	-		✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
3. Procure Software for Revenue Mobilization	Drobo					-	30,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>33,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure convenient access to market centers by local traders													
<b>Programme:</b> Trade, Industry and Industrial Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
4. Construct a Model Market to achieve the 24 –Hour Economy Policy	Drobo/Japekrom					4,895,166.93	-	-	-	✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
5. Construct 2 No. Market stores/stalls	Atuna and Kwameseikrom					1,000,000.00	700,000.00	320,000.00		✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>5,898,166.96</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>320,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase in food crop production by 40% annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
6. Construct 2 No. Cashew Nuts Warehouses	Japekrom and Kwameseikrom					2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	400,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
7. Complete Construction of 1 No Irrigation facility to support dry season farming	Mempeasem					-	-	-	2,000,000.00		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs, GPSNP 2
8. Facilitate access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	80,000.00	40,000,000	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs

seedlings, viable seeds etc													
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>3,000,000.00</b>	<b>2,080,000.00</b>	<b>440,000.00</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>				

**Objective:** Improve farmers' skills and knowledge in modern methods of farming

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
9. Expand farmer access to Extension services and weekly market data collection	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
10. Provide material, gadget, logistics and financial support for the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme.	Drobo					50,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
11. Sensitize farmers on modern methods (climate-smart agriculture) of farming	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	-		✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>					

**Objective:** Increase livestock and poultry production by 50% by 2029

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
12. Organize crops, livestock, poultry and pets' data collection and analysis	Municipal wide					10,000.00	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs

13. Vaccinate 200 livestock and pets	Municipal wide					-	35,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
14. Monitor Pest and Disease on crops, Livestock and Poultry quarterly	Municipal wide					15,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>					

**Objective:** Ensure 50% of unemployed youth venture into agricultural related activities by 2029

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
15. Sensitize the youth (male and female) to engage in agricultural activities	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
16. Motivate hardworking youth in Agriculture	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
17. Initiate innovative agribusiness solutions to support 150 youth (males and females)	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, AGRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
18. Train the youth on alternative livelihoods such as Soap making, beads making, gari processing, mushroom production and etc	Municipal wide					400,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
19. Facilitate access to start-up capitals and loans by MSMEs	Municipal wide					1,500,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00			✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,900,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
20. Develop one tourist site.	Mpuasu					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		BAC, MA	MLGCRA, GTA, GEA
21. Compile a comprehensive database on all potential tourist sites	Municipal wide					-	30,000,000	-		✓		Dev. Pln. Unit	GTA, TAs, MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,030,000.00</b>						

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
22. Construct 4 No. CHPS Compounds	Bodaa, Komfourkrom, Ampenkro, Boadwo					2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
23. Complete Construction of 1 No. CHPS with 4-seater KVIP and a mechanized borehole	Anunguano					-	200,000.00	-	-		✓	Works Dept.	MA, DHD, GHS
24. Complete Construction of 1 No. Health Center	Babianiha					1,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
25. Complete Construction of 2 No. CHPS Compound	Kwasibuokrom and Taiano No. 1					2,000,000.00	137,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
26. Completion of 1 No. Maternity Block (Self-Help)	Konsia					-	200,000.00	40,000.00	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
27. Sensitize the public on NHIS registrations and renewals	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NHIA	TAs MA
						<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,045,000.00</b>	<b>44,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen disease control and surveillance													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
28. Strengthen ANC and EPI Programmes to eliminate Maternal and Child Mortality.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
29. Support National Health Education Programmes on the reductions of TB, Malaria and other related cases.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
30. Promote Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) in the various health facilities	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
31. Sensitize the youth on STI infections	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
32. Furnish 2 No CHPS Compounds	Kwasibuokrom and Japekrom					400,000.00	-	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA

33. Construct 2 No. Nurses' bungalows	Dodosuo and Miremano					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
34. Complete Payment of Construction of 1 No CHPS Compound	Atuna					-	62,520.28	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
35. Renovate the old Assembly block for the expansion of Drobo Health Centre	Drobo					400,000.00	220,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,800,000.00</b>	<b>2,282,520.30</b>						

<b>Objective:</b> Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
36. Provide 5,000 pieces of dual desks to schools	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA GES	MoE MLGCRA
37. Construct 5 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Kofiko, Abirikasu, Gonasua, Batea and Abuokrom					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
38. Complete renovation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Zezezra					-	35,076.67	-	-		✓	MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
39. Construct 4 No. KG Blocks with furnishing	Anunguano, Dwenem, Drobo Demo. And Mpuasu					1,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA

40. Complete payment of the construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Katakyiekrom					-	150,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
41. Complete payment of the construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Drobo Demonstration					-	149,484.73	-	-		✓	MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
42. Complete construction of 3 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Japekrom Methodist Sch. Dodosuo Methodist and Adamsu					300,000.00	800,000.00	-	-		✓	MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
43. Renovate 3 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Jenjemireja, Buobunu and Konfourkrom					300,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MoE GES MA
44. Construct 1 No. Dormitory Block at Gonasua TVET	Gonasua					3,000,000.00	-	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
45. Construct Office building for Dwenem SHS	Dwenem					200,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
46. Construct 5 No 6 Unit Classroom Block with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Famkwa, Atuna, Japekrom, Yaamansa, Konsia					3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
47. Construct 3 No. Teachers bungalow	Taino No 2, Famkwa and Tekesse					1,600,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
48. Renovate 1 No Teachers Quarters	Asuogya					-	500,000.00	-	-		✓	MA WD	MoE GES
49. Construct 1 No. Community Library	Babianiha					800,000.00	1,200,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES

50. Support 150 needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide					100,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	MA	MoE GES
51. Support the activities of the Education Directorate, ie “My First Day at School”, Mock Exams, TLMs, Monitoring and Supervision, STME, Best Teachers Award, etc.	Drobo					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-		✓	GES	MA MoE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>12,800,000.00</b>	<b>13,954,461.4</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>			✓		

<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
52. Complete Drilling and mechanization of 13 No. Boreholes	Komkomba settl. Buobunu, Komfourkrom, Babianiha, Sebreni and etc					-	201,723.35	-		✓		MA WD	CWSA MEHO
53. Complete drilling and mechanization of 20 abandoned boreholes	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	60,000.00		✓		MA WD	CWSA MEHO
54. Drill 20 No. Boreholes mechanized with submersible pumps and overhead tanks	Municipal wide					2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		✓			MA WD	CWSA MEHO
55. Monitor the activities of Small-Town Water Systems and Private Water Suppliers	Municipal Wide						10,000.00	6,000.00	✓			MA WD	CWSA GWL

to ensure water quality standards are adhere to.													
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,100,000.00</b>	<b>2,411,723.35</b>	<b>66,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
56. Supply 10 No. skip containers	Drobo, Kwasibuokrom, Katakyyiekrom, Japekrom, Gonasua, Dwenem					60,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓		MEHO	MA
57. Complete construction of 2 No. Public Toilet	Kwamesekrom and Komfourkrom					250,000.00	-	300,000.00	-		✓	Works Dept	MA MEHO
58. Construct 1 No 20-seater water closet toilet	Drobo Main Market					500,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
59. Evacuate 3 No. piled refuse dump	Katakyyiekrom, Dwenem, Babianiha					1,500,000.00	800,000.00	90,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA WD
60. Provide support for National Sanitation Day activities	Drobo					350,000.00	80,000.00	60,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA
61. Procure Sanitary items for office use	Drobo					-	50,000.00	60,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
62. Sensitize Communities on the need to construct household latrines	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA

63. Organize medical screening for 2000 food/water vendors	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
64. Sanitation management at Markets, Meat Shops and Slaughterhouses	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
65. Manage (Pushing, leveling, disinfection and creation of fire belt) the final disposal site	Faaman					-	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
66. Acquire and Develop Final Solid and Liquid waste disposal site	Faaman					-	40,000.00	-	-	✓		MEHO	MA
67. Dislodgement of Septic Tank	Drobo, Japekrom, OLP SHS					-	30,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
68. Renovate 1 No. Butcher Shop	Drobo Main Market					-	150,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MA, MEHO
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,740,000.00</b>	<b>1,820,000.00</b>	<b>595,000.00</b>					

**Objective:** Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
69. Sensitize 20 communities on the effect of child labour, child trafficking, teenage pregnancy, citizens' rights and children's responsibilities	Municipal wide					15,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP

70. Identify, rescue, and provide Support to abused children	Municipal wide					15,000.00	40,000.00	8,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 60% of PWDs receive social and economic support by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
71. Educate, Support and Monitor PWDs with startup capital to enter into a sustainable economic activity.	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>			✓		

<b>Objective:</b> Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
72. Liaise with Leap Secretariat to increase the Number of LEAP Beneficiaries	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	✓		SW/CD	MA LEAP Sec. MoF
73. Freely register 200 PWDs (100 females and 100 males) under NHIS	Municipal wide					10,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓		NHIA	MA SW/CD MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Create descent work opportunities for 400 women and youth by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
74. Sensitize, train and enrol 250 females into the Productive Inclusive (PI) Programme.	Katakyiekrom, Bodaa, Biama, Asare, Nyamefie, Asuogya, Jejemireja and Miremano					400,000.00	100,000.00	-	-		✓	SW/CD BAC	MA GPSNP MLGCRA MoGCSP
75. Create Awareness and sensitize 20 No. communities on Gender-Based Violence and its related issues.	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Gender Desk Off.	SW/CD, MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase sports and other recreational facilities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
76. Complete construction of 1No. Community Centre and Astro turf	Faaman					800,000.00	300,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	RCC TAs
77. Construct 1 No. community durbar ground	Faaman					400,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	RCC TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,200,000.00</b>	<b>600,000.00</b>						

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2025													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
78. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept	MA Forestry MLNR
79. Plant 2000 economic trees in communities as a form of strengthening the Green Ghana Campaign programme.	Municipal wide					80,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	P&G Agric. Dept PPD Forestry
80. Establish 3 No Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI) plantation farms.	Kofiko, Gonasua, and Katakryiekrom						50,000.00		200,000.00	✓		Depat. of Agric.	GPSNP MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>14,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
81. Organize communities' sensitization on the effects of climate change.	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
82. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA

the public on the impact of bush fires on climate change													
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>						

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
83. Rehabilitate 5.5km length of Miremano to Berekum Feeder Road	Miremano					-	-	-	850,000.00		✓	JSMA	GPSP2 MLGCRA
84. Rehabilitate 5.2km length of Miremano to Berekum Koraso Feeder Road	Miremano					-	-	-	1,467,430.43		✓	JSMA	GPSP2 MLGCRA
85. Rehabilitate 5.0km length of Yaamansa to Bredi Feeder Road	Yaamansa					-	-		1,998,306.80		✓	JSMA	GPSP2 MLGCRA
86. Reshape and maintain 60 km length of feeder roads	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>		<b>4,315,737.23</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Maintain security and safety on all road networks by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
87. Organize two meetings with GPRTU on adhering road safety protocols	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	MA	GPRTU
88. Maintain streetlights	Municipal wide						80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	WD
89. Install double arm streetlight	Dwenem					500,000.00	300,000.00			✓		MA	WD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure free movement of people, goods and services within the built environment by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
90. Extend electricity to new sites of expanding communities	Kwameseikrom, Faaman, Miremano, Atuna, Asare					500,000.00	300,000.00		-	✓		NEDCo	MA, TAs, MLGCRA
91. Open the roads at new sites of urban centres	Drobo, Adamsu and Dwenem					200,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	WD PPD, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>380,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective coordination of spatial development													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
92. Continue implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System programme	Municipal wide					20,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA WD TAs
93. Organize 12 No. spatial planning committee meeting	Drobo					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA
94. Sensitize the public on land use planning and building regulation policies.	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	PPD	NADMO NCCE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
95. Construct 3 No. Culverts	Kwamaseikrom, Kwasibuokrom and Yaamansa					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
96. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	Drobo					200,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	NADMO MA	GNFS MLGCRA TAs
97. Resource NADMO to undertake regular monitoring	Drobo					-	20,000.00	10,000.00			✓	NADMO	MA TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,200,000.00</b>	<b>1,120,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure completion and sustainability of all public buildings													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
98. Provision for Renovations of MA office and Bungalows and fencing of MCE, MCD and MHD residences	Drobo					200,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00			✓	WD	MA
99. Complete construction of 1 No. Semi-detached MA bungalow	Drobo					-	120,000.00	-	-		✓	WD	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>320,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen popular participation by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
100. Resource the substructures to function well	Municipal wide					20,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
101. Renovate Adamsu Zonal council	Adamsu					50,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
102. Organize quarterly town hall meetings and MCE's engagement with communities	Drobo					10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	CA	MA RCC Media TAs
103. Support self-help projects	Municipal wide					50,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	TAs WD MLGCRA
104. Organize mandatory MA meetings (EXECO, MPCU, MUSEC, PRCC etc)	Drobo					-	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC MLGCRA
105. Prepare and implement 2027 AAP, Composite Budget, APR, Procurement Plan, Risk Register and all other Plans	Drobo					-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	NDPC RCC MoF MLGCRA
106. Provision for the Preparation of 2026-2029 MTDP and Disaster Preparedness Action Plan	Drobo					-	50,000.00	-	-		✓	MPCU	NDPC RCC MLGCRA
107. Provision for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) of projects and Programmes	Municipal Wide					-	60,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	RCC NDPC
108. Build the capacity of MA staff for efficient performance	Drobo					-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	HR Unit	MA RCC MLGCRA

109. Provision of adequate logistics, consumables, materials and Stationery for efficient performance of MA	Drobo					20,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	-		✓	MA	MPCU Procur. Unit
110. Provision for rehabilitation of office vehicles, machinery and plant.	Drobo					-	80,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	Transport	MA
111. Procure stationery, computers and printers for Birth and Death Registry	Drobo					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	Birth and Death Registry
112. Support the activities of Birth and Death Registry such as sanitization, registration and mobilization exercises.	Drobo						10,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	Birth and Death Registry
113. Organize National Day celebrations such as Independence Day, Senior Citizens Day and Farmers Day	Drobo					100,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC TAs
114. Provision for consultancy services	Drobo					-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA
115. Provision for all Protocol services including Traditional Authorities and Festivals	Municipal Wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>180,000.00</b>	<b>650,000.00</b>	<b>215,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective enforcement of law and order													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2026				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
116. Complete construction of 1No. Police Station with accommodation	Adamsu					200,000.00	50,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GPS TAs MLGCRA
117. Rehabilitation of the Fire Service Station	Japekrom					-	200,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GNFS
118. Construct 2 No. Police Stations	Atuna and Zezera					150,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GPS
119. Renovation of proposed office for DVLA	Japekrom					-	200,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	Works Dep.
120. Resource the security personnel to combat crime	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	GPS TAs MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>600,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>44,353,166.96</b>	<b>34,698,705.05</b>	<b>2,245,000.00</b>	<b>6,595,737.23</b>				

According to the projected estimates for the 2026 AAP, the Assembly would need a total amount of **GHC 87,892,609.24** to successfully implement all the 120 activities in the Medium-Term Development Plan for the first year.

### 6.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2027

**Table 6.2 Annual Action Plan (AAP) FOR 2027**

<b>Objective:</b> Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%													
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue mobilization and management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Conduct monthly or quarterly education on the need for citizens to pay revenue	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, TAs, MA, Media
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
3. Organize two in-service training for revenue collectors	Drobo						40,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>23,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders													
<b>Programme:</b> Trade, Industry and Industrial Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
4. Construct a Model Market to achieve the 24 –Hour Economy Policy	Drobo/Japekrom					5,000,000.00	-	-	-	✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
5. Construct 2 No. Market stores/stalls	Miremano and Adamsu					1,000,000.00	800,000.00	400,000.00		✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>6,000,000.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase food crops production by 40% annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
6. Construct 1 No. Cashew Nuts Warehouses	Nyamefie					1,000,000.00	500,000.00	40,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
7. Facilitate access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seedlings, viable seeds etc	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>580,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Improve farmers' skills and knowledge in modern methods of farming													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
8. Expand farmer access to Extension services and weekly market data collection	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
9. Provide material, gadget, logistics and financial support for the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme.	Drobo					50,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
10. Sensitize farmers on modern methods (climate-smart agriculture) of farming	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	-		✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>50000</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>5000</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase livestock and poultry production by 50% by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
11. Organize crops, livestock, poultry and pets' data collection and analysis	Municipal wide					10,000.00	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
12. Vaccinate 200 livestock and pets	Municipal wide					-	35,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
13. Monitor Pest and Disease on crops, Livestock and Poultry quarterly	Municipal wide					15,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 50% of unemployed youth venture into agricultural related activities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
14. Sensitize the youth (male and female) to engage in agricultural activities	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
15. Motivate hardworking youth in Agriculture	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
16. Initiate innovative agribusiness solutions to	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, AGRA

support 150 youth (males and females)													
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>80000</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
16. Train the youth on alternative livelihoods such as Soap making, beads making, gari processing, mushroom production and etc	Municipal wide					400,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
17. Facilitate access to start-up capitals and loans by MSMEs	Municipal wide					1,500,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
18. Sensitize and lead MSMEs to form cooperatives and associations	Drobo					-	4,000.00	2,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	RCC, GEA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,900,000.00</b>	<b>94,000.00</b>	<b>32,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
19. Develop one tourist site.	Mpuasu					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		BAC, MA	MLGCRA, GTA, GEA

20. Support Festivals (Munifie) to promote tourism	Drobo, Japekrom, Dwenem					-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		MA	TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,080,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

**Objective:** Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
21. Construct 4 No. CHPS Compounds	Baanafour, Biama, Kwamepim, Buobunu					2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
22. Complete Construction of 3 No. CHPS Compound	Taiano No. 2, Adiokor No.1 Katakryiekrom					2,000,000.00	150,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
23. Construct 2 No. Maternity Block	Faaman and Asempaneye					500,000.00	400,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
24. Sensitize the public on NHIS registrations and renewals	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NHIA	TAs MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>4,500,000.00</b>	<b>4,558,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		✓		

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen disease control and surveillance													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
25. Strengthen ANC and EPI Programmes to eliminate Maternal and Child Mortality.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
26. Support National Health Education Programmes on the reductions of TB, Malaria and other related cases.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
27. Promote Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) in the various health facilities	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
28. Sensitize the youth on STI infections	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
29. Furnish 1 No CHPS Compound	Anunguano					80,000.00	80,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
30. Construct 2 No. Nurses' bungalows	Kofiko and Atuna					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,080,000.00</b>	<b>2,080,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
31. Provide 5,000 pieces of dual desks to schools	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA GES	MoE MLGCRA
32. Construct 3 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Drobo MA JHS, Bodaa Presby JHS, Zezera R/C JHS					700,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
33. Construct 2 No. KG Blocks with furnishing	Adiakor No1, Kofiko,					800,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
34. Renovate 4 No. Classroom Blocks	Dodosuo R/C, Komfourkrom RC Prim. & JHS, Drobo R/C JHS					400,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MoE GES MA
35. Construct 1 No. Dormitory Block at Gonasua TVET	Gonasua					3,000,000.00	-	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
36. Construct 2 No 6 Unit Classroom Block with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Drobo Preby. Prim, Jejemireja Presby					900,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
37. Construct 1 No. Teachers bungalow	Sebreni					-	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA

38. Renovate 2 No Teachers Quarters	Zezero and Buobunu					200,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		MA WD	MoE GES
39. Construct 1 No. Community Library	Jejemireja					800,000.00	1,200,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES
40. Support 150 needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide					100,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	MA	MoE GES
41. Support the activities of the Education Directorate, ie “My First Day at School”, Mock Exams, TLMS, Monitoring and Supervision, STME, Best Teachers Award, etc.	Drobo					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-		✓	GES	MA MoE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>7,900,000.00</b>	<b>8,720,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
42. Complete drilling and mechanization of 20 abandoned boreholes	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	60,000.00			✓	MA WD	CWSA MEHO
43. Drill 15 No. Boreholes mechanized with submersible pumps and overhead tanks	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		MA WD	CWSA MEHO
44. Monitor the activities of Small-Town Water Systems and Private Water Suppliers to ensure water quality standards are adhere to.	Municipal Wide						10,000.00	6,000.00		✓		MA WD	CWSA GWL
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,100,000.00</b>	<b>1,210,000.00</b>	<b>66,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
45. Supply 5 No. skip containers	Drobo, Faaman, Adamsu, Kwamesekrom, Gonasua, Dwenem					60,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	✓		MEHO	MA
46. Complete construction of 3 No. Public Toilet	Katakyiekrom, Kojokeseekrom and Gonasua					250,000.00	-	300,000.00	-		✓	Works Dept	MA MEHO
47. Construct 3 No 10-seater water closet toilet for schools.	Kwadwoma SHS, Baano Presby Prim. and Ampenkro JHS					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
48. Renovate 3 No. public toilets	Japekrom, Mpuasu, OLP					300,000.00	300,000.00	-		✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
49. Evacuate 1 No. piled refuse dump	Adamsu					200,000.00	800,000.00	90,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA WD
50. Provide support for National Sanitation Day activities	Drobo					350,000.00	80,000.00	60,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA
51. Procure Sanitary items for office use	Drobo					-	50,000.00	60,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
52. Sensitize Communities on the need to construct household latrines	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
53. Organize medical screening for 2000 food/water vendors	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA

54. Sanitation management at Markets, Meat Shops and Slaughterhouses	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
55. Manage (Pushing, leveling, disinfection and creation of fire belt) the final disposal site	Faaman					-	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,960,000.00</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>585,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
56. Sensitize 20 communities on the effect of child labour, child trafficking, teenage pregnancy, citizens' rights and children's responsibilities	Municipal wide					15,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
57. Identify, rescue, and provide Support to abused children	Municipal wide					15,000.00	40,000.00	8,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 60% of PWDs receive social and economic support by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
58. Educate, Support and Monitor PWDs with startup capital to enter into a sustainable economic activity.	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>			✓		

<b>Objective:</b> Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
59. Liaise with Leap Secretariat to increase the Number of LEAP Beneficiaries	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	✓		SW/CD	MA LEAP Sec. MoF
60. Freely register 200 PWDs (100 females and 100 males) under NHIS	Municipal wide					10,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓		NHIA	MA SW/CD MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Create descent work opportunities for 400 women and youth by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
61. Sensitize, train and equip 100 females to commence Income Generation Activities (IGAs).	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	100,000.00	-	-		✓	SW/CD BAC	MA MLGCRA MoGCSP
62. Create Awareness and sensitize 20 No. communities on Gender-Based Violence and its related issues.	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Gender Desk Off.	SW/CD, MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase sports and other recreational facilities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
63. construct 1 No. Football Park	Drobo					800,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	RCC TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2025													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
64. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept	MA Forestry MLNR
65. Plant 2000 economic trees in communities as a form of strengthening the Green Ghana Campaign programme.	Municipal wide					80,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	P&G Agric. Dept PPD Forestry
66. Establish 3 No Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI) plantation farms.	Kofiko, Gonasua, and Katakryiekrom						50,000.00		200,000.00	✓		Depat. of Agric.	GPSNP MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>80000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>200000</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
67. Organize communities' sensitization on the effects of climate change.	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
68. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the impact of bush fires on climate change	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
69. Reshape and maintain 60 km length of feeder roads	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	-	-				

<b>Objective:</b> Maintain security and safety on all road networks by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70. Organize two meetings with GPRTU on adhering road safety protocols	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	MA	GPRTU
71. Maintain streetlights	Municipal wide						80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	WD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						-	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure free movement of people, goods and services within the built environment by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
72. Extend electricity to new sites of expanding communities	Drobo, Gonasua, Japekrom, Dwenem, Adamsu					500,000.00	300,000.00		-	✓		NEDCo	MA, TAs, MLGCRA
73. Open the roads at new sites of urban centres	Kwasibuokrom, Japekrom and Adamsu					200,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	WD PPD, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>380,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective coordination of spatial development													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
74. Continue implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System programme	Municipal wide					20,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA WD TAs
75. Organize 12 No. spatial planning committee meeting	Drobo					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA
76. Sensitize the public on land use planning and building regulation policies.	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	PPD	NADMO NCCE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
77. Construct storm drains	Drobo Kwamesekrom					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
78. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	Drobo					200,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	NADMO MA	GNFS MLGCRA TAs
79. Resource NADMO to undertake regular monitoring	Drobo					-	20,000.00	10,000.00			✓	NADMO	MA TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,200,000.00</b>	<b>1,120,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Enhance application of ICT in Municipal development by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
80. Liaise with telecommunication network providers to extent mobile network to needy communities	Dodosuo and Zezera environs.					-	20,000.00	8,000.00		✓		MA	MTN, Telecel. MoCDTI
81. Construct 2 No. ICT centres in schools	Bodaa and Dwenem					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GIFEC. MoCDTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>220,000.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure completion and sustainability of all public buildings													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
82. Provision for Renovations of MA office and Bungalows and fencing of MCE, MCD and MHD residences	Drobo					200,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00			✓	WD	MA
83. Complete Construction of 1 No. community centre	Gonasua					-	120,000.00	-	-		✓	WD	MA
84. Complete Construction of 2 No. durbar grounds	Miremano and Babianiha					6,000,000.00	800,000.00	-	-		✓	WD	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>6,200,000.00</b>	<b>1,120,000.00</b>						

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen popular participation by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
85. Resource the substructures to function well	Municipal wide					20,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
86. Organize one capacity building training on local governance for Assembly members	Drobo						20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
87. Organize quarterly town hall meetings and MCE's engagement with communities	Drobo					10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	CA	MA RCC Media TAs
88. Support self-help projects	Municipal wide					50,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	TAs WD MLGCRA
89. Organize mandatory MA meetings (EXECO, MPCU, MUSEC, PRCC etc)	Drobo					-	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC MLGCRA
90. Prepare and implement 2028 AAP, Composite Budget, APR, Procurement Plan, Risk Register and all other Plans	Drobo					-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	NDPC RCC MoF MLGCRA
91. Provision for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) of projects and Programmes	Municipal Wide					-	60,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	RCC NDPC
92. Build the capacity of MA staff for efficient performance	Drobo					-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	HR Unit	MA RCC MLGCRA
93. Provision of adequate logistics, consumables, materials and Stationery for efficient performance of MA	Drobo					20,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	-		✓	MA	MPCU Procur. Unit
94. Procure stationery, computers and printers for Birth and Death Registry	Drobo					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	Birth and Death Registry

95. Support the activities of Birth and Death Registry such as sanitization, registration and mobilization exercises.	Drobo						10,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	Birth and Death Registry
96. Provision for rehabilitation of office vehicles, machinery and plant.	Drobo					-	80,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	Transport	MA
97. Organize National Day celebrations such as Independence Day, Senior Citizens Day and Farmers Day	Drobo					100,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC TAs
98. Provision for consultancy services	Drobo					-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA
99. Provision for all Protocol services including Traditional Authorities and Festivals	Municipal Wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>180,000.00</b>	<b>580,000.00</b>	<b>215,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective enforcement of law and order													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2027				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
100. Construct 1 No. Police Station	Miremano					150,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GPS
101. Support construction of 2 No. Police Stations	Dodosuo and Kwamesekrom					-	60,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	Works Dep.
102. Resource the security personnel to combat crime	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	GPS TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>210,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>40,605,000.00</b>	<b>26,707,000.00</b>	<b>1,917,000.00</b>	<b>280000</b>				

According to the projected estimates for the 2027 AAP, the Assembly would need a total amount of **GHc 69,509,000.00** to successfully implement all the 102 activities in the Medium-Term Development Plan for the second year.

## 6.4 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2028

**Table 6.3 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2028**

<b>Objective:</b> Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%													
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue mobilization and management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Conduct monthly or quarterly education on the need for citizens to pay revenue	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, TAs, MA, Media
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
3. Organize two in-service training for revenue collectors	Drobo						40,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>23,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders													
<b>Programme:</b> Trade, Industry and Industrial Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
4. Construct a Model Market to achieve the 24 –Hour Economy Policy	Drobo/Japekrom					5,000,000.00	-	-		✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
5. Complete Construction of 1 No. Market	Drobo Sakora Park					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-			✓	MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
6. Construct 2 No. Market stores/stalls	Katakyyiekrom and Gonasua					80,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00		✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>7,080,000.00</b>	<b>1,200,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Increase food crops production by 40% annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
7. Construct 1 No. Cashew Nuts Warehouses	Miremano					500,000.00	500,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
8. Facilitate access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seedlings, viable seeds etc	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>580,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Improve farmers' skills and knowledge in modern methods of farming													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
9. Expand farmer access to Extension services and weekly market data collection	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
10. Provide material, gadget, logistics and financial support for the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme.	Drobo					50,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
11. Sensitize farmers on modern methods (climate-smart agriculture) of farming	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	-		✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>50000</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>0</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Increase livestock and poultry production by 50% by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
12. Organize crops, livestock, poultry and pets' data collection and analysis	Municipal wide					10,000.00	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
13. Vaccinate 200 livestock and pets	Municipal wide					-	35,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
14. Monitor Pest and Disease on crops, Livestock and Poultry quarterly	Municipal wide					15,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 50% of unemployed youth venture into agricultural related activities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
15. Sensitize the youth (male and female) to engage in agricultural activities	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
16. Motivate hardworking youth in Agriculture	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
17. Initiate innovative agribusiness solutions to support 150 youth (males and females)	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, AGRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>80000</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
17. Train the youth on alternative livelihoods such as Soap making, beads making, gari processing, mushroom production and etc	Municipal wide					400,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
18. Facilitate access to start-up capitals and loans by MSMEs	Municipal wide					1,500,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA

19. Sensitize and lead MSMEs to form cooperatives and associations	Drobo					-	4,000.00	2,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	RCC, GEA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,900,000.00</b>	<b>94,000.00</b>	<b>32,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		✓		

**Objective:** Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029

**Programme:** Local Economic Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
20. Develop one tourist site.	Tromoase waterfall					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		BAC, MA	MLGCRA, GTA, GEA
21. Support Festivals (Munifie) to promote tourism	Drobo, Japekrom, Dwenem					-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		MA	TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,080,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

**Objective:** Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
22. Construct 2 No. CHPS Compounds	Ntaabene Asuogya					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
23. Complete Construction of 3 No. CHPS Compound	Nyamefie, Sebreni Mempeasem					2,000,000.00	150,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
24. Construct 2 No. Maternity Block	Adamsu and Yaamansa					500,000.00	400,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA

25. Sensitize the public on NHIS registrations and renewals	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NHIA	TAs MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>3,500,000.00</b>	<b>1,558,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen disease control and surveillance													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
26. Strengthen ANC and EPI Programmes to eliminate Maternal and Child Mortality.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
27. Support National Health Education Programmes on the reductions of TB, Malaria and other related cases.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
28. Promote Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) in the various health facilities	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
29. Sensitize the youth on STI infections	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
30. Furnish 2 No CHPS Compound	Komfourkrom and Bodaa					300,000.00	400,000.00	50,000.00	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
31. Construct 2 No. Nurses' bungalows	Adiokor No 2 and Kofiko					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,300,000.00</b>	<b>1,400,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
32. Provide 5,000 pieces of dual desks to schools	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA GES	MoE MLGCRA
33. Construct 3 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Yaamansa MA, Faaman R/C, Dwenem Meth.					700,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
34. Construct 2 No. KG Blocks with furnishing	Zezera Presb, Kramokrom,					800,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
35. Renovate 3 No. Classroom Blocks	Adiokor No 2, Adiokor No 1 Konsia					400,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MoE GES MA

36. Construct 2 No 6 Unit Classroom Block with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Dodosuo R/C and Abirikasu Presby					900,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
37. Construct 2 No. Teachers bungalow	Atuna and Nyamefie					400,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
38. Renovate 1 No Teachers Quarters	Adiokor No 2					-	500,000.00	-	-	✓		MA WD	MoE GES
39. Support 150 needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide					100,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	MA	MoE GES
40. Support the activities of the Education Directorate, ie “My First Day at School”, Mock Exams, TLMs, Monitoring and Supervision, STME, Best Teachers Award, etc.	Drobo					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-		✓	GES	MA MoE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>7,520,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
41. Complete drilling and mechanization of 20 abandoned boreholes	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	60,000.00			✓	MA WD	CWSA MEHO
42. Drill 15 No. Boreholes mechanized with submersible pumps and overhead tanks	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		MA WD	CWSA MEHO
43. Monitor the activities of Small-Town Water	Municipal Wide						10,000.00	6,000.00		✓		MA WD	CWSA GWL

Systems and Private Water Suppliers to ensure water quality standards are adhere to.												
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,100,000.00</b>	<b>1,210,000.00</b>	<b>66,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>			

**Objective:** Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
44. Complete construction of 1 No. Public Toilet	Dwenem					-	200,000.00	-	-		✓	Works Dept	MA MEHO
45. Construct 3 No 10-seater water closet toilet for schools.	Asuogya M/A SHS, Bodaa Presby Prim. and Abuokrom Presby.					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
46. Construct 2 No 12-seater water closet toilets	Kwameprakrom and Zezera Market					250,000.000	450,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
47. Renovate 2 No. public toilets	Japekrom, Kwasibuokrom					300,000.00	300,000.00	-		✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
48. Evacuate 3 No. piled refuse dump	Adamsu, Dwenem Babianiha					200,000.00	800,000.00	90,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA WD
49. Provide support for National Sanitation Day activities	Drobo					350,000.00	80,000.00	60,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA
50. Procure Sanitary items for office use	Drobo					-	50,000.00	60,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA

51. Sensitize Communities on the need to construct household latrines	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
52. Organize medical screening for 2000 food/water vendors	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
53. Sanitation management at Markets, Meat Shops and Slaughterhouses	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
54. Manage (Pushing, leveling, disinfection and creation of fire belt) the final disposal site	Faaman					-	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1900000</b>	<b>2570000</b>	<b>285000</b>	<b>0</b>		✓		

**Objective:** Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029

**Programme:** Social Services Delivery

Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
55. Sensitize 20 communities on the effect of child labour, child trafficking, teenage pregnancy, citizens' rights and children's responsibilities	Municipal wide					15,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
56. Identify, rescue, and provide Support to abused children	Municipal wide					15,000.00	40,000.00	8,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 60% of PWDs receive social and economic support by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
57. Educate, Support and Monitor PWDs with startup capital to enter into a sustainable economic activity.	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	-		✓		

<b>Objective:</b> Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
58. Liaise with Leap Secretariat to increase the Number of LEAP Beneficiaries	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	✓		SW/CD	MA LEAP Sec. MoF
59. Freely register 200 PWDs (100 females and 100 males) under NHIS	Municipal wide					10,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓		NHIA	MA SW/CD MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Create descent work opportunities for 400 women and youth by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
60. Sensitize, train and equip 100 females to commence Income Generation Activities (IGAs).	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	100,000.00	-	-		✓	SW/CD BAC	MA MLGCRA MoGCSP
61. Create Awareness and sensitize 20 No. communities on Gender-Based Violence and its related issues.	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Gender Desk Off.	SW/CD, MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Increase sports and other recreational facilities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
62. Construct 1 No. Football Park	Babianiha					800,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	RCC TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2025													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
63. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept	MA Forestry MLNR
64. Plant 2000 economic trees in communities as a form of strengthening the Green Ghana Campaign programme.	Municipal wide					80,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	P&G Agric. Dept PPD Forestry
65. Establish 3 No Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI) plantation farms.	Kofiko, Gonasua, and Katakryiekrom						50,000.00		200,000.00	✓		Depat. of Agric.	GPSNP MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>80000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>200000</b>	✓			

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
66. Organize communities' sensitization on the effects of climate change.	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
67. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the impact of bush fires on climate change	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
68. Reshape and maintain 60 km length of feeder roads	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	-	-				

<b>Objective:</b> Maintain security and safety on all road networks by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
69. Organize two meetings with GPRTU on adhering road safety protocols	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	MA	GPRTU
70. Maintain streetlights	Municipal wide						80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	WD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						-	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure free movement of people, goods and services within the built environment by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
71. Extend electricity to new sites of expanding communities	Municipal wide					500,000.00	300,000.00		-	✓		NEDCo	MA, TAs, MLGCRA
72. Open the roads at new sites of urban centres	Drobo, Dwenem, Adamsu, Asare					200,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	WD PPD, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>380,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective coordination of spatial development													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
73. Continue implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System programme	Municipal wide					20,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA WD TAs
74. Organize 12 No. spatial planning committee meeting	Drobo					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA
75. Sensitize the public on land use planning and building regulation policies.	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	PPD	NADMO NCCE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
76. Construct storm drains	Drobo Adamsu, Bodaa					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
77. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	Drobo					200,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	NADMO MA	GNFS MLGCRA TAs
78. Resource NADMO to undertake regular monitoring	Drobo					-	20,000.00	10,000.00			✓	NADMO	MA TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,200,000.00</b>	<b>1,120,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Enhance application of ICT in Municipal development by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
79. Liaise with telecommunication network providers to extent mobile network to needy communities	Dodosuo and Zezera environs.					-	20,000.00	8,000.00		✓		MA	MTN, Telecel. MoCDTI
80. Construct 2 No. ICT centres in schools	Babianiha and Asare					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GIFEC. MoCDTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>220,000.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure completion and sustainability of all public buildings													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
81. Provision for Renovations of MA office and Bungalows and fencing of MCE, MCD and MHD residences	Drobo					200,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00			✓	WD	MA
82. Provision for completion of all legacy projects	Municipal wide					3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-			✓	WD	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>3,200,000.00</b>	<b>2,200,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen popular participation by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
83. Resource the substructures to function well	Municipal wide					20,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
84. Organize one capacity building training on local governance for Assembly members	Drobo						20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
85. Organize quarterly town hall meetings and MCE's engagement with communities	Drobo					10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	CA	MA RCC Media TAs
86. Support self-help projects	Municipal wide					50,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	TAs WD MLGCRA
87. Organize mandatory MA meetings (EXECO, MPCU, MUSEC, PRCC etc)	Drobo					-	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC MLGCRA
88. Prepare and implement 2029 AAP, Composite Budget, APR, Procurement Plan, Risk Register and all other Plans	Drobo					-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	NDPC RCC MoF MLGCRA
89. Provision for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) of projects and Programmes	Municipal Wide					-	60,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	RCC NDPC
90. Build the capacity of MA staff for efficient performance	Drobo					-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	HR Unit	MA RCC MLGCRA
91. Provision of adequate logistics, consumables, materials and Stationery for efficient performance of MA	Drobo					20,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	-		✓	MA	MPCU Procur. Unit
92. Support the activities of Birth and Death Registry such	Drobo						10,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	Birth and Death Registry

as sanitization, registration and mobilization exercises.													
93. Provision for rehabilitation of office vehicles, machinery and plant.	Drobo					-	80,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	Transport	MA
94. Organize National Day celebrations such as Independence Day, Senior Citizens Day and Farmers Day	Drobo					100,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC TAs
95. Provision for consultancy services	Drobo					-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA
96. Provision for all Protocol services including Traditional Authorities and Festivals	Municipal Wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>180,000.00</b>	<b>560,000.00</b>	<b>215,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective enforcement of law and order													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2028				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
97. Construct 1 No. Police Post	Drobo (Nyamefie road)					150,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GPS
98. Resource the security personnel to combat crime	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	GPS TAs MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>33,745,000.00</b>	<b>23,797,000.00</b>	<b>1,455,000.00</b>	<b>280000</b>				

According to the projected estimates for 2028 AAP, the Assembly would need a total amount of **GHC 59,277,000.00** to successfully implement all the 98 activities in the Medium-Term Development Plan for the third year.

## 6.5 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2029

**Table 6.4 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2029**

<b>Objective:</b> Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%													
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue mobilization and management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Conduct monthly or quarterly education on the need for citizens to pay revenue	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, TAs, MA, Media
2. Prepare and implement Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
3. Organize two in-service training for revenue collectors	Drobo						40,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Finance Department	Budget Unit, MA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>23000</b>	<b>0</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders													
<b>Programme:</b> Trade, Industry and Industrial Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
4. Construct a Model Market to achieve the 24 –Hour Economy Policy	Drobo/Japekrom					5,000,000.00	-	-		✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
5. Complete Construction of 1 No. Market	Drobo Sakora Park					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-			✓	MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI

6. Construct 2 No. Market stores/stalls	Babianiha and Jenjemireja					80,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00		✓		MA	MoF, MLGCRA, MoTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>7,080,000.00</b>	<b>1,200,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Increase food crops production by 40% annually

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
7. Construct 1 No. Cashew Nuts Warehouses	Adamsu					500,000.00	500,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
8. Facilitate access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seedlings, viable seeds etc	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>580,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Improve farmers' skills and knowledge in modern methods of farming

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
9. Expand farmer access to Extension services and weekly market data collection	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
10. Provide material, gadget, logistics and financial support	Drobo					50,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs

for the implementation of Feed Ghana Programme.													
11. Sensitize farmers on modern methods (climate-smart agriculture) of farming	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	-		✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Increase livestock and poultry production by 50% by 2029

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
12. Organize crops, livestock, poultry and pets' data collection and analysis	Municipal wide					10,000.00	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
13. Vaccinate 200 livestock and pets	Municipal wide					-	35,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
14. Monitor Pest and Disease on crops, Livestock and Poultry quarterly	Municipal wide					15,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00			✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

**Objective:** Ensure 50% of unemployed youth venture into agricultural related activities by 2029

**Programme:** Agricultural Development

Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
15. Sensitize the youth (male and female) to engage in agricultural activities	Municipal wide					-	40,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs

16. Motivate hardworking youth in Agriculture	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, FBOs
17. Initiate innovative agribusiness solutions to support 150 youth (males and females)	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	✓		Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, AGRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>80000</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
17. Train the youth on alternative livelihoods such as Soap making, beads making, gari processing, mushroom production and etc	Municipal wide					400,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
18. Facilitate access to start-up capitals and loans by MSMEs	Municipal wide					1,500,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
19. Sensitize and lead MSMEs to form cooperatives and associations	Drobo					-	4,000.00	2,000.00	-		✓	BAC, MA	RCC, GEA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,900,000.00</b>	<b>94,000.00</b>	<b>32,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
20. Develop one tourist site.	Tromoase waterfall					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		BAC, MA	MLGCRA, GTA, GEA
21. Support Festivals (Munifie) to promote tourism	Drobo, Japekrom, Dwenem					-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-	✓		MA	TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,080,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
22. Construct 1 No. CHPS Compounds	Kofitiakrom					200,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
23. Complete Construction of 3 No. Maternity Block	Batea, Abirikasu and Bodaa					500,000.00	500,000.00	-	-		✓	MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
24. Sensitize the public on NHIS registrations and renewals	Municipal wide					-	8,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NHIA	TAs MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>1,508,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen disease control and surveillance													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
25. Strengthen ANC and EPI Programmes to eliminate Maternal and Child Mortality.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
26. Support National Health Education Programmes on the reductions of TB, Malaria and other related cases.	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA
27. Promote Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) in the various health facilities	Municipal wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
28. Sensitize the youth on STI infections	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MHD	GHS MA GAC
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
29. Furnish 2 No CHPS Compound	Taiano No1 and Boadwo					300,000.00	400,000.00	50,000.00	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA

30. Construct 2 No. Nurses' bungalows	Kwasibuokrom and Katakyyiekrom					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GHS DHD MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,300,000.00</b>	<b>1,400,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
31. Provide 5,000 pieces of dual desks to schools	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA GES	MoE MLGCRA
32. Construct 3 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Sebreni Presby, Nkokotoa, Boadwo.					700,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
33. Construct 2 No. KG Blocks with furnishing	Kofiko, Babianiha,					800,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GES MoE MLGCRA
34. Renovate 3 No. Classroom Blocks	Katakyyiekrom Ampenkro Asare					400,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MoE GES MA
35. Construct 2 No 6 Unit Classroom Block with furnishing, toilet facilities for males and females	Faaman Presby and Drobo Bonna Prim.					900,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	MoE GES MLGCRA
36. Construct 1 No. Teachers bungalow	Asare					200,000.00	800,000.00	-	-	✓		MA WD	MoE GES MLGCRA
37. Support 150 needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide					100,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	MA	MoE GES
38. Support the activities of the Education Directorate, ie	Drobo					-	40,000.00	70,000.00	-		✓	GES	MA MoE

“My First Day at School”, Mock Exams, TLMs, Monitoring and Supervision, STME, Best Teachers Award, etc.													
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>4,100,000.00</b>	<b>7,020,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
39. Complete drilling and mechanization of 20 abandoned boreholes	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	60,000.00			✓	MA WD	CWSA MEHO
40. Drill 15 No. Boreholes mechanized with submersible pumps and overhead tanks	Municipal wide					1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		MA WD	CWSA MEHO
41. Monitor the activities of Small-Town Water Systems and Private Water Suppliers to ensure water quality standards are adhere to.	Municipal Wide						10,000.00	6,000.00		✓		MA WD	CWSA GWL
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,100,000.00</b>	<b>1,210,000.00</b>	<b>66,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
42. Construct 2 No 10-seater water closet toilet for schools.	Baano No 3 M/A SHS, Yaamansa M/A JHS & Prim.					400,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	✓		Works Dept	MA MEHO
43. Evacuate 3 No. piled refuse dump	Adamsu, Dwenem Babianiha					200,000.00	800,000.00	90,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA WD
44. Provide support for National Sanitation Day activities	Drobo					350,000.00	80,000.00	60,000.00	-	✓		MEHO	MA
45. Procure Sanitary items for office use	Drobo					-	50,000.00	60,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
46. Sensitize Communities on the need to construct household latrines	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
47. Organize medical screening for 2000 food/water vendors	Municipal Wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
48. Sanitation management at Markets, Meat Shops and Slaughterhouses	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
49. Manage (Pushing, leveling, disinfection and creation of fire belt) the final disposal site	Faaman					-	60,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MEHO	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,350,000.00</b>	<b>1,620,000.00</b>	<b>285,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
50. Sensitize 20 communities on the effect of child labour, child trafficking, teenage pregnancy, citizens' rights and children's responsibilities	Municipal wide					15,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
51. Identify, rescue, and provide Support to abused children	Municipal wide					15,000.00	40,000.00	8,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 60% of PWDs receive social and economic support by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
52. Educate, Support and Monitor PWDs with startup capital to enter into a sustainable economic activity.	Municipal wide					100,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00	-		✓	SW/CD	MA MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
53. Liaise with Leap Secretariat to increase the Number of LEAP Beneficiaries	Municipal wide					-	-	20,000.00	-	✓		SW/CD	MA LEAP Sec. MoF
54. Freely register 200 PWDs (100 females and 100 males) under NHIS	Municipal wide					10,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	✓		NHIA	MA SW/CD MoGCSP
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Create descent work opportunities for 400 women and youth by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
55. Sensitize, train and equip 100 females to commence Income Generation Activities (IGAs).	Municipal Wide					400,000.00	100,000.00	-	-		✓	SW/CD BAC	MA MLGCRA MoGCSP
56. Create Awareness and sensitize 20 No. communities on Gender-Based Violence and its related issues.	Municipal Wide					-	20,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Gender Desk Off.	SW/CD, MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Increase sports and other recreational facilities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Social Services Delivery													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
57. Construct 1 No. Football Park	Adamsu					800,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	RCC TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	-	-				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2025													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
58. Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	Agric. Dept	MA Forestry MLNR
59. Plant 2000 economic trees in communities as a form of strengthening the Green Ghana Campaign programme.	Municipal wide					80,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	P&G Agric. Dept PPD Forestry
60. Establish 3 No Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI) plantation farms.	Kofiko, Gonasua, and Katakryekrom						50,000.00		200,000.00	✓		Depat. of Agric.	GPSNP MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>14,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
61. Organize communities' sensitization on the effects of climate change.	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	4,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
62. Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the impact of bush fires on climate change	Municipal wide					-	15,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	NADMO	Agric Dept. GNFS MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						-	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>	-				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other (GPSNP 2)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
63. Reshape and maintain 60 km length of feeder roads	Municipal Wide					1,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	-	-				

<b>Objective:</b> Maintain security and safety on all road networks by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
64. Organize two meetings with GPRTU on adhering road safety protocols	Drobo					-	-	8,000.00			✓	MA	GPRTU
65. Maintain streetlights	Municipal wide						80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	WD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						-	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure free movement of people, goods and services within the built environment by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
66. Extend electricity to new sites of expanding communities	Municipal wide					500,000.00	300,000.00		-	✓		NEDCo	MA, TAs, MLGCRA
67. Open the roads at new sites of urban centres	Drobo, Japekrom, Adamsu, Katakryekrom					200,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	WD PPD, TAs
68. Create an access road around Kosopire market	Drobo					60,000.00	80,000.00	15,000.00	-	✓		MA	WD, TAs, PPD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>760,000.00</b>	<b>460,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective coordination of spatial development													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
69. Continue implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System programme	Municipal wide					20,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA WD TAs
70. Organize 12 No. spatial planning committee meeting	Drobo					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	PPD	MA
71. Sensitize the public on land use planning and building regulation policies.	Municipal wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00	-		✓	PPD	NADMO NCCE
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
72. Construct storm drains	Drobo Zezera, Atuna					2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			✓		WD	MA Feeder Roads
73. Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation	Drobo					200,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	NADMO MA	GNFS MLGCRA TAs
74. Resource NADMO to undertake regular monitoring	Drobo					-	20,000.00	10,000.00			✓	NADMO	MA TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>2,200,000.00</b>	<b>1,120,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Enhance application of ICT in Municipal development by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
75. Liaise with telecommunication network providers to extent mobile network to needy communities	Dodosuo and Zezera environs.					-	20,000.00	8,000.00		✓		MA	MTN, Telecel. MoCDTI
76. Construct 3 No. ICT centres in schools	Asuogya, Bodaa and Tekesse					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	✓		MA	GIFEC. MoCDTI
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>220,000.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure completion and sustainability of all public buildings													
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
77. Provision for Renovations of MA office and Bungalows and fencing of MCE, MCD and MHD residences	Drobo					200,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00			✓	WD	MA
78. Provision for completion of all legacy projects	Municipal wide					3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-			✓	WD	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>3,200,000.00</b>	<b>2,200,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		✓		

<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen popular participation by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
79. Resource the substructures to function well	Municipal wide					20,000.00	80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
80. Organize one capacity building training on local governance for Assembly members	Drobo						20,000.00	10,000.00	-	✓		MA	MLGCRA RCC SW/CD
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>					

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
81. Organize quarterly town hall meetings and MCE's engagement with communities	Drobo					10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	CA	MA RCC Media TAs
82. Support self-help projects	Municipal wide					50,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	TAs WD MLGCRA
83. Organize mandatory MA meetings (EXECO, MPCU, MUSEC, PRCC etc)	Drobo					-	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC MLGCRA
84. Prepare and implement 2030 AAP,	Drobo					-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	NDPC RCC

Composite Budget, APR, Procurement Plan, Risk Register and all other Plans												MoF MLGCRA
85. Provision for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) of projects and Programmes	Municipal Wide				-	60,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	MPCU	RCC NDPC
86. Build the capacity of MA staff for efficient performance	Drobo				-	80,000.00	20,000.00	-		✓	HR Unit	MA RCC MLGCRA
87. Provision of adequate logistics, consumables, materials and Stationery for efficient performance of MA	Drobo				20,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	-		✓	MA	MPCU Procur. Unit
88. Support the activities of Birth and Death Registry such as sanitization, registration and mobilization exercises.	Drobo					10,000.00	10,000.00			✓	MA	Birth and Death Registry
89. Provision for rehabilitation of office vehicles, machinery and plant.	Drobo				-	80,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	Transport	MA
90. Organize National Day celebrations such as Independence Day, Senior Citizens Day and Farmers Day	Drobo				100,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC TAs
91. Provision for consultancy services	Drobo				-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA

92. Provision for all Protocol services including Traditional Authorities and Festivals	Municipal Wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	RCC, MLGCRA, TAs
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>180,000.00</b>	<b>560,000.00</b>	<b>215,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				

<b>Objective:</b> Ensure effective enforcement of law and order													
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration													
Project	Location	Time frame 2029				Cost				Project status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
93. Resource the security personnel to combat crime	Municipal wide					-	50,000.00	10,000.00	-		✓	MA	GPS TAs MLGCRA
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>-</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>30,105,000.00</b>	<b>22,277,000.00</b>	<b>1,465,000.00</b>	<b>280,000.00</b>				

According to the projected estimates for 2029 AAP, the Assembly would need a total amount of **GHC 54,127,000.00** to successfully implement all the 93 activities in the Medium-Term Development Plan for the fourth year.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the monitoring and evaluation approaches for ensuring the successful implementation of the MTDP. It includes the monitoring indicators and the evaluation matrix.

#### 7.2 STAKEHOLDERS' ANALYSIS

In undertaking any project, there are parties with vested interests in the activities and results of the undertaking. The motivations of the project sponsors, individuals affected and those motivated by political, social, environmental, and economic interests are obvious. These parties called *stakeholders* have some kind of stake, claim, share, or interest in the activities and results of the project

Table 7.1 provides information on all the stakeholders identified in relation to this M&E plan. It also assesses their information needs and responsibilities in the implementation of the MTDP

**Table 7.1 Stakeholders' Analysis.**

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
MPCU	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To plan, monitor &amp; evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results.</li> <li>2. Availability &amp; Use of M&amp;E Guidelines</li> <li>3. Availability of MTDP</li> <li>4. Baseline data, Indicators &amp; Targets</li> <li>5. Capacity building</li> <li>6. Enhanced institutional strengthening</li> <li>7. Dissemination of logistic support</li> <li>8. Data collection</li> <li>9. Citizen participation</li> <li>10. Coordination of M&amp;E Activities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disseminate M &amp; E reports/findings</li> <li>2. Development of a database</li> <li>3. Organization of workshops</li> <li>4. Data collection</li> <li>5. Report writing</li> <li>6. Involved in all M&amp;E activities</li> </ol>
ASSEMBLY MEMBERS	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To plan, monitor &amp; evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results.</li> <li>2. Approve of Plans for M&amp;E</li> <li>3. Provide Baseline data,</li> <li>4. Policy formulation</li> <li>5. Dissemination of information</li> <li>6. Community mobilization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M&amp;E results reporting and dissemination</li> <li>2. Monitoring</li> <li>3. Data collection</li> </ol>

TRADITIONAL RULERS/AUTHORITIES	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Baseline data,</li> <li>2. Disseminate results</li> <li>3. Citizens Assessment /mobilisation</li> <li>4. Development of their communities</li> <li>5. Advocacy</li> <li>6. Mobilization</li> <li>7. Validation of reports</li> <li>8. Advisory service</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M&amp;E seminars and meetings</li> <li>2. Data collection</li> <li>3. M&amp;E results reporting and dissemination</li> </ol>
DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENT S/UNITS	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To plan, monitor &amp; evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results.</li> <li>2. Baseline data, Indicators &amp; Targets</li> <li>3. Use of MTDP</li> <li>4. Use of M&amp;E Guidelines</li> <li>5. Enhanced institutional strengthening</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring</li> <li>2. Dissemination of M&amp;E results</li> <li>3. Workshops</li> </ol>
RESIDENTS	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Baseline data,</li> <li>2. Advocacy</li> <li>3. Mobilization</li> <li>4. Validation of reports</li> <li>5. Demand accountability</li> <li>6. Efficient service delivery</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate the development of Database</li> <li>2. Workshops</li> <li>3. Data collection</li> <li>4. Disseminate results</li> </ol>
LOCAL NGOs /CBOs/CSOs	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Baseline data,</li> <li>2. Advocacy</li> <li>3. Mobilization</li> <li>4. Validation of reports</li> <li>5. M&amp;E reports</li> <li>6. Demand accountability</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M&amp;E results reporting and dissemination</li> <li>2. Workshops</li> <li>3. Data collection</li> <li>4. Project Inspection</li> </ol>
NDPC	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy direction and guidelines</li> <li>2. Provision of technical support</li> <li>3. Capacity building</li> <li>4. Monitor the Assembly to deliver on requirements</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring &amp; evaluations</li> <li>2. M&amp;E results Dissemination</li> <li>3. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports</li> </ol>
RCC	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of technical assistance</li> <li>2. Capacity building</li> <li>3. Monitor the Assembly to deliver on requirements</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PM&amp;E</li> <li>2. Data Collection</li> <li>3. M&amp;E results reporting and Dissemination</li> <li>4. M&amp;E seminars and meetings</li> </ol>
MEDIA	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of Information to the general public</li> <li>2. Transparency and Accountability</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dissemination and communication of M&amp;E results</li> <li>2. Project Inspection</li> </ol>
DONOR PARTNERS	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor and evaluate projects</li> <li>2. Provide Resource for example funds</li> <li>3. Capacity building</li> <li>4. Technical expertise</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring</li> <li>2. Dissemination of reports</li> <li>3. Evaluation</li> </ol>
MP	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lobby for projects</li> <li>2. Formulate Policies</li> <li>3. Disseminate policy decision</li> <li>4. Disseminate information</li> <li>5. Facilitate the Legislation of laws</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring</li> <li>2. Dissemination of M&amp;E results</li> <li>3. Workshops</li> <li>4. Data collection</li> </ol>

## **7.3 MONITORING**

Monitoring consists of operational and administrative activities that track resource allocation, utilization and delivery of goods and services as well as intermediate outcomes. Monitoring provides government officials, development managers and civil society organizations with a better justification for allocating resources, improving service delivery and demonstrating results as part of accountability to stakeholders.

### **7.3.1 Purpose of Monitoring**

The purpose of monitoring is to:

1. Provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving stated objectives.
2. Provide regular feedback to enhance learning and to improve the planning process and the effectiveness of interventions.
3. Increase programme or project accountability to donors and other stakeholders.
4. Enable managers and staff to identify and reinforce initial positive results, strengths and successes.
5. Enable managers to make timely adjustments and corrective actions to improve the programme or project design, work plan and implementation strategies.
6. Check on conditions or situations of a target group and changes brought about by programme or project activities, as well as on the continued relevance of the project.
7. programme or project activities, as well as on the continued relevance of the project.

### **7.3.2 Monitoring Matrix**

A monitoring matrix is a table that links Programmes and Sub-programmes to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicator types (input, output, outcome or impact) and shows the baseline data for each indicator as well as the frequency of monitoring the indicator.

The MPCU, in collaboration with NDPC selected some core indicators and municipal indicators to be tracked as input into the national Annual Progress Report. The Monitoring Matrix for these indicators is shown in Table 7.2

**Table 7.2 Monitoring Matrix**

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Goal: Improve fiscal performance and management in the municipality</b>										
<b>Objective: Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%</b>										
<b>Programme: Revenue mobilization and management</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage change in IGF Mobilization	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	3.75%	15%	15%	15%	15%	By categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rates</li> <li>• Fees</li> <li>• Licenses</li> <li>• Rent, etc</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Finance Dept.
<b>Goal: Build Strong and Prosperous Municipality</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders</b>										
<b>Programme : Trade, Industry and Industrial Development</b>										
2. Number of new industries established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Service</li> </ul>	Counting of new establishments within the Municipality for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Output	Agriculture= 60	100	120	140	160	By sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Service</li> </ul>	Quarterly	BAC/RTSC Agric. Dept.
			Industry = 20	40	60	80	100			
			Service= 50	100	120	140	160			
3. Number of new markets established	Counting of new market facilities constructed and used	Output	3	7	9	10	12	By types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model Markets</li> <li>• Stores</li> <li>• Stalls</li> </ul>	Yearly	BAC, Estate Officer
<b>Objective 2: Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually.</b>										
<b>Programme : Trade, Industry and Industrial Development</b>										
4. Number of new jobs created	Counting of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output	Agriculture= 220	300	350	400	450	By sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Service</li> </ul>	Quarterly	BAC/RTSC Agric. Dept
			Industry = 132	150	190	230	270			
			Service= 203	250	300	350	400			

<b>Objective 3: Increase food crops production by 40% annually</b>										
<b>Programme: Agricultural Development</b>										
5. Total output in agricultural production i. Maize ii. Rice (Milled) iii. Cassava iv. Yam v. Cocoyam vi. Plantain vii. Groundnut viii. Cocoa ix. Cashew Nut x. Cattle xi. Sheep xii. Goat xiii. Pig xiv. Poultry	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district each year	Output	Maize= 12646	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	By category: -Staple crops -Selected cash crops -Livestock and poultry	Annually	Agric. Dept
			Rice (Milled)= 1489	1,500	1550	1600	1700			
			Cassava= 112,577	115000	118000	120000	122000			
			Yam= 28968	30,000	32,000	34,000	36,000			
			Cocoyam =13949	15000	16000	17000	18000			
			Plantain =15671	17000	17500	18000	18500			
			Groundnut=N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
			Cocoa =N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
			Cashew Nut= 13465	15000	17000	19000	21000			
			Cattle= 3512	3800	4000	4200	4400			
			Sheep= 46878	47500	48000	48500	49000			
			Goat= 55723	60000	62000	64000	66000			
			Pig= 2150	3000	3500	4000	4500			
			Poultry= 409,625	430000	460000	490000	510000			
6. Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha) i. Maize ii. Rice (Milled) iii. Cassava iv. Yam v. Cocoyam vi. Plantain vii. Groundnut viii. Cocoa ix. Cashew Nut	Output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha)	Outcome	Maize= 2.7mt/ha	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	By category: -Staple crops -Selected cash crops	Annually	Agric. Dept
			Rice (Milled)= 3.2mt/ha	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2			
			Cassava= 28.5mt/ha	30.0	33.0	36.0	39.0			
			Yam= 16.82mt/ha	18.5	19.5	20.5	21.5			
			Cocoyam =7.4mt/ha	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5			
			Plantain =10.8mt/ha	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0			
			Groundnut=N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
			Cocoa =N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
			Cashew Nut= 3.9mt/ha	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5			
<b>Objective 4: Improve farmers' skills and knowledge in modern methods of farming</b>										

<b>Programme: Agricultural Development</b>										
7. Farmer Extension Officer Ratio	Number of farmers being served by an extension officer in the Municipality	Outcome	1:3,550	1:3000	1:2500	1:2000	1:1500	By categories -Vert. AEAs -PPRSD AEAs -Extension AEAs	Quarterly	Agric. Dept
<b>Objective 5: Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development</b>										
8. Number of operational tourist sites	Total number of potential tourist sites developed and operational by the end of the plan period.	Output	None	1	1	2	2		Yealy	Deve. Planning Unit

### DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

<b>Goal: Ensure Delivery of Quality Education.</b>										
<b>Objective: Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029.</b>										
<b>Programme : Social Service Delivery</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2025	2029			
9. Net enrolment Ratio • K.G • Primary • JHS	Net enrolment ratio is 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	K. G = 98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By levels: • K.G • Primary • JHS	Quarterly	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 96%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
			JHS = 97%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
10. Gender Parity Index • K.G • Primary • JHS • SHS	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)	Outcome	K. G = 1.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	By levels: • K.G • Primary • JHS • SHS	Quarterly	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 0.86	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0			
			JHS = 0.98	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
			SHS = 1.15	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10			
11. Completion Rate		Outcome	Primary = 96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By Grades:	Annually	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• JHS</li> <li>• SHS</li> </ul>	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.		JHS = 89%	90%	95%	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• JHS</li> <li>• SHS</li> </ul>		Dept. of Education.
			SHS= 91%	94%	96%	98%	100%			
12. Pass Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JHS</li> <li>• SHS</li> </ul>	Counting of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same	Outcome	JHS = 93%	97%	98%	99%	100%	By Grades: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JHS</li> <li>• SHS</li> </ul>	Annually	Dept. of Education
			SHS=96	97%	98%	99%	100%			
13. Percentage of students having seating places	Counting of students in basic schools who have desks over the total students in all basic schools	Outcome	74.08%	80%	85%	90%	95%	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
14. Percentage of schools benefitting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Count total number of schools benefitting from GSFP expressed as the percentage of the total number schools in the municipality	Outcome	45%	48%	50%	52%	54%	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
<b>Goal: Ensure Quality Health Services Delivery</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Social Services Delivery</b>										
15. Proportion of health facilities that are functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CHPS Compound</li> <li>• Clinic</li> </ul>	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the	Outcome	CHPS Compound =100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CHPS Compound</li> <li>• Clinic</li> <li>• Health Center</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Health Dept.
			Clinic = None	100%	100%	100%	100%			
			Health Center = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Center</li> <li>• Hospital</li> </ul>	general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities		Hospital = 100	100%	100%	100%	100%	• Hospital			
16. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome	Total (by sex) = 95.83%	96%	97%	98%	99%	By categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigents</li> <li>• Informal</li> <li>• Aged</li> <li>• Under 18 years</li> <li>• Pregnant women</li> </ul>	Quarterly	NHIS	
			Indigents = 21.68%	22%	22.2%	22.4%	22.6%				
			Informal = 22.20%	22.6%	22.8%	23%	23.2%				
			Aged = 3.05%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%				
			Under 18 years = 48.62%	49%	49.3%	49.6%	50%				
Pregnant women = 1.85%	2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%							
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen disease control and surveillance</b>											
<b>Programme : Social Service Delivery</b>											
17. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered in the district in a particular year.	Output	Birth	Male=1421	1500	1,550	1,600	1,650	-Birth (male & female)	Monthly	Department of Birth and Death
				Female=1319	1500	1,550	1,600	1,650			
			Death	Male=277	285	295	300	310	-Death (gender, age groups)		
				Female=240	249	256	268	275			
				0-14 yrs=3	4	6	8	10			
15-64 yrs=272	280	285	290	295							
64+ yrs =242	250	260	270	280							
18. Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	5/100,000	0	0	0	0	District	Monthly	Health Department	
19. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	The percentage of adult population (15-49 years) that are HIV positive	Outcome	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	District	Quarterly	Health Dpt.	
20. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Output	District=0	0	0	0	0	-District -Under five years -Women between 15-49 years	Monthly	Health Department	
			Under 5 yrs = 0	0	0	0	0				
			Women between 15-49 years= 0	0	0	0	0				
21. Prevalence of Malnutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wasting</li> <li>• Underweight</li> </ul>	Proportion of children 0-59 months (institutional) whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-	Outcome	Wasting=N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wasting</li> <li>• Underweight</li> <li>• Stunting</li> <li>• Overweight</li> </ul>	Monthly	Health Department	
			Underweight= 0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%				
			Stunting = 0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stunting</li> <li>• Overweight</li> </ul>	height is less than two standard deviations (- 2SD) from the median of the reference population/ group		Overweight = N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%			
<b>Goal: Ensure availability, reliability and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Social Service Delivery</b>										
22. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the municipal population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total municipal population	Outcome	District = 87%	89%	92%	94%	95%	By settlement level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District</li> <li>• Urban</li> <li>• Rural</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit  Community Development and Social welfare Dpt.  CWSA
			Urban = 84.08%	88%	92%	96%	100%			
			Rural = 47.40%	55%	60%	65%	70%			
<b>Objective 2: Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme : Social Service Delivery</b>										
23. 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 the total district population	Outcome	District = 75.92%	79%	81%	85%	88%	By settlement level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District</li> <li>• Urban</li> <li>• Rural</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit  Community Development and Social welfare Dpt.  CWSA
			Urban = 77.05%	79%	81%	85%	88%			
			Rural = 70.56%	73%	76%	79%	82%			
<b>Goal: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Social Service Delivery</b>										
24. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child trafficking,</li> <li>• child labour,</li> <li>• sexual abuse,</li> </ul>	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Output	Child trafficking=7	4	3	2	0	by categories of abusees	Monthly	Social welfare and Community Development
			child labour=12	9	6	4	0			
			sexual abuse=2	0	0	0	0			
			emotional abuse=1	0	0	0	0			
			Neglect=0	0	0	0	0			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>emotional abuse</li> <li>neglect.</li> <li>early marriage</li> <li>female genital mutilation</li> <li>family-child separation</li> </ul>			early marriage=0	0	0	0	0			
			female genital mutilation=0	0	0	0	0			
			family-child separation=3	0	0	0	0			
25.Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	Total number of participants in Sensitization and outreach programmes	Outcome	900	950	1000	1030	1100	District	Quarterly	Social welfare and Community Development
26.Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	Count total number of valid NHIS card holders from LEAP households	Outcome	1643	1800	1800	1800	1800	District	Quarterly	Social welfare and Community Development
27.Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	Total outreach programmes in LEAP communities	Outcome	14	15	18	20	20	District	Quarterly	Social welfare and Community Development
28.Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	Total number of teenage girls who participated in Sensitization and outreach programmes	Outcome	480	500	550	600	650	District	Quarterly	Social welfare and Community Development
<b>Objective 2: Ensure 60% of PWDs receive social and economic support by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme : Social Service Delivery</b>										
29. Percentage of PWDs benefiting from support	Count the number of PWDs in the album who received support (in any kind) expressed as the percentage of the total registered PWDs in the album	Outcome	Males =35%	37%	40%	43%	49%	By Gender	Quarterly	Social welfare and Community Development
			Females =39%	41%	44%	47%	50%			
			District=42%	46%	50%	55%	60%			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male</li> <li>female</li> </ul>										

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Goal: Ensure a resilient built environment</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
30. Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Outcome	Total= 39%	45%	50%	55%	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total</li> <li>• Urban</li> <li>• Feeder</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Works Dpt. Urban roads Feeder roads
			Urban= 21%	30%	40%	50%	60%			
			Feeder = 51%	60%	67%	70%	75%			
<b>Objective 2: Ensure an improvement in electricity coverage from 88.3% in 2025 to 95% in 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>										
31. 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	Outcome	District = 88.3%	90%	92%	93.5%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District</li> <li>• Rural</li> <li>• Urban</li> </ul>	Quarterly	Works Dpt ECG NEDCo
			Rural = 70%	75%	77%	79%	82%			
			Urban = 100%	100	100	100	100			
<b>Objective 3: Reduce the incidence of flooding from 8 cases in 2025 to zero by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>										
32. Number of communities affected by disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bushfire</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Wind/Rainstorm</li> </ul>	Count of communities in a district recording disaster cases including floods, bushfires etc.	Output	Bushfire= 6	5	4	3	2	By type of disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bushfire</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Wind/Rainstorm</li> </ul>	Quarterly	NADMO GNFS
			Flood = 8	6	4	2	0			
			Wind/Rainstorm =18	16	13	11	9			

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Goal: Maintain a stable and united society</b>										
<b>Objective 1: Strengthen popular participation by 2029</b>										
<b>Programme : Management and Administration</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
33. Number of substructures functioning	Count the total number of sub-structures fully functioning	Output	1	4	5	6	8	District	Quarterly	Administration and SW/CD
<b>Objective 2 Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration</b>										
<b>Programme : Management and Administration</b>										
34. Number of Town Hall Meetings and MCE's engagement with communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Townhall meeting</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> </ul>	Total number of citizens engagement exercises organized	Output	Townhall Meeting=0	2	2	2	2	By type -Townhall meeting -Community engagement	Quarterly	Administration
			Community engagement=20	30	35	40	45			
35. 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	94.12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	District	Quarterly	MPCU
<b>Objective 3: Ensure effective enforcement of law and order</b>										
<b>Programme : Management and Administration</b>										
36. Reported cases of Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rape</li> <li>• Armed robbery</li> <li>• Defilement</li> <li>• Murder</li> <li>• Drug trafficking</li> <li>• Peddling</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> <li>• Domestic violence</li> </ul>	Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Output	Rape=0	0	0	0	0	By type: - Rape -Armed robbery -Defilement -Murder, etc	Monthly	Ghana Police Serve
			Armed robbery=1	0	0	0	0			
			Defilement=0	0	0	0	0			
			Murder =2	0	0	0	0			
			Drug trafficking=0	0	0	0	0			
			Peddling=0	0	0	0	0			
			Drug abuse =0	0	0	0	0			
			Domestic violence=0	0	0	0	0			

### 7.3.3 Knowledge Management and Learning

To ensure sustainability and continuous improvements, the assembly designed a framework to accelerate effective sharing of ideas through data collection, analysis and active participation in the implementation of policies and programmes by all key stakeholders.

Effective Data collection is very crucial for every M&E process. This activity would be carefully undertaken to assess whether the stated targets in the MTDP are being achieved as scheduled. This is because the data to be collected from the field will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the MTDP. Specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion, contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

The MPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves a review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 7.1 shows a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

**Figure 7.1: Framework for data collection**

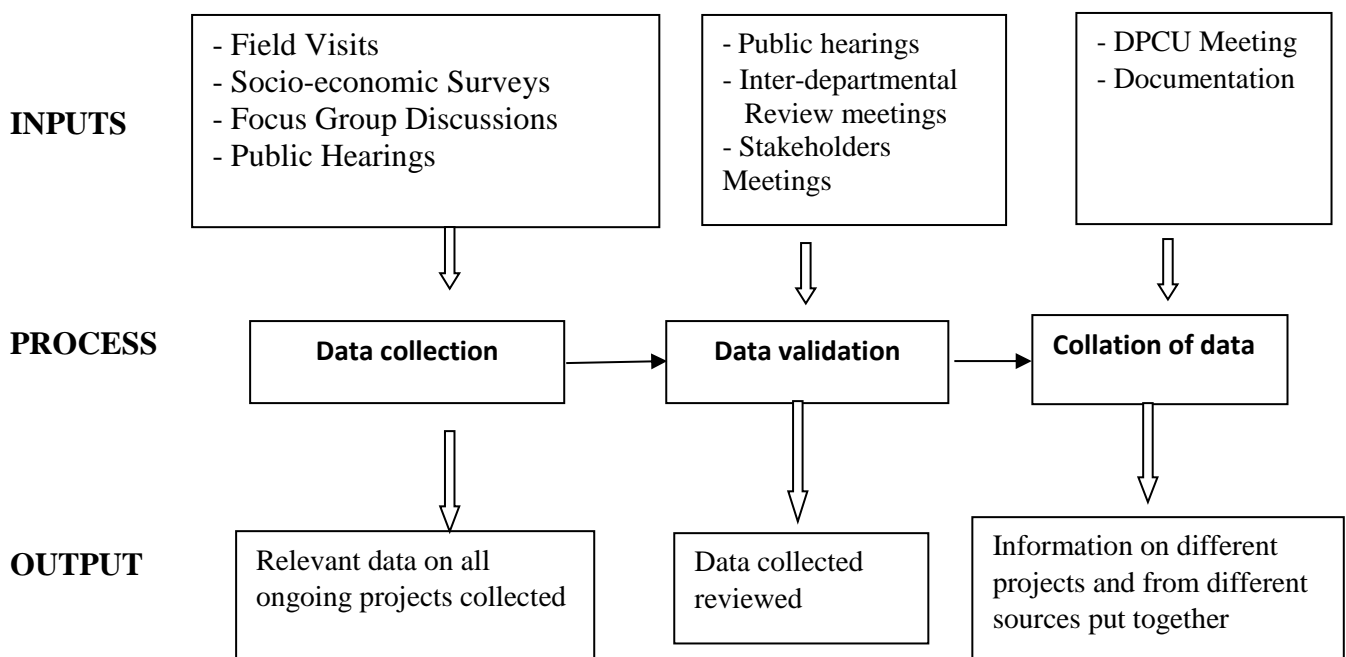


Figure 7.1 above provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of sharing ideas and knowledge on the implementation of the MTDP. **Appendix V and VI** show the **Knowledge Mapping Matrix** and **Competency Matrix for Learning** respectively.

- **Reporting arrangements**

As part of sharing ideas, there is a need to indicate how progress of implementation of the MTDP would be reported. Reporting on the progress of development interventions is very crucial to know their impacts on beneficiaries and to track how resources expended on these interventions are judiciously used. The municipal monitoring team will undertake monthly and quarterly M&E exercises on all ongoing projects and report accordingly to management, RCC and NDPC on areas such as the performance of contractors, the assessment of beneficiaries' opinions on the projects, judicious use of resources as well as projects impacts on people. The reporting times will be quarterly and annually.

- **How and when to report on Findings**

To ensure the overall success of the plan, a well-developed reporting system built into an M&E plan is very important. The Jaman South Municipal Assembly recognizes the importance of carrying all key observations and findings to the respective stakeholders and therefore, documentation in this process is very crucial.

The Monitoring Team will document in a report format, all major findings and observations identified during routine monitoring activities. Quarterly reports will then be written to sum up the findings for each quarter. Also, on an annual basis, Annual Progress Report (APR) comprising the activities of the MPCU, and other key stakeholders throughout the year will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate institutions.

## **7.4 EVALUATION**

Evaluation may be defined as the process of making judgements about a policy, programme or project before, during and after implementation. The assessment is usually based on a systematic and objective collection and analysis of data and information relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact on its stakeholders. In planning for evaluation of the 2026-2029 MTDP, the following will be considered;

- i. Reviewing of the policy, programme or project plan
- ii. Assessing the need for an evaluation
- iii. Defining the purpose of the evaluation
- iv. Identify and analysis the stakeholders
- v. Developing the evaluation questions
- vi. Determining the type and scope of the evaluation

- vii. Deciding on the evaluation design and methods
- viii. Preparing the evaluation work plan and budget
- ix. Preparing a follow-up and utilization action plan
- x. Preparing the evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR)
- xi. Determining data requirements and sources
- xii. Selecting data analysis methods
- xiii. Determining the reports to generate
- xiv. Formulate a dissemination and communication strategy

### 7.4.1 The Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix is a concrete translation of the TOR into key issues of the evaluation, the main questions and sub-questions that must be addressed and the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. All components of the evaluation matrix are interrelated and help us develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. Table 6.3 shows the evaluation matrix.

**Table 7.3 The Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Do you need this project/programme?	1. Is this your priority? 2. Were you involved in the planning stage?	Qualitative data	The community or beneficiary Institution	Survey and interviews
Effectiveness	Are you satisfy with the mode of implementation?	1. Is there transparency in the implementation? 2. Is the project implemented according to plan?	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Community, Contractors, Implementing agencies, etc	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires
Impact	How does it affect your livelihood?	1. How does the project affect your socio-economic life? 2. Does the project has impact on the poor and vulnerable 3. How does the project ensure environmental sustainability?	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Beneficiary community or institution	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires
Sustainability	How will you maintain the project/programme?	1. Is there well functional body to protect and maintain the facility? 2. What are the sustainability measures for the project?	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Beneficiary community or institution  Implementing agencies	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires

### 7.4.2 Intended Evaluations to be Conducted

The MPCU will undertake the following types of evaluations throughout the plan period, depending on the stages of project implementation.

**A. *Ex-ante evaluations:*** This will be conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. 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), technical appraisal, policy analysis, environmental impact assessment (EIA), feasibility studies, and needs assessment.

**B. *Mid-Term Evaluation:*** This will be conducted half-way into the implementation of any development plan or intervention. This type will be done to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modifications where necessary.

**C. *Final or Terminal Evaluation:*** This will be carried out to assess the achievements or challenges recorded through the implementation of programmes and projects. The results from final evaluations are very useful in the formulation of policy.

**D. *Ex-post Evaluation:*** This will be conducted sometime after the implementation of any development intervention to assess the impact. Evaluations in this category include impact studies and beneficiary assessments.

## **7.5 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)**

Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) is defined as a process in which primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results and the drawing of actionable conclusions.

A key purpose of PM&E is to build the capacity of communities to track the progress of their own development. It also gives community members the opportunity to decide on what is/not working well and the way forward.

The following are PM&E methods, which were used in planning for PM&E

1. Participatory Rural Appraisal.
2. Citizen Report Card.
3. Community Score Card.
4. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

## 7.6 SUSTAINABILITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LESSONS LEARNED IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The processes for monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes must be sustainable. The assembly must be accountable to the people by updating all stakeholders on the status of project implementation. Also, valuable lessons learned must be shared among all stakeholders to help inform future decisions. The summary of these important areas of M&E is provided below.

<b>SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>LESSONS LEARNED</b>
<p>1. All indicators for tracking development will be selected based on the interest of the Municipality and the country at large</p> <p>2. The staff will leverage the quarterly monitoring exercises by the RCC and upgrade their competency on monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>2 The Assembly shall organize capacity building for Assembly members on the importance of monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>3. A digital platform like “KoboCollecte” will be used for data collection and analysis, and results disseminated on the Assembly Website for easy access.</p> <p>4. Every monitoring and evaluation exercise will be participatory and shall include key stakeholders like user agencies, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, contractors, etc</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) findings and reports will be shared with the citizens through Townhall Meetings and Community Engagements</p> <p>2. Reports of M&amp;E will be disseminated to Zonal Councils, RCC, NDPC, and Development Partners</p> <p>3. With the use of a designed questionnaire and citizen score card, data on monitoring indicators will be collected with full participation of all stakeholders.</p> <p>4. The assembly will support the idea of external bodies like DACF Secretariat and RCC on conducting periodic monitoring on projects under DACF, DACF-RFG, etc</p> <p>5. Findings from all M&amp;E exercises will be discussed thoroughly at MPCU and management meetings, and recommendations implemented to help avoid future mistakes.</p>	<p>1. The success and challenges of project implementations will be available on all project files for easy reference</p> <p>2. Report of ex-post evaluation will be used to redefine project scopes and designs, as well as influence management decisions on project siting</p> <p>3. The impacts of implemented projects will be made known in all progress reports, media spaces, and the Assembly Website.</p> <p>4. Lessons from project implementation will be highlighted at General Assembly Meetings for policy directions.</p> <p>5. Stakeholders failing to play their roles to ensure successful project implementations would be checked and corrected.</p>

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.1 INTRODUCTION**

All stakeholders should have the opportunity to know the progress of implementation and to respond to initial findings on outcomes, challenges and solutions. This is done through effective communication between the implementing body and other key stakeholders such as the beneficiaries and the financiers of the plan. This section highlights the modalities to ensure effective communication of the results of Monitoring and Evaluation to the key stakeholder. The chapter defines communication channels for specific targeted audiences as well as the communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

#### **8.2 THE MEANING OF DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION**

Dissemination is spreading information, knowledge, etc., so that it reaches many people. Dissemination of M&E results means that stakeholders get the right information promptly and in the right format.

Communication is the exchange of information using different means and media (speaking, writing, etc.). Good communication is characterized by a clear purpose, clear content, reliable sources, effective transmission channels and efficient delivery to M&E stakeholders.

#### **8.3 PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION**

The MPCU will adopt this tool to make the results of M&E known to all the key stakeholders because of the following reasons. It helps to;

- i. Ensure accountability.
- ii. Motivate stakeholders to action.
- iii. Improve development interventions.
- iv. Advocate additional resources.
- v. Promote understanding.
- vi. Explore and investigate what happened and why.
- vii. Promote organizational learning.

## 8.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

It is very important to develop a mechanism or strategy for conveying the information in the M&E reports to all the various actors. Information dissemination will be at two levels. The reporting system adopted for institutions is very different from that of the local communities. Quarterly and annual progress reports will be forwarded to them for their comments.

However, for the local and beneficiary communities, dissemination would be done through the following mechanisms as shown in Table 8.1

**Table 8.1 Dissemination and Communication Matrix**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Means of communication	Key message	Indicators
Quarterly stakeholders' meetings	Motivate stakeholders to action	MPCU, Heads of decentralized departments, TAs, NGOs, CSOs, Assembly Members	Meetings with audiovisuals	To review implementation status of AAPs	Percentage of activities in the AAP implemented
Town hall meetings and durbars.	To promote understanding and Ensure accountability	Opinion Leaders, state agencies, Media, TAs etc	Meetings with audiovisuals	To create awareness	Management response to questions from stakeholders
Annual public hearings	To advocate additional resources	Community Members Opinion Leaders, state agencies, Media, TAs etc	Community durbars	To update the people on development status of the district	Resources available for implementation of development interventions
Quarterly General Assembly meetings	To explore and investigate what happened and why	MPCU, Assembly Members, MCE, MP, PM, State Agencies, Media, NGOs etc	Meetings with audiovisuals	To review, discuss and recommend development interventions	Actions taken on previous minutes

Source: MPCU, 2025

## APPENDIX I

### FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

**Name of District:** Jaman South Municipal

**Region:** Bono Region

**Venue:** Drobo SHS

**Date:** 06/08/2025

**(A) Medium of Invitation:** By letter, Mobile Phone communications and FM radio announcement

#### **(B) Identifiable Representations at the Hearing**

- Hon. Kwang Kwasi Godfred (Presiding Member)
- Hon. Asare Bediako Ebenezer (Assembly Member at Drobo West)
- Hon. Ankwa Djan Andrews (Assembly Member at Drobo East)
- Hon. Adongo Naaba (Government Appointee)
- Hon. Asuamah Leticia (Assembly Member at Konfourkrom)
- Hon. Ferka Richard (Assembly Member at Gonasua)
- Hon. Adinkra Emmanuel (Assembly Member, Sebreni)
- Hon. Alhaji Ibrahim Osman Kumi (Assembly Member at Japekrom Papasu)
- Hon. Ferka George (Assembly Member at Kwasibuokrom New Town)
- Hon. Rukia Bio (Government Appointee)
- Hon. Acheampong Grace (Government Appointee)
- Dr. Kyere K. Diabour (Doctor at St. Mary's Hospital)
- Peter Bediako (St Mary's Hospital) (

#### **Chiefs and elders**

- Nana Tano Bediako V (Drobo Krontihene)
- Nana Ama Foriwaa II (Drobo Krontihemaa)
- Nana Gyan Katakyyie (Chief at Katakyyiekrom)
- Nana Ampaabeng Kyeremeh II (Kwasibuokrom Chief)
- Nana Stephen Aboagye (Linguist, Kwasibuokrom)
- Nana Ofori Amanfo (Twafohene at Gonosua)
- Nana Obeng Yeboah (Gyaasehene, Babianiha)

#### **Government Agencies**

- Jaman South Municipal Assembly
- Environmental Health & Management Department
- Ghana Education Service
- Health Service Department

- NADMO
- Business Advisory Center (BAC)
- Community Development and Social welfare

### **Economic Groups**

- Drivers
- Traders
- Welders
- “Kumkum” riders
- Kiss FM
- Anidaso FM
- Small Scale Business Operators
- Taylors and Hairdressers

### **Religious Organization**

- Pentecostal churches
- Catholic Church
- Muslem

**(D)** Total No. of persons at hearing = 98

**(E)** Total Number of Women= 37

**(F)** Languages used at hearing – Bono/Twi and English

**(G)** Major issues at Public Hearing

- Prolong Chieftaincy Issues affecting development in the Municipality
- Bad road network
- Frequent robbery cases on Drobo to Berekum road
- Several on-going projects which have surpassed their expected dates of completion.
- Solid waste management problems
- Drainage issues
- Poor access roads in urban towns

**(H)** Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- Inability to fully implement street naming and property addressing programme
- Inadequate furniture in basic schools
- Difficulty in getting building permits for construction
- Limited coverage of support for PWD.

(L) A brief comment on the general level of participation

The attendance was encouraging. The chiefs, elders and the entire people welcomed the programme with much eagerness as they sincerely expressed their happiness for being involved in the planning process.

Nobody was denied the chance to express their opinion about the plan. Major issues and complaints raised were successfully addressed, except for the street naming issues. The people were satisfied as they were assured that their proposals would be considered in the MTDP.

**Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

Signature of: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Chief Executive: \_\_\_\_\_

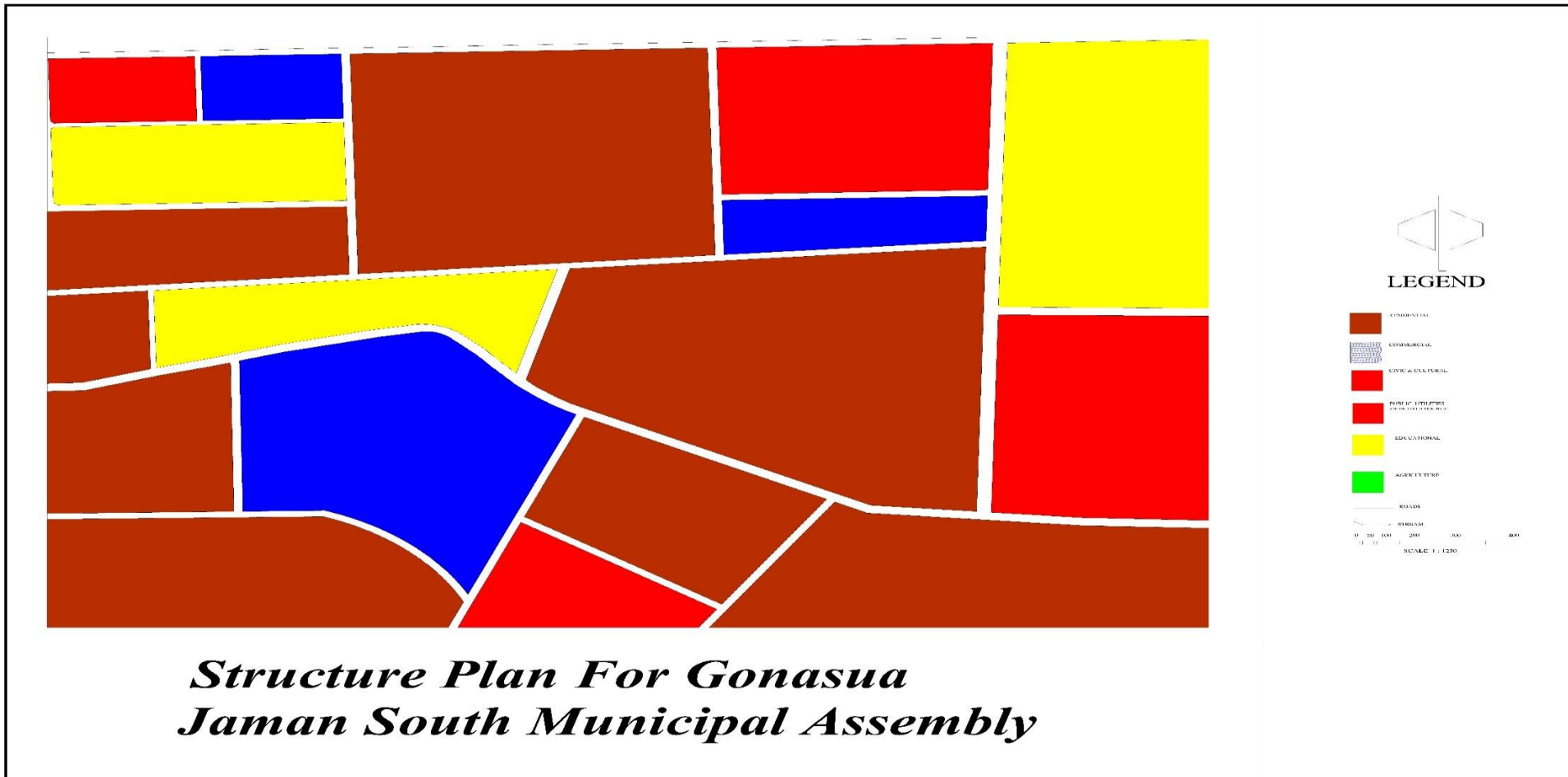
Municipal Coordinating Director: \_\_\_\_\_

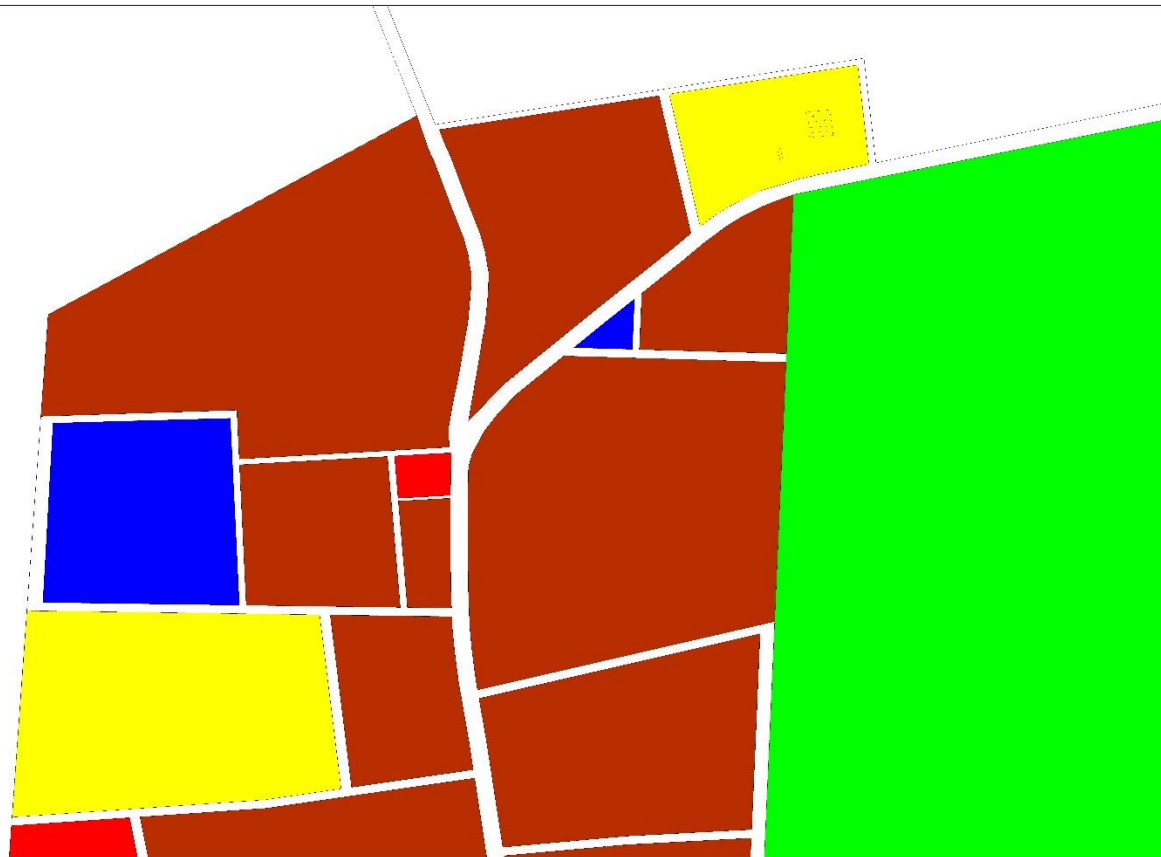
Municipal Development Planning Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
JAMAN SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY  
DROBO

MUN. COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
JAMAN SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY  
DROBO - BONG REGION

**APPENDIX II: STRUCTURE PLANS FOR COMMUNITIES**

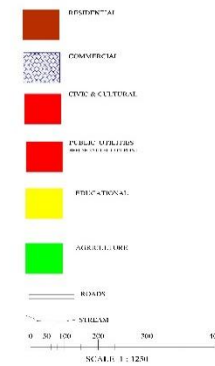
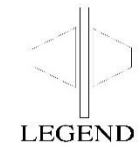




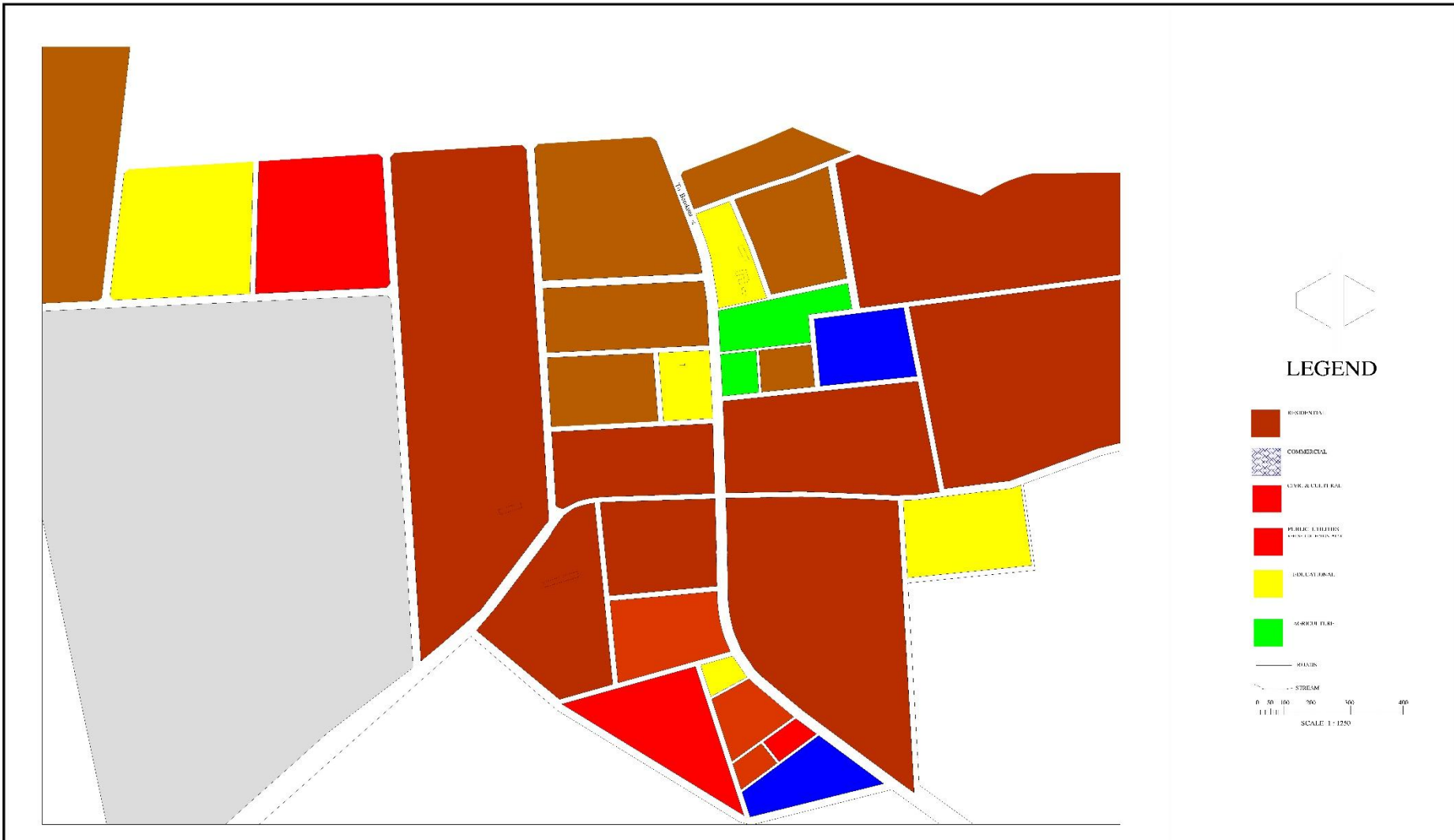
  
**LEGEND**

- RESIDENTIAL
  - COMMERCIAL
  - PUBLIC UTILITIES
  - PUBLIC UTILITIES
  - EDUCATIONAL
  - AGRICULTURE
  - ROAD
  - BOUNDARY
- 0 50 100 150 200 400  
SCALE: 1:1750

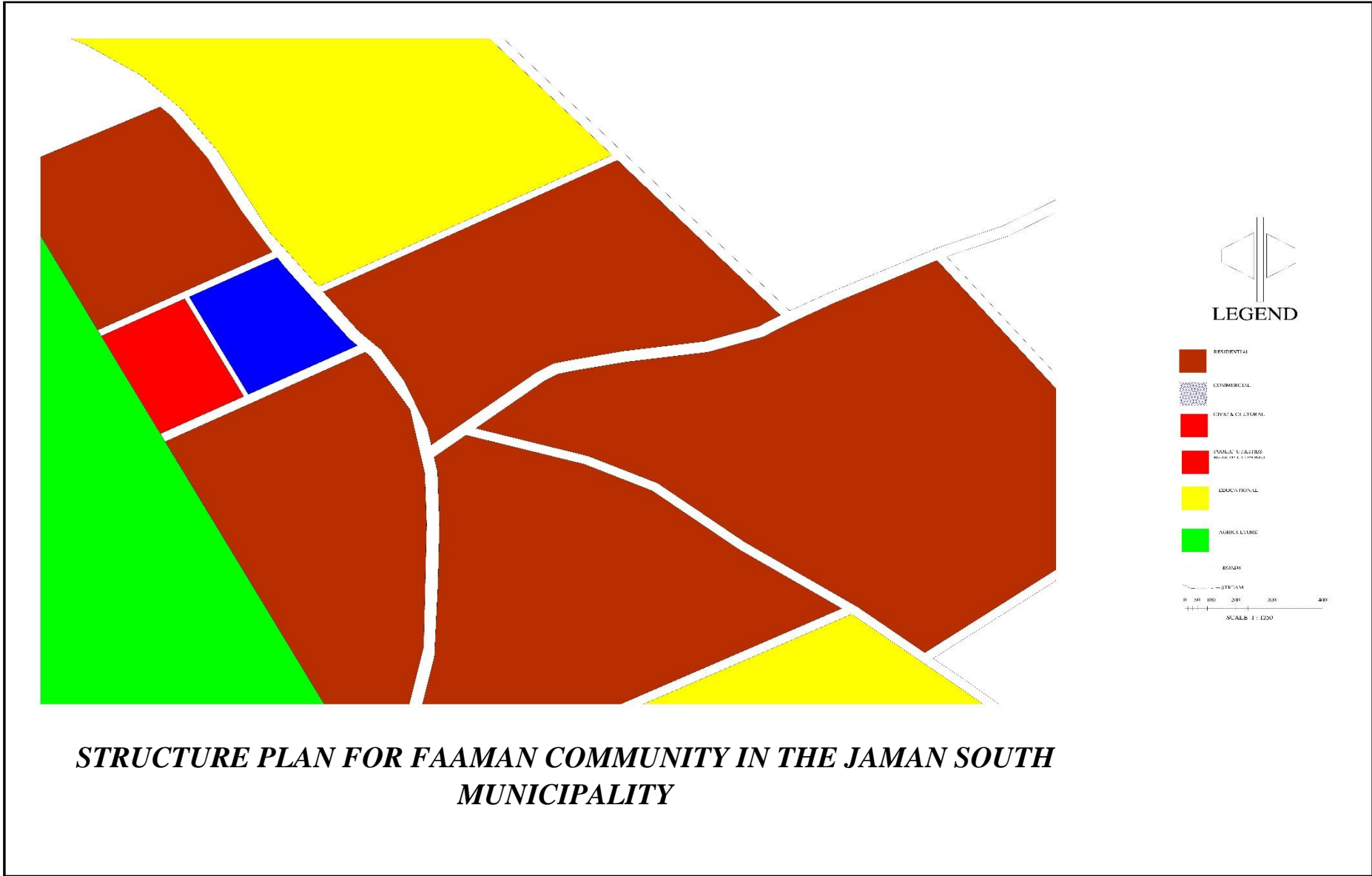
***Structure Plan For Adamsu  
 Jaman South Municipal Assembly***

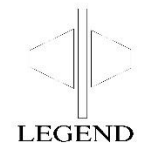
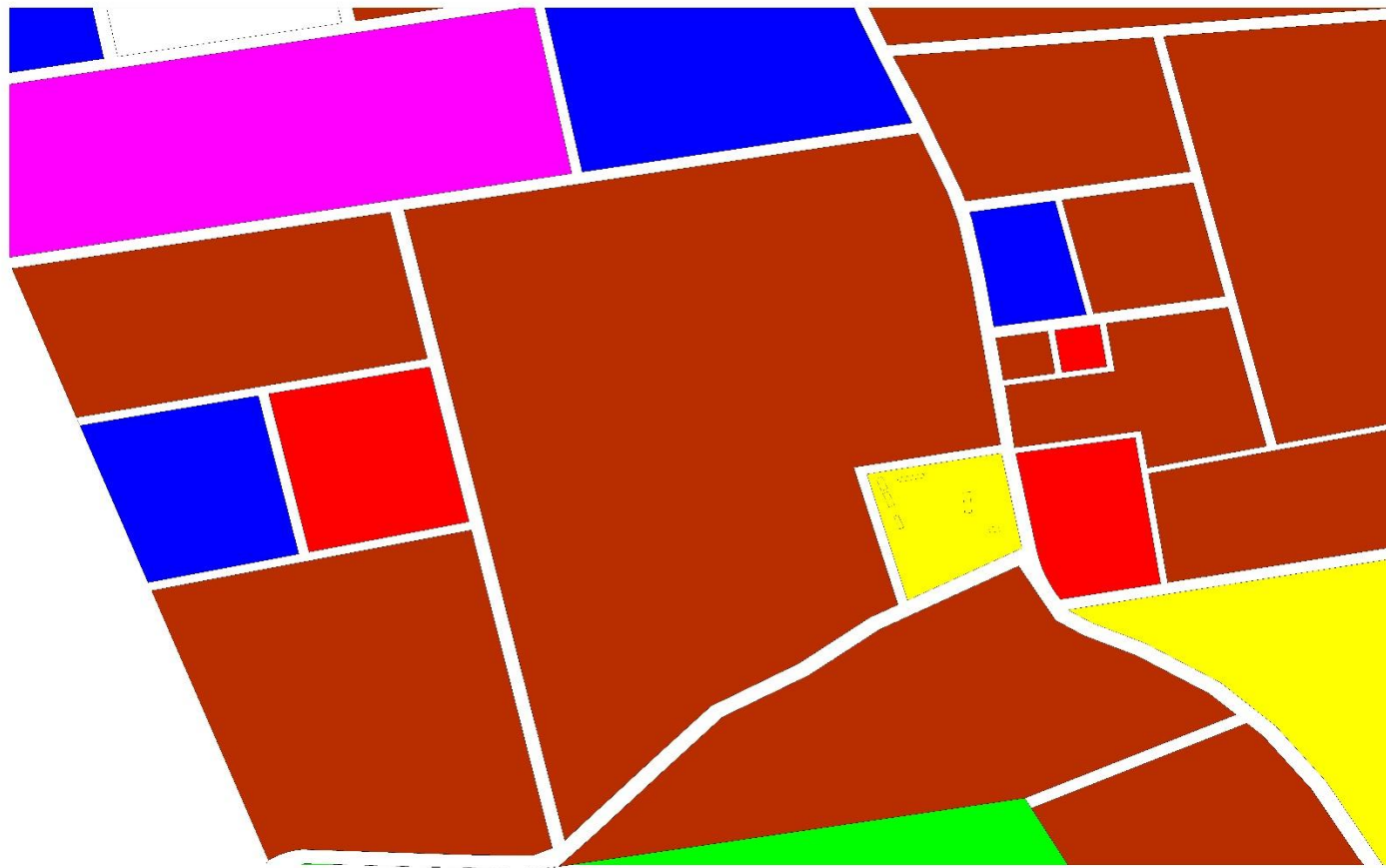


***Structure Plan For Atuna  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***



***Structure Plan For Baabianeha  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***

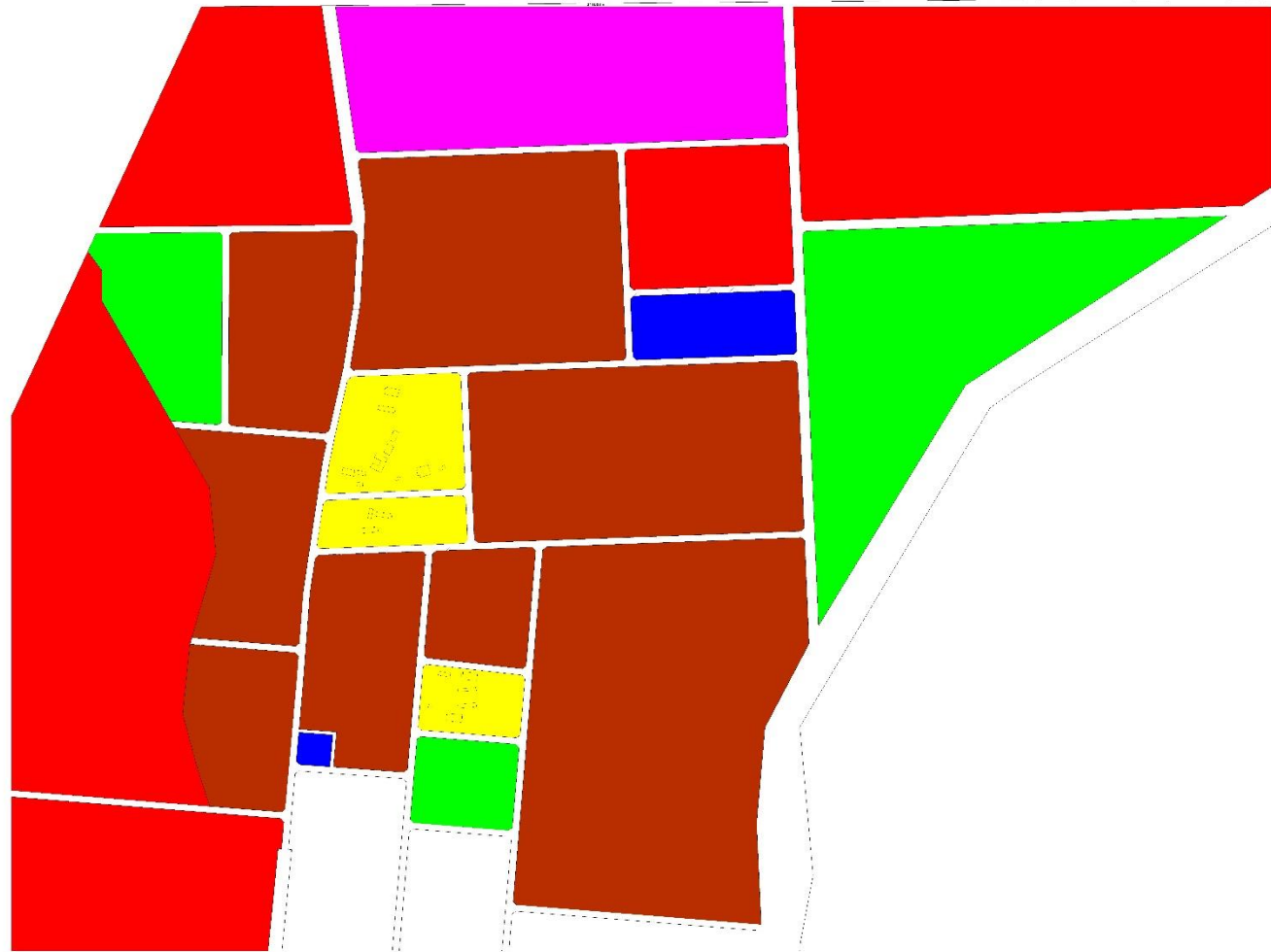





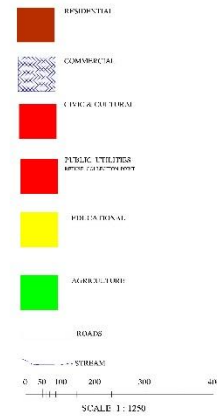
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- PUBLIC UTILITIES
- PUBLIC UTILITIES
- EDUCATIONAL
- AGRICULTURE
- ROADS
- STREAM

0 100 200 300 400  
SCALE: 1:10000

***Structure Plan For Dwenem  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***

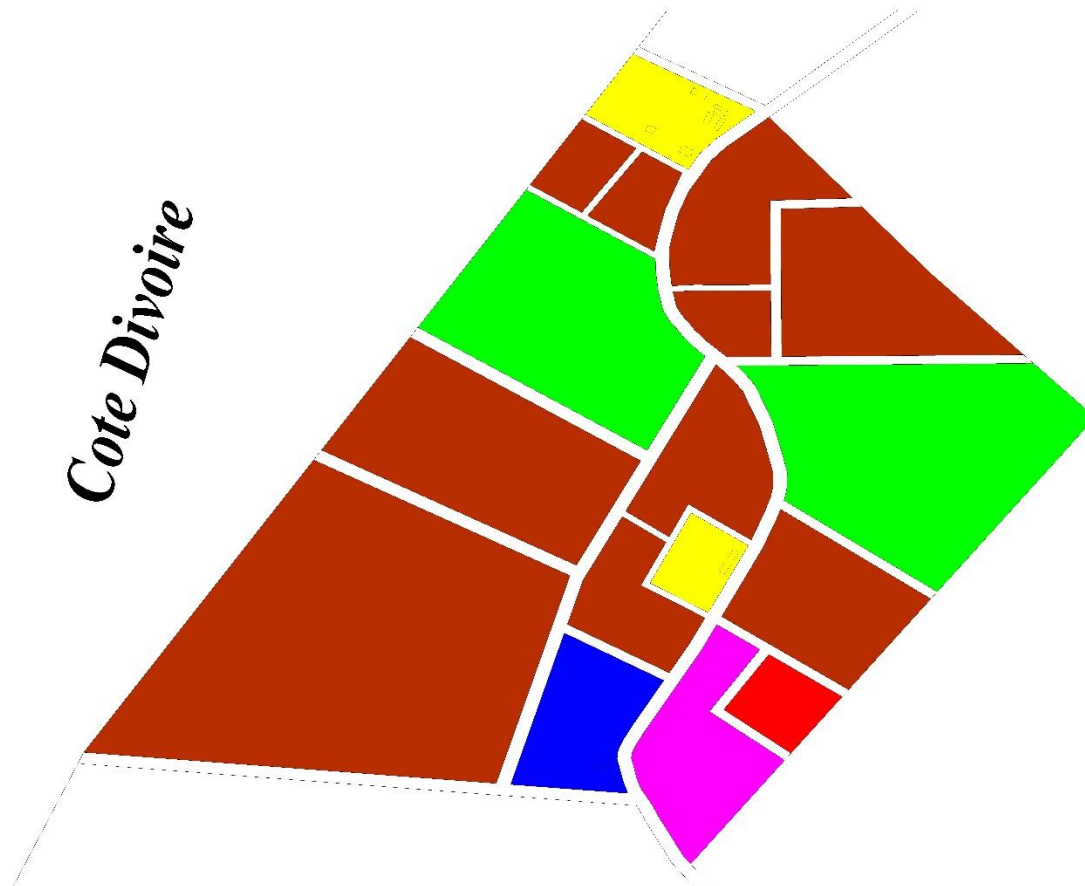


  
**LEGEND**



***Structure Plan For Kwamaseikrom  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***

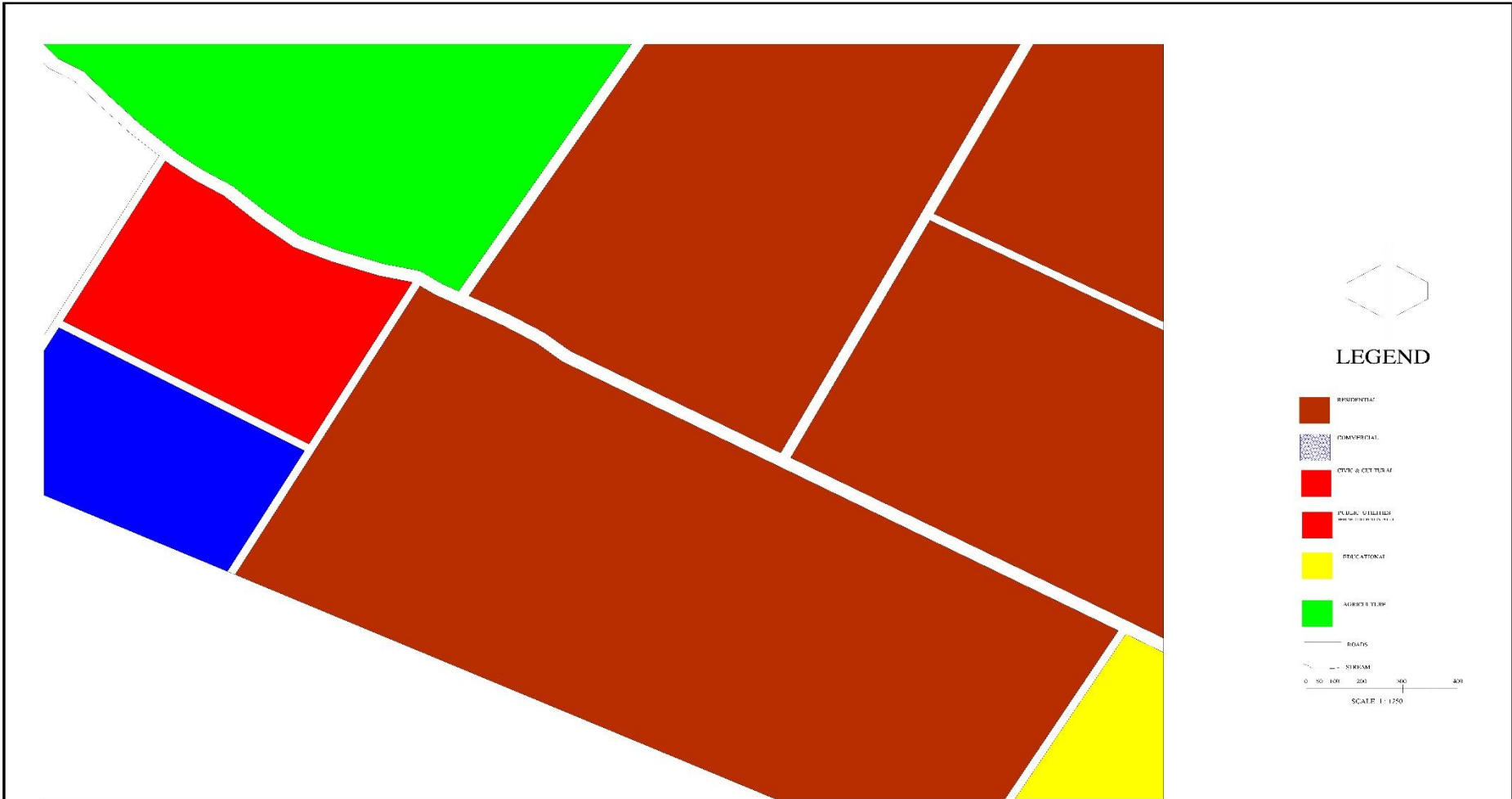
*Cote Divoire*



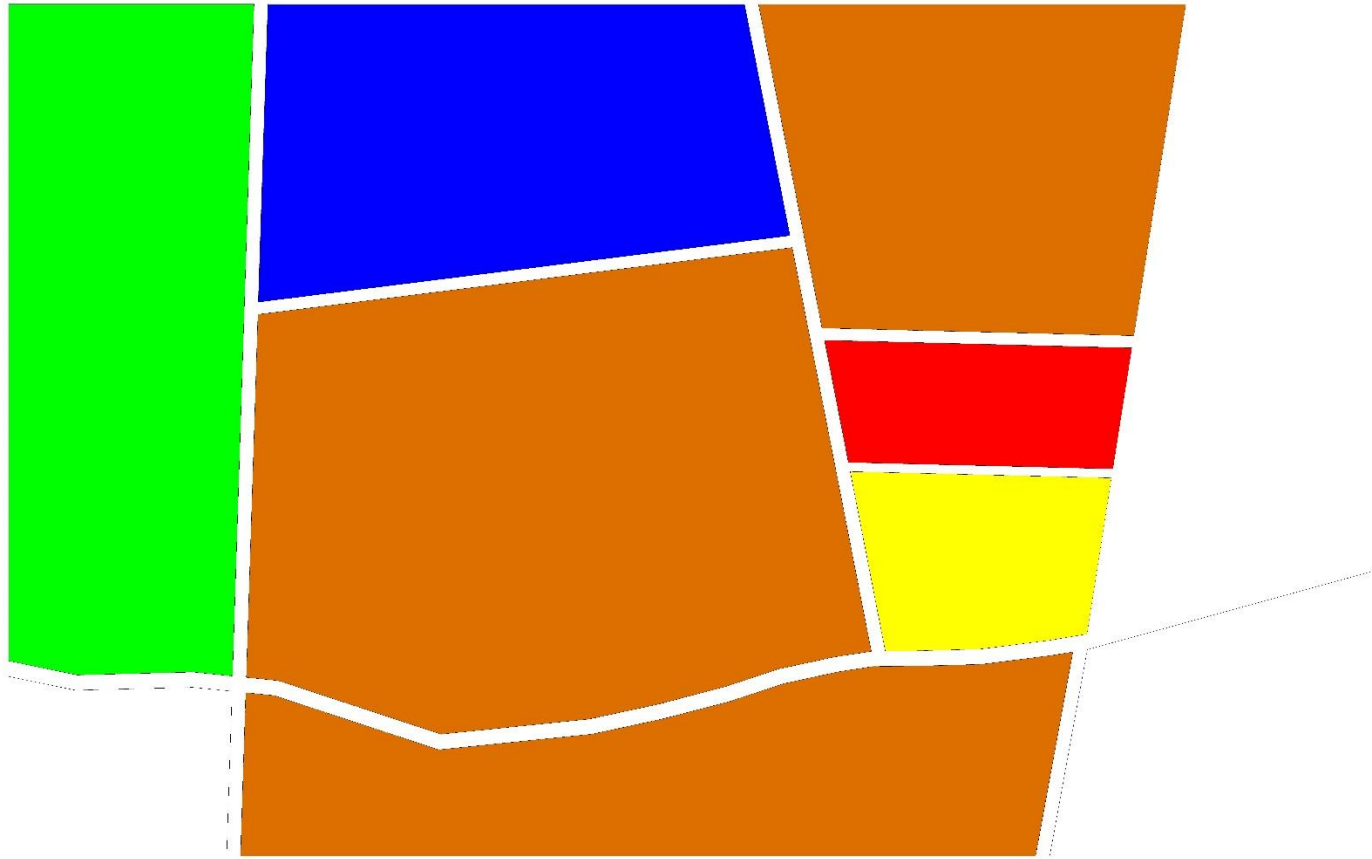
LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
  - COMMERCIAL
  - CIVIC & CULTURAL
  - PUBLIC UTILITIES
  - EDUCATIONAL
  - AGRICULTURE
  - WATER
  - WETLAND
- SCALE 1:1250

***Structure Plan For Zezera  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***



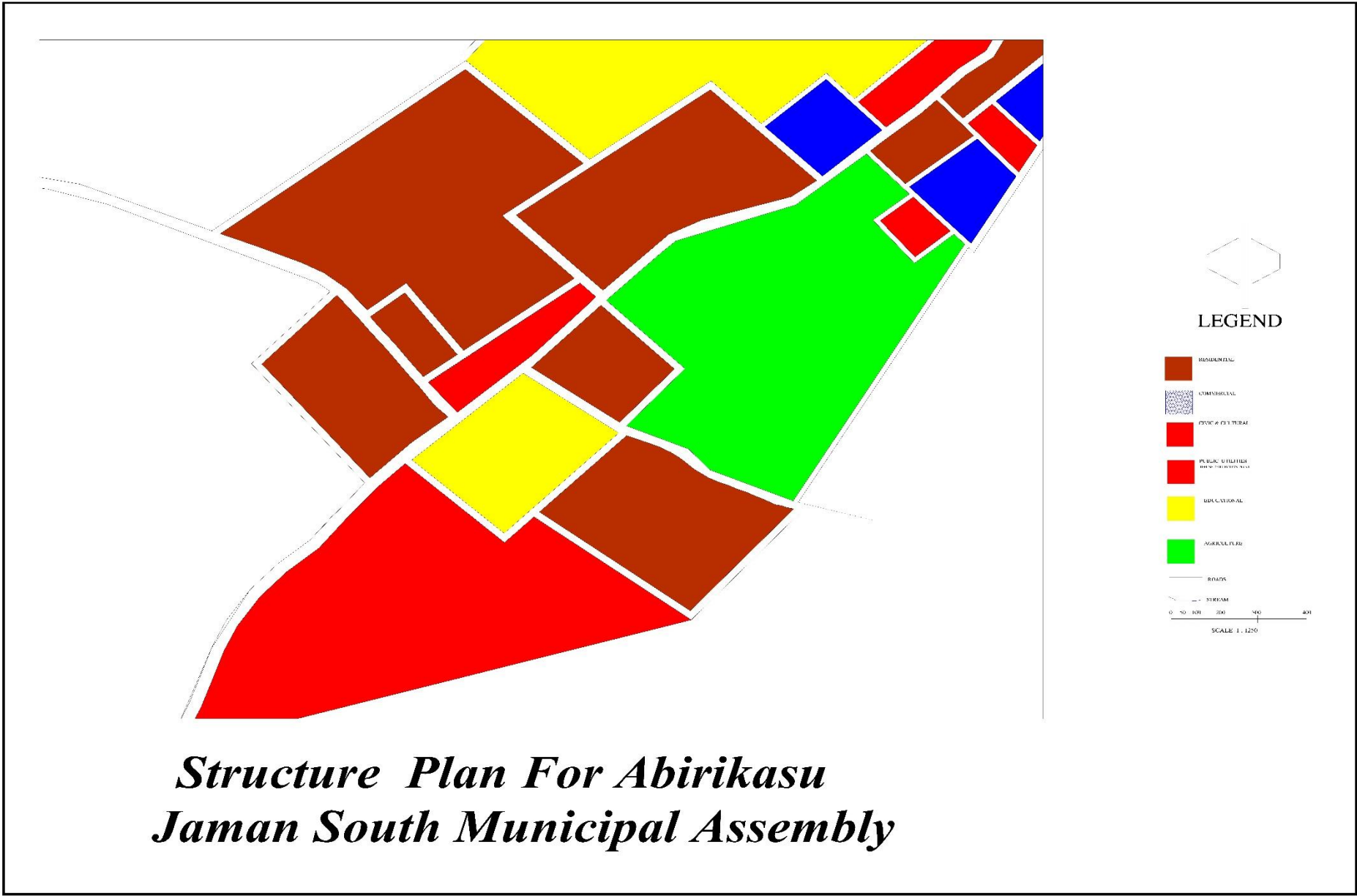
***Structure Plan For Meremano  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***



LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
  - COMMERCIAL
  - PUBLIC UTILITIES
  - PUBLIC UTILITIES
  - EDUCATIONAL
  - AGRICULTURE
  - ROADS
  - SUBDAM
- 0 50 100 200 300 400  
SCALE 1:1250

***Structure Plan For Konsia  
Jaman South Municipal Assembly***



## APPENDIX III

### SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

<b>NAME OF DISTRICT</b>	JAMAN SOUTH MUNICIPAL
<b>REGION</b>	BONO
<b>VENUE</b>	MIREMANO DURBAR GROUND
<b>DATE</b>	14 <sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2025

#### **A. MEDIUM OF INVITATION**

Invitation letters, Phone calls and the use of FM stations.

#### **B. IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT THE HEARING**

##### **• HEADS OF DEPARTMENT**

Mr. Stephen Boahen Sakyiama	Municipal Development Planning Officer
Mr Stephen Kaba	Municipal Physical Planning Officer
Mr Osei. B. Dickson	Municipal Statistician
Mr Micheal Egyam	Municipal I.T Officer
Mr Andrews Yeboah	Municipal Information Officer
Mr Lawrence K. Afedo	Municipal Budget Officer
Mr Malik Yahaya Officer	Municipal Social Welfare and Community Development Officer
Mr Samuel Essah Okore	Municipal Works Engineer
Mr Boachie Boadu Ransford	Agric
Adu K. Boahen	Nadmo
Madam Victoria Awortwi-Daniels	Business Advisory Centre

##### **• ASSEMBLY MEMBERS**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Electoral Area</b>
Hon. Yeboah Kwaku Francis	Miremano
Hon. Kyereme Gyan	Jenjemireja
Hon. Kusi Kwasi Samuel	Tekesse
Hon. Antwi Haygan	Dwenem

Hon. Asantewaa Agness	Nyamefie
Hon. Ababio Emmanuel	Asugya
Hon. Ankama Ernest	Faaman
Hon. Nketia Emmanuel	Batea

- **CHIEFS**

Nana Nketia Boso III	Miremano Chief
Nana Kwadwo Nsia	Krontihene, Miremano
Nana Kwadwo Sekyere	Ampwnkro Chief
Nana Amadu Kramo	Tekesse Chief
Nana Ama Bermaa	Queen Mother, Tekesse
Nana Yaw Twumasi	Adontenhenne, Jenjemireja

#### **ECONOMIC AGENCIES**

- Drivers
- Traders
- Welders
- “Kumkum” riders
- Kiss FM
- Anidaso FM
- Small Scale Business Operators
- Taylors and Hairdressers

#### **C. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING**

155 persons attended the hearing.

#### **D. GENDER RATIO OR TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN**

The total number of women at the hearing was 73.

#### **E. MAJOR ISSUES AT PUBLIC HEARING IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE**

- Demolishing of unauthorized structures
- Delays in payment of LIPW workers of GPSNP 2
- Absence of local scheme
- Inadequate classroom and furniture

- Poor Telecommunication Network
- Poor road infrastructure
- Lack of modern market infrastructures

**F. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS**

- Inadequate funds to implement approved programmes and projects
- Lack of District Hospital
- Poor implementation of street naming and property addressing
- Sustainability of Miremano water system

**G. A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION**


The attendance was encouraging. The chiefs, elders, and the entire people welcomed the programme with much eagerness as they sincerely expressed their happiness for being involved in the planning process.


Nobody was denied the chance to express their opinion about the plan. Major issues and complaints raised were successfully addressed, except for the street naming issues. The people were satisfied as they were assured that their proposals would be considered in the MTDP.

**Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

Signature of: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Chief Executive:  \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Coordinating Director:  \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal Development Planning Officer:  \_\_\_\_\_

**MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
JAMAN SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY  
DROBO**

**MUN. COORDINATING DIRECTOR  
JAMAN SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY  
DROBO - BONG REGION**

## APPENDIX IV

### STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

PROGRAMME: Revenue Mobilization and Management							
Criteria-basic aims and objectives	Indicators	Performance measure					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>							
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>PROGRAMME: Trade, Industry and Industrial Development</b>							
<b>Criteria-basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>PROGRAMME: Agricultural Development</b>							
Criteria-basic aims and objectives	Indicators	Performance measure					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>							
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery</b>							
<b>Criteria-basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
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<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people							
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>							
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<b>PROGRAMME: Infrastructure Delivery and Management</b>							
<b>Criteria-basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							

<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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<b>PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development</b>							
<b>Criteria-basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
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<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>							
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>PROGRAMME: Environmental Management</b>							
<b>Criteria-basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>							
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b>PROGRAMME: Management and Administration</b>							
<b>Criteria-basic aims and objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>					
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be se	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

## APPENDIX V

### KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX

<b>KNOWLEDGE AREA</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE SOURCES</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE GAPS</b>
Project Management	Stephen Boahen Sakyiamah, Atta Kwaku, Samuel Essah Okore	Project Manual, Project files, Annual Reports, minutes of site meetings	Modernized methods of project management are needed
Social Accountability	Malik Yahaya, Stephen Boahen Sakyiamah, Andrews Yeboah	Field report, Community survey	Limited access to information
Data Processing and Analysis	Atta Kwaku, Osei Baah Dickson, Baah Danso Michael	Software, Data reports, training reports	Misinterpretation of data
Projects and Spatial Integration	Kaba Stephen, Atta Kwaku, Sampana Joshua	Software, Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Limited knowledge in spatial analysis using GIS.
Projects Cost Management	Bashire Asibi Joseph, Eunice Annan, Joe Mensah Domeh, Lawrence Afedo, Samuel Essah Okore, Stephen Boahen Sakyiamah	Cash books, Contract Register, Trial balance, project files	Inconsistencies in the reporting of figures
Projects Scope Management	Samuel Essah Okore, Eric Nkrumah Oggah, James Opoku Antwi	Project files, report of site meetings, and monitoring reports	Interpretation of Bills of Quaternities by the Monitoring Team
Communication Management	Stephen Boahen Sakyiamah, Atta Kwaku, Andrews Yeboah	Annual and Quarterly Progress Reports.	Getting updated information from all the key stakeholders on the projects
Project Risk Management	Stephen Boahen Sakyiaman, Malik Yahaya, Samuel Essah Okore	Project file, training reports	Implementation of risk mitigation measures
Procurement Management	Amankwaa Martin, Samuel Essah Okore	Tender records files	Lack of use of the Ghana Electronic Procurement System (GHANEPS)
Stakeholder Management	Stephen Boahen Sakyiaman, Malik Yahaya, Andrews Yeboah	Annual progress reports, Reports of Town Hall Meetings, reports of stakeholder engagement	Consensus on project prioritization and beneficiary communities.

## APPENDIX VI

### COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING

COMPETENCY	TRAINING PROGRAM	EVALUATION CRITERIA	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Leadership and decision making	Workshop on the ability to Exercise Good Judgement, acceptance of responsibility, and decision making, as well as organization development and improvement	Post evaluation report  Actions on decisions taken during meetings	Exercise good judgment, acceptance of responsibility Organization improvement
Communication	Seminar on effective communication	Reliability of information  Simplicity of the message  Peer feedback	Effective management of internal disputes and conflicts  Strong inter-departmental and institutional relationships
Organization and management	Capacity building planning on organization and workload management	Quality of staff output  Peer feedback	To plan, organize, and manage workload  To maintain quality and work systematically
Innovation and strategic thinking	Tutorials on creativity and broader thinking to solve emerging development issues.	The rate at which the developmental needs of the people are addressed	To develop a comprehensive, reflective, and implementable plan
Technical skills	Capacity building for staff on the use of modern tools and technology in the workplace	Performance assessment	Demonstrating relevance and expertise in workplaces  Discharging of duties professionally and effectively
Financial mobilization and management	Training session on revenue leakages  Training on how to use software for revenue mobilization  Workshop on prudent financial management	IGF performance  Adherence to guidelines for utilizing funds from the central government	Improvement in IGF mobilization  Prudent financial management
Partnership and collaboration with other stakeholders	workshop on the roles of stakeholders in successful plan implementations	Key stakeholders involved in project planning, monitoring, and evaluation	To strengthen participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects