



**KWAHU SOUTH
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

P.O.BOX MP 26, Mpraeso- Eastern Region
Digital Address: EI-0217-1837
Kindly quote this number and date on all correspondence
Our Ref. No: **KSMA.01/10/31/03**
Your Ref. No.....
Date: **15TH JULY, 2025**

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CHIEFTANCY AND
RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

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

**UNDER THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK RESETTING GHANA AGENDA: CREATING
JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTTING
SHARED PROSPERITY**

JULY,2025



KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



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SUBMISSION OF THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(MTDP) 2026-2029

I submit herewith, the draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 of the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly.

Submitted for your information and necessary action, please.

Paapa David Abakah-Yawson
For: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PAAPA DAVID ABAKAH-YAWSON
(MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR)

THE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA

Cc:

HON.REGIONAL MINISTER
EASTERN REGIONAL CO-ORD. COUNCIL
KOFORIDUA

ATTENTION:

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
EASTERN REGIONAL CO-ORD. COUNCIL
KOFORIDUA

Foreword

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Regulation, 2016 (L.1. 2232) and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925) enjoins Ministries, Sector Agencies and MMDAs to undertake development planning functions.

Furthermore, the law directs Ministries, Sector Agencies and MMDAs to ensure that the development planning undertaken is based on National Development Planning guidelines issued by the NDPC. This Development policy framework would be implemented within a period of four years, thus from 2026-2029. The preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) by MMDAs is in fulfillment of a statutory obligation.

The Medium Term Development Plan is to provide a road map and direction of action towards the overall development of the MMDAS. This MTDP has been prepared to guide development interventions in Kwahu South Municipality for the next four years. The document contains goals, objectives, programmes and projects. The implementation of the MTDP (2026-2029) is aimed at enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in the management of resources available to the Assembly for the collective benefit of all stakeholders and citizens.

The Kwahu south Municipal Assembly and the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) would like to express their profound gratitude to all those who contributed in various ways to the preparation of this MTDP document.



HON. DAVID OSEI BONSU EFFAH
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPs	-	Annual Action Plans
ABB	-	Activity Based Budgeting
AEAs	-	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
ANC	-	Ante-Natal Care
APR	-	Annual Progress Reports
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BOP	-	Business Operating Permit
CAPs	-	Community Action Plans
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CIP	-	Community Initiated Projects
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWSP	-	Community Water and Sanitation Programme
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG	-	District Assembly Common Fund Response Factor Grant
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPs	-	Development Partners

DVG	-	Disaster Volunteer Group
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FAW	-	Fall Army Worm
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organizations
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	-	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GTA	-	Ghana Tourism Authority
HC	-	Health Centre
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication and Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten

KTC	-	Kwahu Traditional Council
KSMA	-	Kwahu South Municipal Assembly
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improve Pit
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	-	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana
MCD	-	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFO	-	Municipal Finance Officer
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MPO	-	Municipal Planning Officer
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MUSEC	-	Municipal Security Committee

NADMO	-	National Disaster and Management Organization
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NER	-	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIA	-	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	-	Out-Patients Department
PERD	-	Planting for Export and Rural Development
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PM	-	Presiding Member
PoA	-	Programme of Action
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PPT	-	Plan Preparation Team
PTAs	-	Parent-Teacher Associations
PTR	-	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
QTR	-	Quarterly Progress Report
RCC	-	Regional coordinating Council

RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
RCH	-	Reproduction and Child Health
RELC	-	Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	-	Senior High School
SPC	-	Spatial Planning Committee
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWCD	-	Social Welfare and Community Development
SWOT	-	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunity, Threat
WC	-	Water Closet

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the immense support and contributions of various stakeholders, including the Traditional Authorities, Zonal Council Chairpersons, Community Leaders, and all Departments and Agencies operating within the Kwahu South Municipality, in the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029. Special appreciation goes to the Plan Preparation Team (PPT), which led the preparation of the MTDP 2026-2029.

I would however, like to encourage all citizens and institutions operating within the Municipality's jurisdiction to work collaboratively and holistically towards the implementation of this Plan, in order to contribute meaningfully to the progress and sustainable development of the entire Kwahu South Municipality.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the technical and secretarial support provided by the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) in the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029.

May the Lord bless you all!

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029 was prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The work contained in this document covers five (5) thematic areas, also referred to as Development Dimensions, namely: Social Development, Economic Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations. The Plan is organized into eight chapters. Chapter One introduces the Municipality and provides a general background while the chapter Two presents the situational analysis and reviews the performance of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. Chapter Three outlines the prioritization of key development issues, meanwhile, Chapter Four defines the corresponding goals, objectives, and strategies. Chapter Five details the formulation of development programmes and activities, and Chapter Six presents the Annual Action Plan, which is linked to the Composite Annual Budget and outlines funding sources and collaborating agencies. Chapter Seven describes the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and Chapter Eight concludes with the communication strategy for effective stakeholder engagement and information dissemination.

The development programmes are structured to promote holistic and sustainable growth across key sectors. They prioritize industrialization, entrepreneurship, and agricultural modernization to enhance food security and trade competitiveness. Emphasis is also placed on improving education, health, sanitation, and social protection, alongside robust investments in infrastructure, energy, water, and digital connectivity. Furthermore, the programmes advance public sector reforms, capacity building, and climate resilience through effective adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable natural resource management strategies.

The implementation of this Plan enables the Assembly's management to identify the challenges encountered during the previous planning period and adopt appropriate strategies to address them. The development focus of the Municipality for the planned period is to improve the quality of life of its people through enhanced local economic development, the provision of essential services, and the promotion of good governance within a safe and sustainable environment.

Based on these objectives, the Municipality aims to achieve the following development goals:

- Accelerate Economic growth through Job Creation
- Build an equitable and socially inclusive society
- Ensure an improved Spatial and sustainable Environmental Development
- Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance
- Build a conducive local economy to accommodate /attract foreign investors

The Plan document was prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission’s (NDPC) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Medium-Term Development Plans, 2026-2029*.

The Plan also represents the harmonization of the six Zonal Council Plans prepared for the Municipality, which were incorporated into the District’s Medium-Term Development Plan. The Zonal Council Plans themselves were developed through the harmonization of Community Action Plans prepared by the respective Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, and Unit Committee Members within the various communities and electoral areas.

The compilation of all these activities, programmes, and projects formed the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029, which was presented to stakeholders during a public hearing forum held on 15th July 2025, for review and necessary amendments.

The formulation of the Plan was led by a ten-member Plan Preparation Team (PPT), which worked on the Plan on a daily basis and presented its outputs to the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) for consideration and necessary corrections, under the supervision of the Municipal Coordinating Director.

A total number of 110 were at the public hearing engagement on the 15th July,2025,to participate and express their views and opinions on the draft MTDP.

Below are the names of the members of the Plan Preparation Team:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Harrison Nornyibey | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| 2. David Wiafe | Ghana Education Service |
| 3. Fredua Agyeman | Municipal Budget Analyst |
| 4. Twum K. Prosper | Agric Department |

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 5. Henry Asare Akyea | Municipal Finance Department |
| 6. Felix Ahomey | Rep. Ghana Health Service |
| 7. Abdul Majid Marfo | Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman |
| 8. Charles Alan Gyimah | Physical Planning Officer |
| 9. Koduah Eliah | Municipal Statistician |
| 10. Eric Agyei | Development Planning Officer |

The MPCU consulted with the relevant decentralized departments for the required information. It was through the preparation of Community Action Plans that Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Chiefs, Unit Committee Members, Opinion leaders and other Stakeholders of the communities were consulted.

The Assembly organized zonal public hearings to afford the people the chance to make more inputs into the plan and actions that have been drawn to address their needs and aspirations. The comments raised by the public during the hearing was addressed in this Plan.

The draft plan was adopted by the Development Planning Sub-committee, Executive Committee and finally by the General Assembly.

The implementation of the stated programs and projects in the MTDP (2026-2029) which spans for four years is expected to cost **(Gh¢63,371,468)** Sixty-Three Million Three Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty-eight Ghana Cedis out of the total amount, the Municipal Assembly is expected to bear (12.4%) amounting to **(Gh¢7,858,062.03)** from various sources of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and the remaining (86.3%) which amounts to **Gh¢ 55,513,405.97** would be catered for from external sources such as the DACF, DACF-RFG, GETFUND, Development partners (DPs) and the Private Sector.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is to replace the 2022-2025 MTDP that was used to govern the various MDAs, MMDAs over the last four years. It will expire on the 31st December, 2025.

As per the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission, the plan outlines strategic priorities and initiatives aimed at driving sustainable economic growth, social development, and infrastructure enhancement. It focuses on key sectors such as education, healthcare, agriculture, industry, and technology, promoting innovation, inclusivity, and environmental sustainability to improve citizens' quality of life and national competitiveness in line with the national development agenda, the Resetting Ghana Agenda: "Creating jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity".

The Plan serves as a strategic framework guiding national development priorities over the next four years. It aims to accelerate inclusive economic growth, strengthen human capital, promote sustainable infrastructure, and enhance governance and institutional capacity. The plan aligns with long-term national visions and global commitments, focusing on resilience, innovation, and equitable development to improve the quality of life for all citizens.

The 2026-2029 policy matrix as provided by NDPC operates under five thematic areas or development dimensions, these are: Economic development, Social development, Environment and human settlement development, Governance and Institutional development and International Relations.

This chapter one of the plan gives details of the establishment of the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly, its vision and mission statement, land size, location, mandate, functions, and background on its existence. It also explains the organogram of the Assembly, thus the visual representation of the various bodies under the Assembly system and their responsibilities.

1.1.1 Establishment

The Kwahu South Municipal Assembly is one of the 33 administrative Municipality in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was established in 1988 under LI 1988, Act 1742.

By virtue of the growth in population, improvement in administrative capacity, improved settlement characteristics, infrastructure development, Economic activities and service delivery, it was elevated to Municipality status by the Legislative Instrument L.I 2419 of 2020 with Mpraeso as its municipal capital. The kwahu south municipality is a constituency with six (6) zonal councils and 26 electoral areas.

1.1.2 Vision

“Effective, efficient and Resilient Municipal Assembly”.

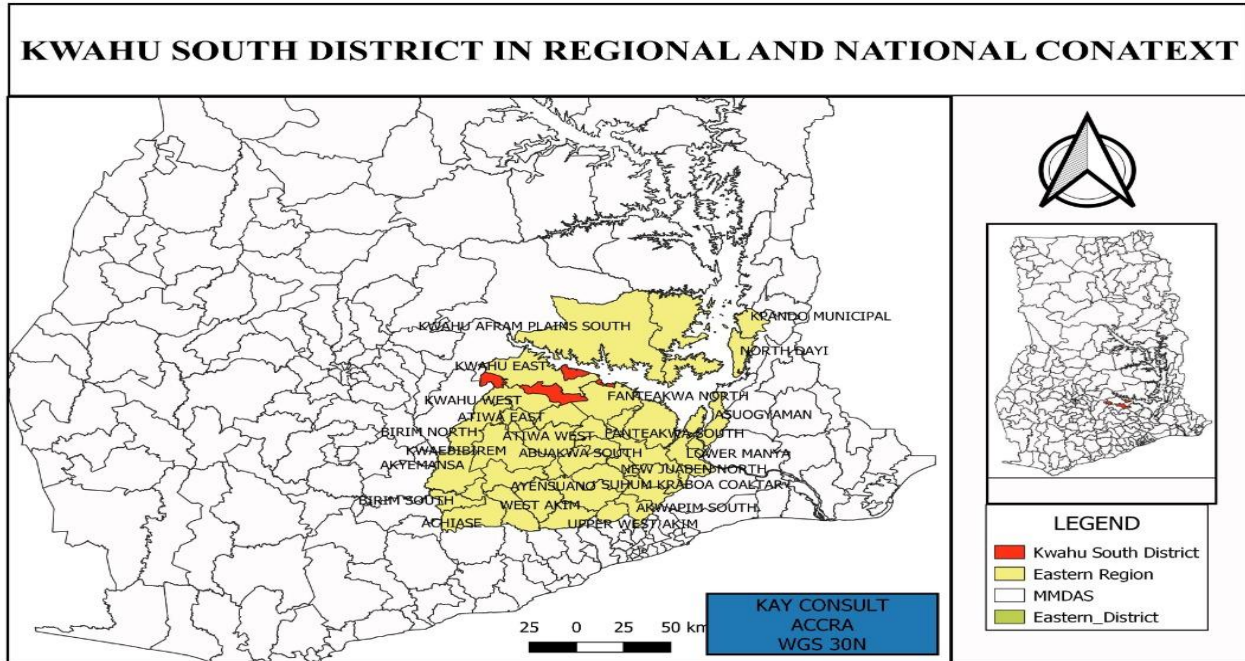
1.1.3 Mission

“To improve the quality of life of the people through effective mobilization and judicious utilization of resources”

1.1.4 Land size and location

The Municipality covers a total land area of approximately 795.76km². It shares boundaries with Kwahu East and Kwahu Afram- Plains South to the North, Asante-Akim South to the West, the Kwahu West and Abuakwa North Municipalities to the South and Fanteakwa North District to the East. It lies between latitudes 6°35” N and 6° 45” N and longitude 0° 55” W and 0° 20” W.

Figure 1.0: Location Map of Kwahu South Municipal Assembly



1.1.5 Functions of the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly

The Kwahu South Municipal Assembly is obligated to perform some key functions which includes;

- Sees to the entire development of the municipality; by this, all resource allocation must be evenly distributed to enhance uniform socio-economic development as well as economic growth in the whole municipality.

- Ensure proper development and management of human settlements and the environment; it's the mandate of the Municipal Assembly to create resilient environment through proper planning, development controls and maintenance of infrastructure.
- Provision, maintenance of security and public safety. The Assembly enhance security through it collaboration with the various security agencies to protect lives and properties, ensure public safety and also enforces law and order within the municipality for the citizen to enjoy a peaceful livelihood.
- It also performs delegated responsibilities such deliberative, legislative, and executive functions. It serves as a decentralized agency by performing the necessary functions of governance at the local level.
- The Assembly help in the mobilization and development human and natural resources. By efficient and effective utilizing of resources available to the municipality for its development.
- It is the responsibility of the municipal Assembly to provide social services for the people living within the municipality. Essential services such as education, water, healthcare service delivery and proper sanitation service are to be provided to the citizenry to enhance healthy living.

1.1.6 Mandate

The municipal Assembly is mandated to improve the quality of life for its citizens by promoting socio-economic development through effective mobilization and utilization of resources available to them. This encompasses promoting agriculture, rural industrialization, commerce, and human resource development, while also ensuring public safety and maintaining order.

1.1.7 Core Values

Client-Oriented, diligence, discipline, responsibility, equity, equality, honesty, creativity, teamwork, punctuality, and transparency are among the basic characteristics that the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly holds in high esteem.

1.2 ORAGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organogram of the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly is a visual representation of the structure and hierarchy within a Municipal Assembly, showing how various departments, units, agencies and officials are organized to deliver local governance and development services. It defines reporting lines, roles, and responsibilities to ensure effective administration.

All heads of Departments, Units and Agencies with the exception of the Internal Audit Unit report to the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)

The MCD advises the MCE in accordance with the laws that govern the municipality with respect to the spending. The MCE is the chairman of the Executive Committee meetings and the MCD is the chairman to the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) with the Development Planning Officer as the secretary to the MPCU.

1.2.1 General Assembly (GA)

It is the highest decision-making body of the Assembly, it is made up of elected Assembly members, government appointees, presiding member and the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE).

1.2.2 District Chief Executive (MCE)

The political and administrative head responsible for implementing government policies and leading development initiatives.

1.2.3 Presiding Member (PM)

Chairs General Assembly meetings and ensures legislative functions are carried out.

1.2.4 Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD)

It is highest-ranking civil servant in the municipality. The office of the MCD is responsible for coordinating activities of all departments and ensuring administrative efficiency. The Coordinating Director is the spending officer of the municipal Assembly.

1.2.5 Departments/Units under the Assembly

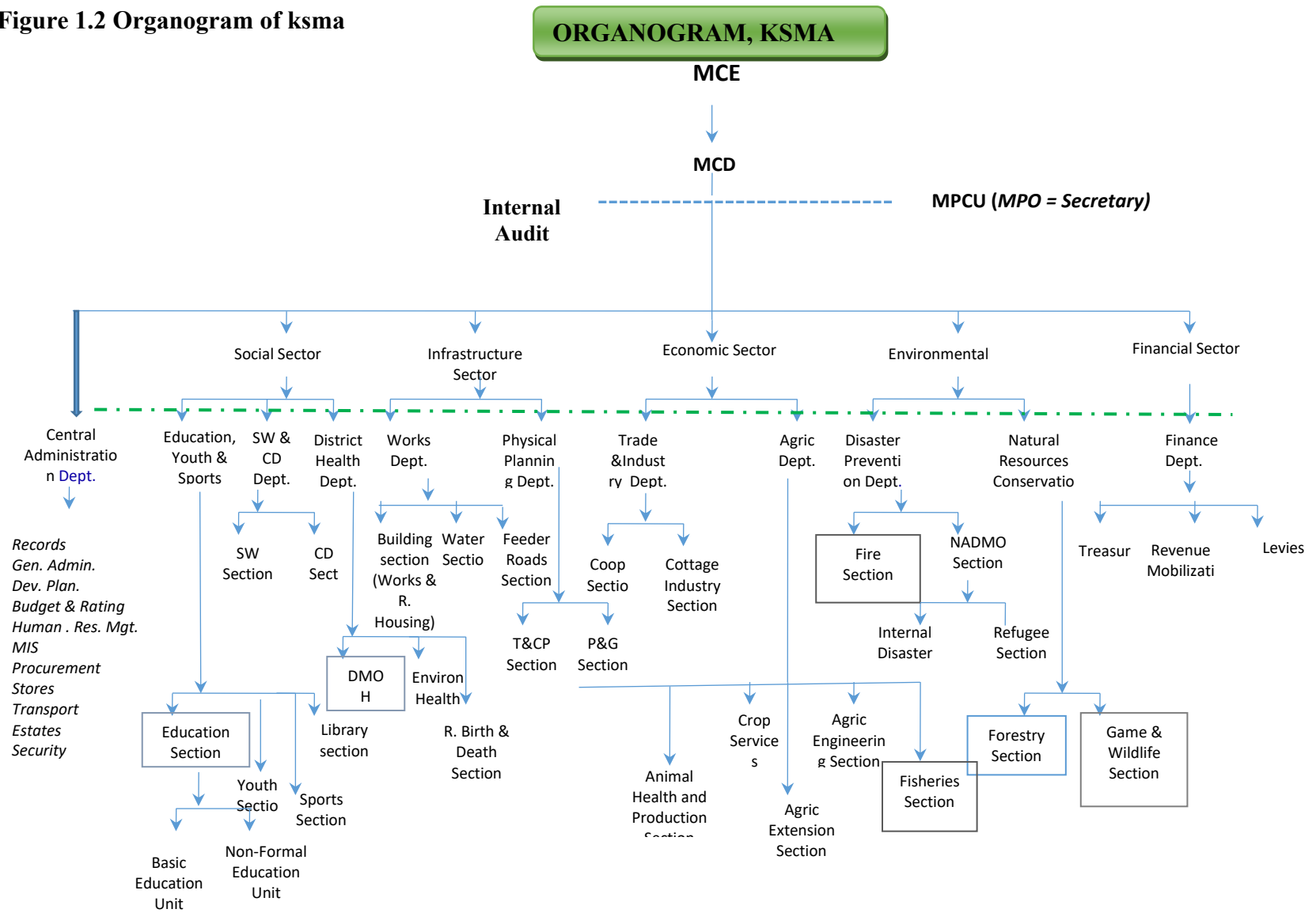
- ❖ ***Central Administration:*** Manages general administration, human resources, and logistics.
- ❖ ***Finance Department:*** Handles revenue collection, and financial management.

- ❖ **Budget Unit:** sees to the budgeting and financial allocations to activities, projects and programmes in the municipality.
- ❖ **Procurement Unit:** handles all procurement (purchases) activities of the Assembly.
- ❖ **Development Planning Unit:** Responsible for development planning and project coordination as well as collating all quarterly and annual reports and submit to the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC).
- ❖ **Works Department:** Oversees the overall infrastructure development and maintenance in the municipality.
- ❖ **Environmental Health Unit:** Manages sanitation, health inspections, and environmental protection.
- ❖ **Social Welfare and Community Development Department:** Collaborate with decentralized departments to promote social services.
- ❖ **Physical Planning Department:** Handles land use, zoning, and spatial development planning.
- ❖ **Agric Department:** *it handles all agriculture and its related programmes and activities*
- ❖ **Statistics Department:** *it is the data hub of the Assembly*

1.2.6 Decentralized Departments

Sectoral departments from central government working under the Assembly's authority includes Health, Education, ECG, GWCL, GTA, Forestry, Police, Immigration, NCCE, Fire Service, Traditional council.

Figure 1.2 Organogram of ksma



1.3 Structure of the plan

Chapter one of the plan provides a comprehensive overview of the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly. It outlines the Assembly's establishment, vision and mission statements, geographical location, land size, mandate, and core functions. The chapter also presents a background on the Assembly's existence and includes a detailed explanation of its organogram—a visual representation of the various departments and bodies within the Assembly system, along with their respective roles and responsibilities.

Chapter Two provides a detailed assessment of the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), highlighting key achievements, challenges, and their development implications. It presents a comprehensive profile of the municipality, covering demographic characteristics, physical features, and economic performance.

The chapter also reviews social development indicators such as education, health, gender, child protection, housing, migration, aged care, youth welfare, food, water, and sanitation. Environmental conditions, climate change, infrastructure, and human settlement patterns are also examined. Additionally, it evaluates issues related to peace and security, governance, traditional authority participation, anti-corruption, and social accountability.

This analysis serves as a basis for future planning and development strategies.

Chapter three also focuses on the prioritization of key development issues of the municipality while chapter four deals with the various development goals, objectives and development strategies

Chapter five basically highlights the formulations of development programs and activities, thus the yearly action plan being the project, programmes and activities to be implement in a specific year and on quarterly basis.

Chapter Six deals with annual action plan linked to the composite annual budget for the Medium Term. This chapter seeks to give the sources of funding of the various activities and the collaborating agencies.

Chapter seven entails the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and

The chapter eight deals with the development and communication strategies.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Chapter Two offers an in-depth evaluation of the execution of the 2022–2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), emphasizing major accomplishments, obstacles encountered, and their impact on development outcomes

2.2 Performance Review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025)

The 2022-2025 Medium Term Plan was prepared as a national requirement to address economic imbalances, re-stabilize the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Sustainable Goals. The plan was prepared under the National Development Planning Policy Framework-An Agenda for Jobs: *Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*. Out of the five (5) main development dimensions of the National Development Policy Framework. But Municipality Medium Term Plan focused on four (4), namely:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

Having implemented the plan over the last four years (2022 -2025), there is the need to review the Assembly's performance as a basis for developing a new MTDP for the next four years (2026-2029).

2.2.1 Summary of the 2022 -2025 MTDP Performance review

It presents the performance of key development indicators over the medium-term period. Overall, none of the development dimensions achieved their respective targets, although there was noticeable improvement when compared to the baseline data. The indicator outcomes are directly linked to the level of implementation of planned projects and programmes, of which 62.4 percent were executed under the 2022–2025 Medium Term Development Plan.

Under the Economic Development dimension, initiatives such as Planting for Food and Jobs, Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG), planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), and Youth Employment Programmes contributed to increased agricultural productivity and job creation. In total, 92.6 percent of economic development-related activities were implemented.

In the area of Social Development, 42.3 percent of planned projects were carried out. Basic school enrolment saw significant improvement; however, data reveals that some school-age children remain out of school. The number of schools operating under trees was reduced through the construction and renovation of classroom blocks. Health outcomes also improved, supported by the construction of health facilities and intensified public health education, leading to increases in OPD attendance, family planning acceptance, and immunization coverage.

Covid-19 related issues reduced due to adherence to the protocols set by the government through the Ghana health service.

Child protection interventions also recorded positive results, particularly in the increased settlement of child maintenance cases.

The period witnessed a modest improvement in sanitation and water coverage.

The marginal gains in sanitation indicate that efforts such as the construction of community toilet facilities and public education on household toilet construction were not sufficiently robust. Consequently, no community within the municipality attained Open Defecation Free (ODF) status during the period.

This performance review underscores both the progress made and the challenges encountered, providing insights for more effective implementation in future development planning.

Proportion of Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement projects implemented is 86.5 percent. These implemented projects culminated in the improved access to remote communities. Proportion of communities connected to the National Grid increased to 89 percent. The Municipality could not do much in spatial development and street naming. These are reflected in the poor indicator performance.

Proportion of Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability is 100 percent. The implementation of security related activities and DISEC activities resulted in the reduction of Chieftaincy disputes and crime rate, even though desired outcomes were not achieved. The proportion of MTDP activities implemented stands at 84.5 percent

Table 2.0 : 2022 -2025 MTDP Performance review

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage Change in IGF.					
	Agriculture	2.0%	3%	2024	1.0%	
	Industry	1.2%	2.0%	2024	0.8%	
	Service	0.6%	1.5%	2024	0.9%	
	Percentage Change in new jobs created;					
	Agriculture	60%	75%	2024	15%	
	Industry (MSEs)	15%	60%	2024	45%	
	Service	50%	80%	2024	30%	
	Percentage change in arable land under cultivation	61.20%	70%	2024	8.80%	
	Average productivity of selected crop(mt/ha):					
	cocoa	1.00	2.00	2024	1.50	
	Cocoyam	13.38	14.50	2024	12.01	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
	Maize	2.20	4	2024	2.6	
	Oil palm	1.25	1.40	2024	1.31	
	Cassava	16.50	17.50	2024	18.86	
	Plantain/Banana	13.70	14.00	2024	12.40	
	Groundnut	1.30	1.40	2024	1.40	
	Cocoyam	13.38	14.50	2024	12.01	
	Rice(milled)	2.76	3.30	2024	2.15	
Social Development	Completion Rate					
	KG	82.0	100	2024	91%	
	Primary	82.5	100	2024	94	
	JHS	69.9	100	2024	87	
	SHS	79.2	100	2024	90.5%	
	Net enrolment ratio;					
	KG	72.0%	73.38%	2024	78%	
	Primary	73.3%	85.42%	2024	90%	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
	JHS	47.7%	57.07%	2024	80%	
	SHS	75.2%	87%	2024	91.4%	
	Gender parity index					
	KG	0.98%	0.95%	2024	1.00%	
	Primary	1.00%	0.98%	2024	1.00%	
	JHS	0.92%	0.95%	2024	0.96%	
	SHS	0.96%	1.15%	2024	1.00%	
	Completion Rate					
	KG	101.5%	100%	2024	100%	
	Primary	91.3%	100%	2024	100%	
	JHS	70.3%	100%	2024	100%	
	SHS	64.1%	100%	2024	9%8.5	
	Pass Rate					
	JHS	61.6%	60%	2024	95.2%	
	SHS	84.4%	98%	2024	89.3%	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive).	0.08%	0%	2024	0.29	
	Proportion of functional health facility					
	CHPS compound	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Health centre	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Hospital	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Prevalence of malnutrition					
	Wasting	1.9%	0%	2024	0%	
	Underweight	1.7%	0.3%	2024	2.06%	
	Stunting	1.9%	0.1%	2024	0.28%	
	Over weight	1.6%	0.2%	2024	0%	
	Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births).	100.1/100,000	90/100,000	2024	39/100,000	
	Malaria case fatality (institutional);					
	District Total	0.55	0.00	2024	0.00	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
	Under five years	0.0	0.00	2024	0.5	
	Women between 15-49	0.00	0.00	2024	0.00	
	Proportion of the population who have tested positive for covid -19	83	0	2024	3	
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card;					
	Total (by sex)	79%	90%	2024	89.9%	
	Indigents	2.88%	5.0%	2024	41.54%	
	Informal	30.7%	5.0%	2024	41.54%	
	Aged	6.12%	9.0%	2024	39.15%	
	Informal	30.7%	50%	2024	27.33%	
	Under 18yrs	36.88%	50%	2024	27.53%	
	Pregnant women	4.6%	7.0%	2024	2.7%	
	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources:					
	Municipal	83%	95%	2024	95%	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
	Urban	90%	98%	2024	98%	
	Rural	54%	75%	2024	75%	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine);					
	Municipal	19%	30%	2024	30%	
	Urban	11.23%	20%	2024	20%	
	Rural	8.24%	12%	2024	12%	
	Proportion of recorded Child abuse cases	0.00%	0%	2024	1.0%	
	Child labour	0.00	0.00	2024	1	
	Proportion of PWDS who are using their start-ups into income generation activity.	66%	75%	2024	78%	
	Mining	0		2024	105	
	Reported cases of Crime					
	Drug abuse	2	0	2024	0	
	Domestic violence	42	0	2024	0	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
	No. of Functional Zonal Councils	6	6	2024	6	
Environment ,Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Hectares of degraded land reclaimed	10	15	2024	12	
	Total area of land reforested	5	10	2024	10	
	percentage of communities connected to GWCL pipeline	5%	10%	2024	8%	
	Percentage of development that are authorised	20%	50%	2024	45%	
	Percentage of communities connected to the national grid (Electricity)	80%	95%	2024	93%	
	No of communities with street naming and digitization property addressing system	70	100	2024	75	
	Proportion of unmotorable road improved	65%	82	2024	82%	
Governance ,Corruption and Public Accountability	Number zonal councils that are fully operational	4	6	2024	6	
	Percentage of mandatory meeting held	98%	100%	2024	95%	
	Percentage of women involved in decision making	5%	10%	2024	6%	
	Number of communities educated on the Assembly's bye laws	70	100	2024	89	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Development Outcome		Remark
				Year	Data	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Number of communities affected by disaster					
	Bushfire	2	0	2024	5	
	Domestic Fire	0	0	2024	4	
	Floods	0	0	2024	6	
	Windstorm	7	1	2024	5	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	93.6%	100%	2024	90.9%	
	Percentage of MTDP (2022-2025) implemented	29.3%	30%	2024	26.4%	

Source: KSMA MPCU, 2024

2.2.2 Estimated Cost of Plan and the Actual

The table presents a comparison between the total estimated cost of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and the actual funds received as of the third year of implementation. The total estimated cost of the MTDP was **GHS 28,992,256.50**, while the actual amount received stood at **GHS 24,677,296.07**, representing approximately 85% of the required funding.

A key challenge affecting the implementation of planned projects was the delay in the release of government transfers and donor grants, as well as source deductions, which significantly constrained timely project execution. Furthermore, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) accounted for only 12.1% of the total funds received, indicating a heavy reliance on external transfers.

This situation underscores the need for the Municipality to diversify and strengthen local revenue mobilization strategies in order to increase the IGF component and reduce overdependence on external funding sources.

Table 2.1 Financial Performance (2022 -2024)

Source of Funds		Total Estimated Cost of Plan	Total Amount Received	Variance
GOG	Compensation	11,492,649.62	12,585,297.41	(1092647.79)
	Goods and Services	24,9421	76,844.52	172,576.48
	MAG	260,062.24	260,029.28	32.96
IGF		3,502,706.77	3,179,525.61	323,181.16
DACF		11,119,830.87	5,451,129.45	5,668,701.42
DACF-RFG		2,367,586.00	3,124,469.80	(756,883.80)
Total		28,992,256.50	24,677,296.07	4,314960.43

Source: *KSMA Fin. Dep't Trial Balance for Dec. 2024*

2.2.3 Key Problems/Issues/Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Period

The following challenges were encountered during the plan implementation period:

- Releases of funds for plan implementation has been untimely and inadequate and that has affected the achievement of targets.
- Inadequate knowledge of policy direction of 2022-2025 NMTDPF by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of sector Annual Plans to MTDP.
- Inadequate resourcing of the MPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.

List of key development issues

- Inadequate road infrastructure
- High rate of youth unemployment
- Limited and poor access to healthcare services
- Inadequate educational facilities
- Unattractive agriculture practices
- Environmental degradation (Lumbering and overgrazing)
- Limited access to portable water
- Inadequate revenue mobilisation and resource allocation
- Under developed tourism potential
- Improper planning scheme application
- Limited involvement by citizenry in local governance

2.2.4 Lessons Learnt and Implications for (2022-2025) DMTDP

Based on the identified problems from the review of the 2022-2025, the following are lessons learnt from the implementation of the plan:

- Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures, to finance some development projects.
- Effective political commitment and support is a critical condition for the successful implementation of the approved projects/programmes in the MTDP
- Selection of projects/programmes for inclusion in the development plan must not be based on intuitions or emotions but a well-executed needs assessment and prioritization.

- Evaluation of programmes/projects to assess their impact must be undertaken periodically
- The Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its role effectively.
- Subsequent development plans should be disseminated to all stakeholders especially sector departments for regular reference and implementation of the program.

2.3 Situational Analysis

2.3.1 Analysis of Existing Situation/ Compilation of the Municipal Profile

The Kwahu South Municipality's current state and its development implications are briefly discussed in this section using maps, tables, charts, and other visual representations. The nature of the current development challenges the municipality is facing and the steps that must be taken to address them in order to meet its development goals and objectives are also analysed in this chapter. The analysis clearly demonstrates the causes, consequences, and implications for the development of the municipality and the country at large.

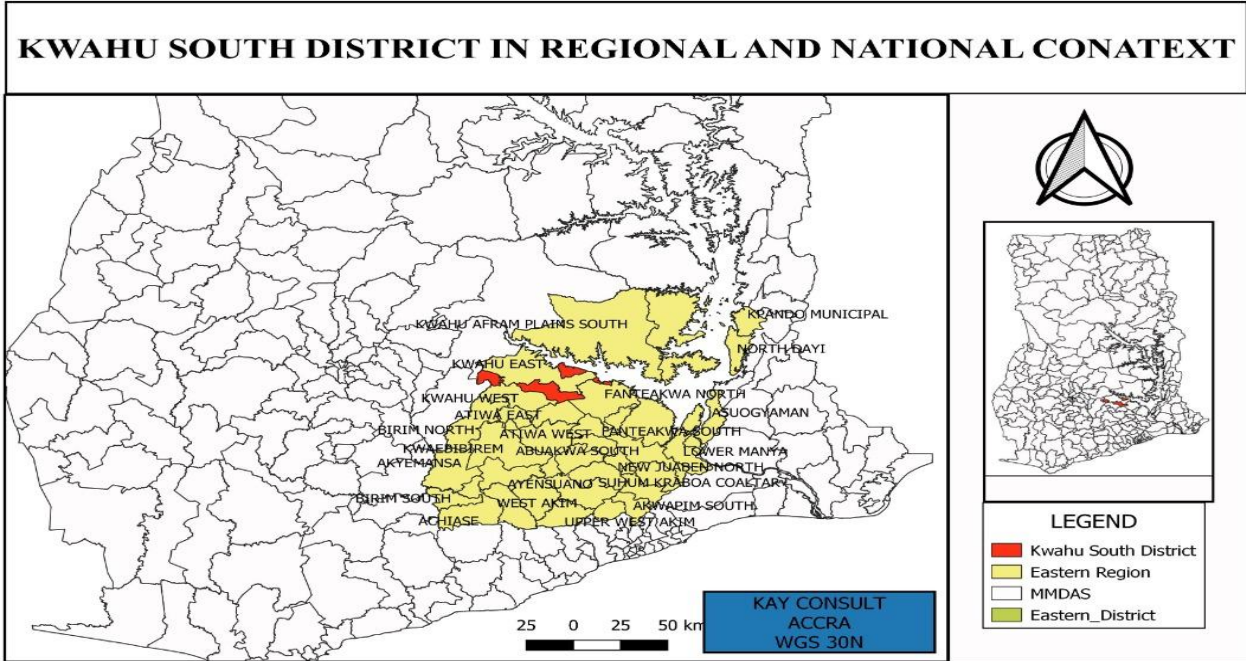
2.3.1.1 Physical and Natural Environment

a) Location and size

The Kwahu South Municipal Assembly is one of the 33 administrative Municipality in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was first established in 1988 under LI 1988, Act 1742.

By virtue of standards used to elevate a district into a municipality status such as the growth in population, improvement in administrative capacity, improved settlement characteristic, infrastructure development, Economic activities and service delivery, it was elevated to Municipality status by the Legislative Instrument L.I 2419 of 2020 with Mpraeso as its municipal capital. Its distance from Accra the national capital is 156km by road and 97.4 km from Koforidua, the regional capital. The Municipality covers a total land area of approximately 795.80km². It shares boundaries with Kwahu East and Kwahu Afram- Plains South to the North, Asante-Akim South to the West, the Kwahu West and Abuakwa North Municipalities to the South and Fanteakwa North District to the East. It lies between latitudes 6°35” N and 6° 45”N and longitude 0° 55” W and 0° 20”W. Its location with respect to elevation gives it a scenery and cooler climate. This makes it conducive for tourist to stay especially those from the polar regions and this helps to increase investment and the revenue mobilisation data base, this in effect enhance economic growth of the municipality.

Figure 2.0: Map of Kwahu South Municipality in Regional and National Context



Source: KSMA, MPCU, 2024

2.3.1.2 Demographic Characteristics

2.3.1.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Kwahu South Municipality has total population of 85,026, with reference to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

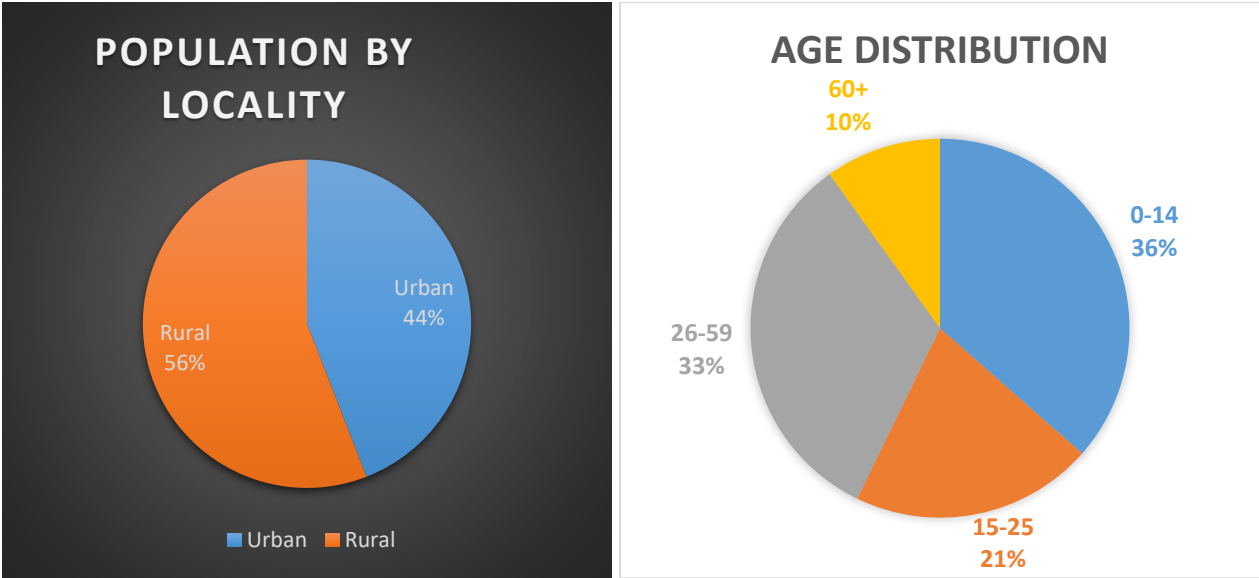
The gender distribution in the population is 40,812 males and 44,214 females indicating (48%) and (52%) respectively. The population distribution according to age group are as follows;

- 0-14 = 36.5%
- 15-25= 20.7%
- 26-59 = 32.9%
- 60 and above = 9.9%

With the growth rate of 1.9%, the population is estimated to increase to 91,674 at the end of the plan period in 2029. It has a sex ratio of 90.3. The population density of the municipality is calculated to be 136.1 persons per square kilometre according to 2021 PHC, About 44.1% of the population resides in the urban areas in the municipality whiles 55.9% of the population are located in the rural

areas. The youthful nature of the population gives the municipality a promising future. Majority of these population in the rural areas are active in diverse economic activities and this helps to improve their standard of living.

Figure 2.1: Population Distribution Chart



2.3.1.2.2 Household Size/ Characteristics

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, there are a total of 23,579 households in the Municipality with a household population of 83,450 and an average household size of 4.0 and about (24.5%) of the household population are heads. About (38.1%) are children while grandchildren constitute 13.2 percent and 9 percent are spouses. Headship of households in the Municipality is male dominated with (58.0%).

2.3.1.2.3 Religious composition and culture

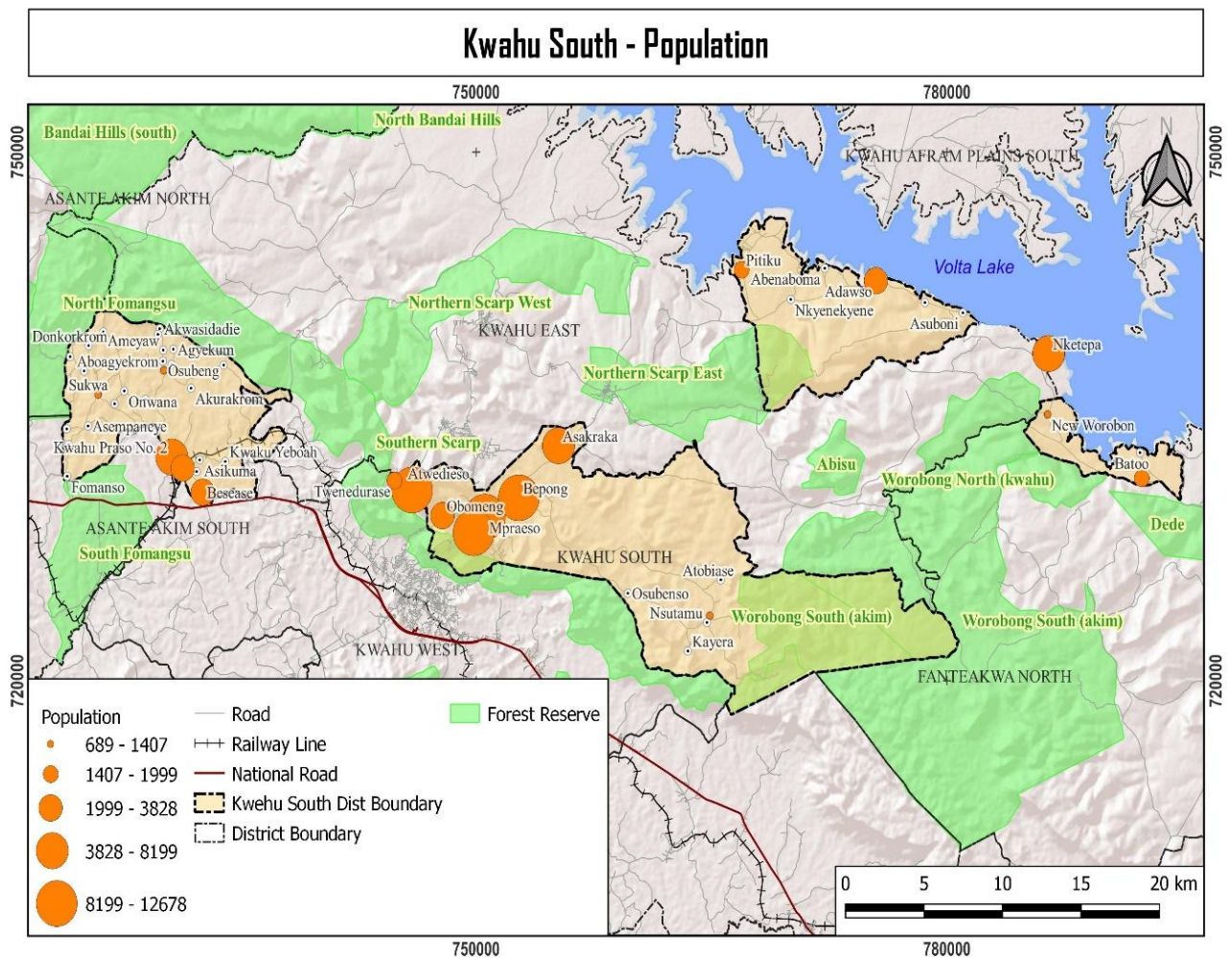
A group of people's culture is defined by their language, beliefs, values, and behavioral patterns. The unbreakable link that unites people is their culture. Chieftaincy is one of the practices that unifies all cultures. As seen in the 2021 PHC, Kwahus make up 72.4% Ewes (10.9%) and Dangme (8.2%),Grusi (1.1%), Mole- Dagbani (4.1%), Guans (0.3%) Gruma (0.4%), mande (0.7%) and other ethnic groups constitute 1.9%. All the people are living as they all embrace the culture of Kwahus.

The 2021 population and housing census indicates three (3) major religious practices in the kwahu south municipality. These are Christianity, Muslim and Traditionalist and other religious practice as well.

A total of 64,959 of the total population, thus 76.4% of the population practice Christianity making it the dominant religion, 5,4846 of the people, thus 6.45% are Muslim, 4,209 of the people, thus 4.95% are traditionalist whiles 10,373, thus 12.2% practice Baha I faith (4.5%), Hinduism (3.5%), Buddhism (0.5%) and Atheism/Agnosticism 3.7% religion.

With children making up nearly 40% of the population, there's a strong need for investment in education, child healthcare, and recreational infrastructure. The Male-dominated household headship suggests potential gender disparities in decision-making and economic control. Programs promoting female empowerment and leadership could help balance this. The average household size of 4.0 implies moderate density, which should inform housing policies, sanitation planning, and utility distribution.

Figure 2.2 Population distribution of Kwahu South Municipality



2.3.1.3 Relief and Drainage

The municipality's landscape is characterized by a varied topography, featuring rolling hills, lush valleys, and winding rivers. The Municipality lies within three physiographic regions namely the Southern Voltarian Plateau, forest dissected plateau and the plains. It has two main prominent mountainous peaks namely the Odweanoma and Apaku with a height of 2000 feet and 2099 feet above sea level respectively.

The Afram, Volta, and Pra rivers are some of the main rivers that flow through the municipality.

The main tributary of the Volta, the Afram River, flows through the Afram plains on the Municipality's northern boundary. Meanwhile, the Pra River originates in Kwahu Twenedurase and exits the Municipality at Kwahu Praso.

The Southern Voltarian Plateau, which is made up of a number of escarpments, is one of the three physiographic zones that the Municipality is located within. Among these, the Kwahu Scarp, which rises from 220 to 640 meters above sea level, is noteworthy. The Forest Dissected Plateau, which is composed of steep-sided Birimian rocks that reach heights of 240 meters above sea level, is the

second physiographic zone. The plains (lowlands), the third physiographic zone, rise between 60 and 150 meters above sea level and extend into the Southern Voltarian Plateau.

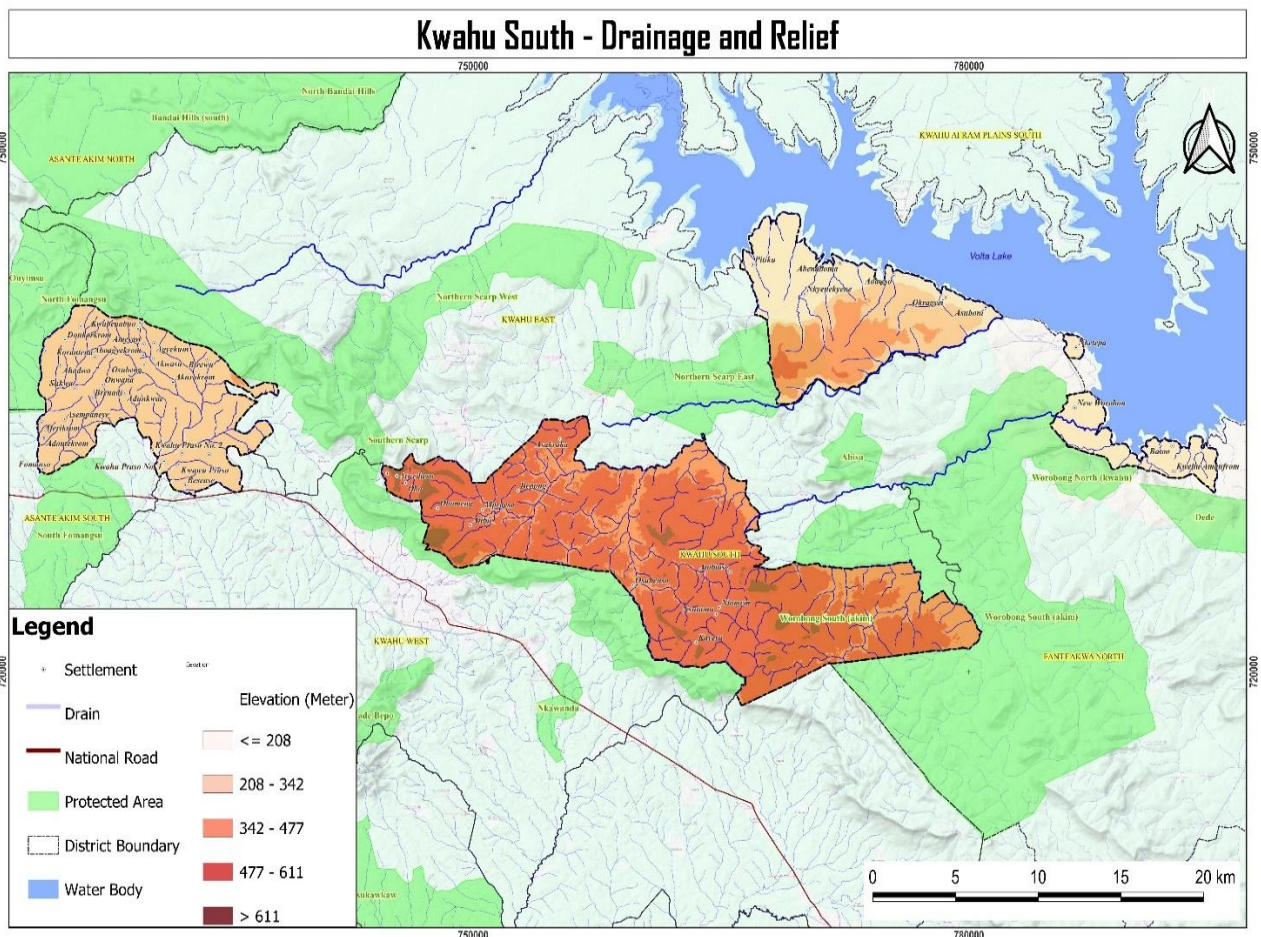
The dramatic elevation changes, scenic escarpments, and mountain peaks offer strong potential for eco-tourism, hiking trails, and adventure tourism.

The presence of rivers gives opportunity for fishing activities to take place creating employment for fishermen and fish mongers.

However, the steep terrain and elevation variation may complicate road construction, utility distribution, and housing development which may require specialized engineering solutions.

Also, the slopes and escarpments may be prone to erosion, landslides, or flash flooding, especially during heavy rains. Proper land-use planning and soil conservation and management practices are essential.

Figure2.3 :Relief and drainage map



2.3.1.4 Vegetation

The Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone. Most trees lose their leaves during the dry season, and the vegetation is thick. The forest contains trees with economic importance, such as *Entandrophragma Cylindricum* (sapele), *Sterculia Rhinopetala* (wawa), and *Milicia Exceslsa* (Odum). There are three layers to the forest: the upper, middle, and lower tiers. In protected areas, however, the forest remains in its native state. Oworobong South forest (35.54kmsq) and the southern scarp forest (146.38kmsq) are two of the forests. Abisu and other reserves encompass 181.92 square kilometers, according to the Municipality's Forestry Department.

However, illegal lumbering, poor farming practices, construction, and unauthorized firewood harvesting have degraded the forests, leaving scattered secondary vegetation. There is an urgent need for reforestation and strict regulation of illegal chainsaw operations.

About 95% of the municipality's geology consists of granite, with smaller portions of alluvial (4%) and Birimian rocks (1%). While gold deposits exist in areas with alluvial soils, especially near Osubeng, there are no formal mining operations. Instead, illegal small-scale mining (galamsey) is active, causing serious environmental damage, including destruction of farmland, topsoil erosion, and dangerous open pits.

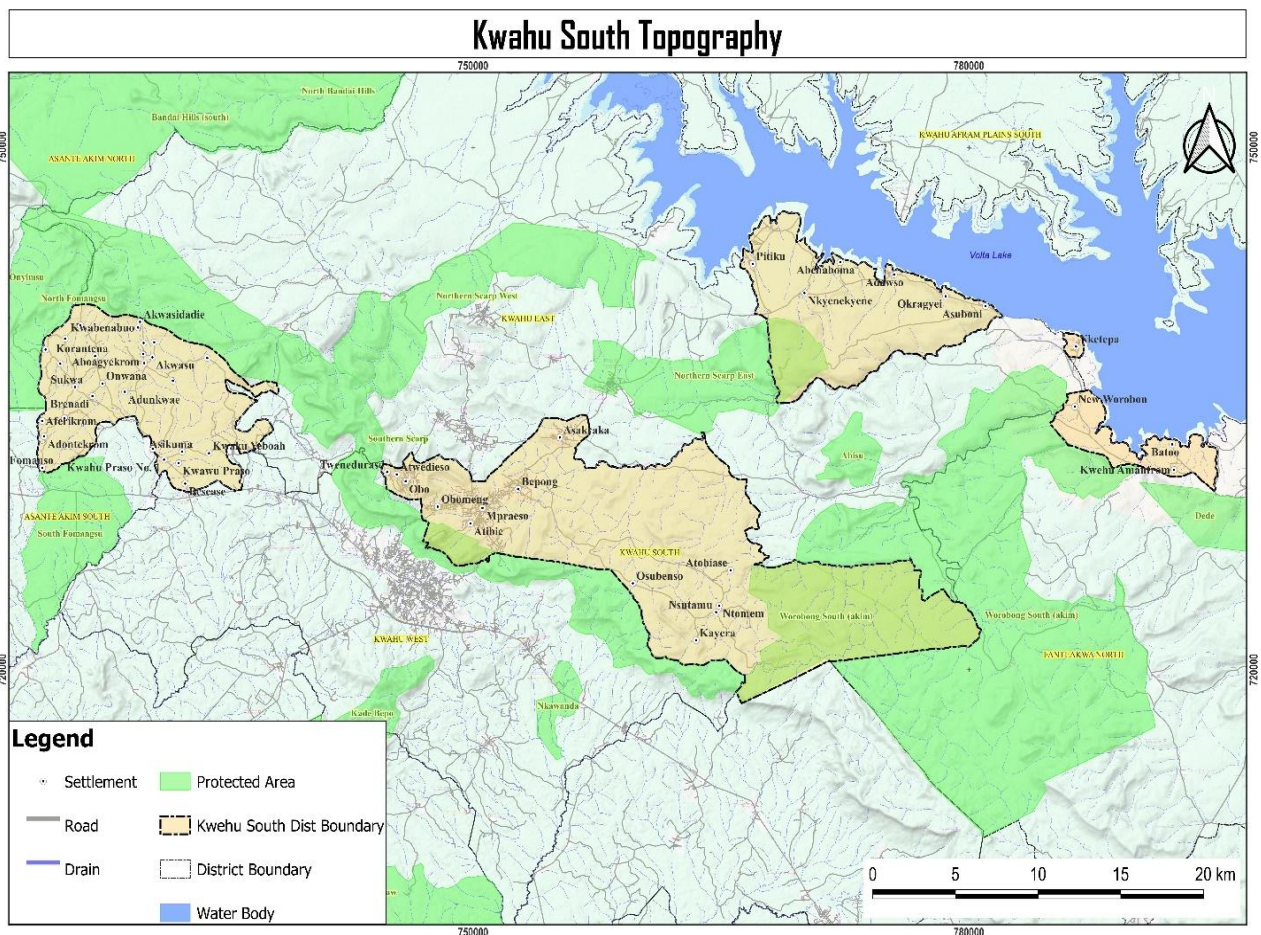
Sand winning is also common, particularly around Praso, carried out by small-scale operators for construction.

The Green Economy concept promotes low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive growth. It calls for sustainable production and consumption patterns that reduce environmental degradation and inequality.

Kwahu South has potential to benefit from green development in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, waste management and energy, contributing to economic growth and environmental protection if properly implemented. The vast and evergreen vegetation provide home for species of organism and plants and the availability of timber in the forest empower the municipality economically when exported locally and globally.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned, illegal lumbering, poor farming practices and firewood harvesting are degrading the forest cover, leading to loss of biodiversity and climate vulnerability. Restoration of degraded areas is essential to maintain ecosystem services like forest carbon sequestration, water regulation, and soil protection.

Figure 2.4: vegetation and topography



2.3.1.5 Climate

The Municipality is located in the semi-equatorial wet zone. It experiences the double maxima rainfall pattern. The Municipality experiences two main raining seasons, namely major and minor raining seasons. The main rainy season begins in April and lasts until July. Conversely, the minor rainy season begins in September and lasts until October or November. Rainfall averages between 1580 and 1,780 millimeters per year. The intensity of rainfall diminishes as one approaches the Voltarian basin. During the dry season, the average monthly temperature can reach up to 30 degrees Celsius, whereas during the wet season, it can reach 26 degrees Celsius. Noteworthy is the moderating effect of the comparatively higher altitude on the local temperature. 75% to 80% is the range of relative humidity. The double rainfall seasons benefiting agriculture by supporting two cropping cycles per year, boosting food production and security.

Moderate temperatures due to altitude reduce heat stress enhancing human comfort especially for tourist from the polar regions.

However, high humidity and rainfall also increase risks of crop diseases and soil erosion.

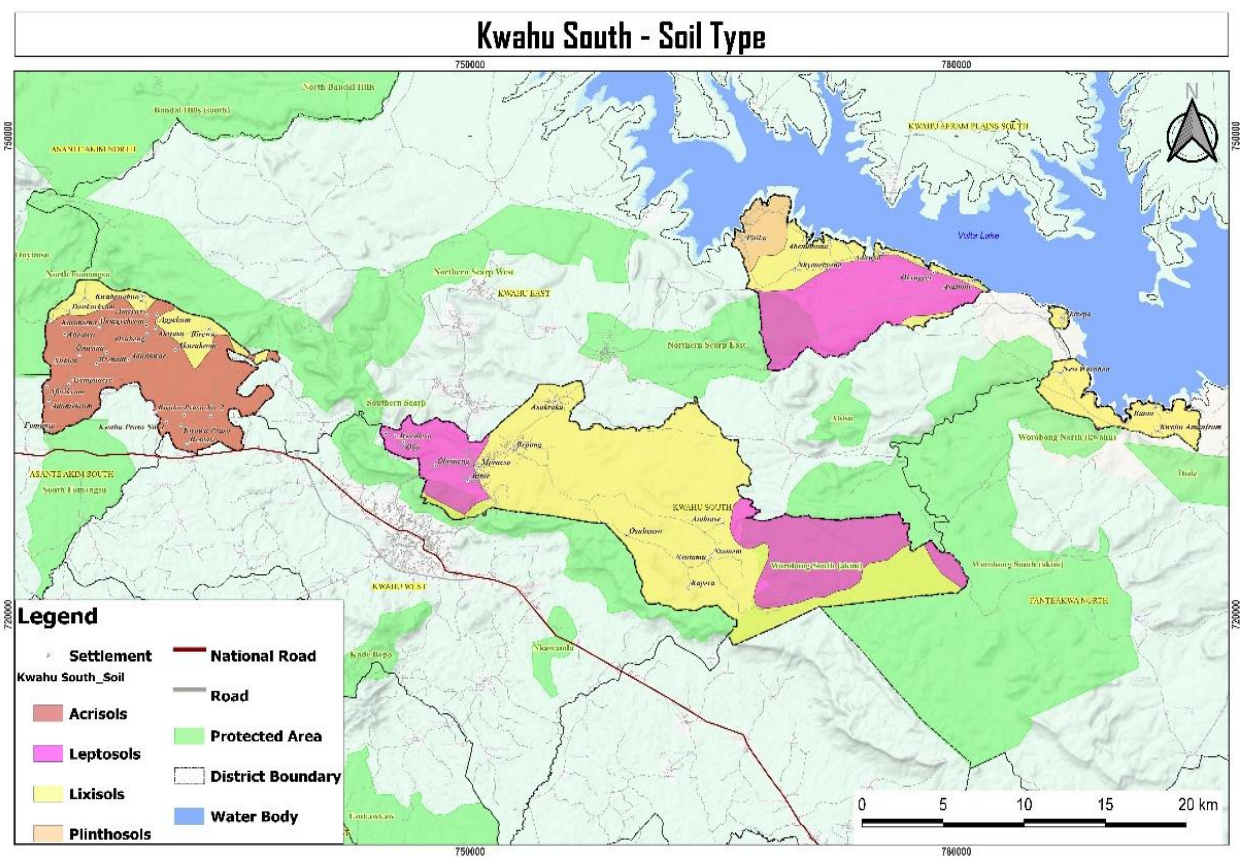
The heavy rains demand strong drainage systems and durable roads. Building designs should account for moisture and ventilation due to high humidity.

The climate increases erosion risks and mosquito-borne diseases and this requires public health and environmental protection interventions.

2.3.1.6 Soils

The Municipality's soils are classified as forest ochrosols, which include fine sandy loams, congregational loams, non-gravel sandy loams, clay loams, and iron pans. Cocoa, coffee, plantains, yams, and other food and cash crops can be produced in these soils because they have good clay chemical qualities and a significant amount of humus. The relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, and soils described above make it clear that the Municipality has enormous potential for stone quarrying, tourism, and agriculture. The soil in the Kwahu enclave support the cultivation of variety of crops creating employment especially for the active population interested in farming.

Figure 2.5: Soil Types Map



2.3.1.7 Plant and animal Life

Kwahu South Municipality, nestled in Ghana's Eastern Region, boasts a rich tapestry of plant and animal life attributed by its diverse landscapes, from dense semi-deciduous forests to savannah zones.

2.3.1.7.1 Plant Life

The municipality enjoys a comparative advantage over variety of plants. The soil and the climate supports a wide range of crops and vegetation ranging from:

- **Tree crops** such as Cocoa, oil palm, coffee, coconut and citrus dominate the agricultural scene.
- **Root and tubers** including Yam, cassava, sweet potatoes and cocoyam.
- **Fruits and vegetables:** Plantain, banana, avocado pear, mangoes, oranges, pineapple, tomato, pepper, and onion, garden eggs, carrots, Lettuce .
- **Cereals and legumes:** Maize, groundnut, and cowpea.
- **Agro forestry:** Entandrophragma Cylindricum (sapele), Sterculia Rhinopetala (wawa), and Milicia Exceslsa (Odum).

The rich soils and favourable climate support a wide range of crops from tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm and vegetables, fruits, cereals and legumes boosting food security and income generation. The presence of valuable timber species and agroforestry practices enhances biodiversity, promotes sustainable land use, and helps combat bushfires and soil degradation. The variety of crops allows for agricultural diversification, export potential, and agro-processing opportunities.

2.3.1.7.2 Animal Life

Livestock farming is common in the municipality, with both semi-intensive and free-range systems in use. Common animals include:

- **Ruminants:** Goats, sheep, and cattle
- **Non-Ruminants:** Pigs and Rabbits
- **Poultry:** Fowls, duck and Turkey

Efforts are made by the agriculture department to improve animal health services, including vaccination programs and disease monitoring.

The combination of forest and savannah ecosystems also supports a variety of wildlife existence.

Nevertheless, the municipality's natural environment possibly shelters small mammals, reptiles, and diverse bird species.

The use of both semi-intensive and free-range systems in the rearing of goats, sheep, cattle, pigs, rabbits, and poultry contributes to protein supply and rural livelihoods.

Animal health programs such as vaccination, disease monitoring improve livestock productivity and reduce mortality rates.

The blend of forest and savannah ecosystems supports small mammals, reptiles, and birds, offering potential for eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation.

2.4 Municipal Economy

2.4.1 Financial Management

In internal revenue generation, the difference between the estimated and actual revenue collected is typically used to gauge performance. Another way to describe revenue performance is the pace at which collection goals are met. 1.4 below displays the Municipality's revenue performance. The entire amount of IGF receipts only makes up 12.8% of the plan's estimated total cost.

Table 2.2: IGF Pattern

Sources	2022			2023			2024		
	Budgeted	Actual (GHC)	Percent	Budgeted	Actual (GHC)	Percent	Budgeted	Actual (GHC)	Percent
IGF	877,835.75	1,014,645.44	115.6	1,054,327.75	1,032,869.65	98	1,925,239.79	1,011,120.36	52.5
Total			100			100			100

Source: Computed from KSMA Trial Balance, 2024

2.4.2 Reasons for high revenue generation

- Tourism, high turn up during the 2022 Easter festivity at the paragliding site
- Pro activeness of the revenue collectors
- Increase in hospitality demand boosted BOP/tax receipt

2.4.3 Reasons for Low Revenue Generation

- Unwillingness of the tax payers to harness their tax obligation
- Low expertise by the revenue collectors.

- Lack of reliable revenue database
- Lack of lucrative revenue mobilization avenues

IGF receipts accounted for only 12.8% of the Municipality's total estimated budget, indicating a significant shortfall in internal revenue contribution, revenue performance varied across years, 115.6% in 2022, 98% in 2023, and dropped to 52.5% in 2024, highlighting inconsistency in meeting collection targets.

High turnout at tourism festivity period at the Odweanoma paragliding, proactive revenue collection and an increased hospitality demand boosted revenue in 2022.

Meanwhile, taxpayer reluctance, limited capacity of revenue staff, absence of a reliable revenue database, and few profitable revenue avenues hinder consistent growth.

Strengthening revenue databases, training collectors, and expanding revenue sources are critical to improving IGF performance and also events and hospitality avenues can be strategically harnessed to boost local revenue.

2.5 Local Economic Development (LED)

2.5.1 The Operationalization of Banana Factory

The Banana Enabled Youth Factory located at Mpraeso is about to go into full operation by a private investor. It is expected to commence operations by the end of the year 2025.

The factory will employ about 150 abled youth in the municipality in its operation.

The factory operation will be centered on the production of banana and plantain chips in commercial quantities to supply the local and global market. Rural enterprise programme will support the youth in the municipality financial to embark on the banana cultivation on commercial base to provide the raw material to feed the industry. Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) formerly known as National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) has been engaging and supporting the youth in the municipality on training on the soap making, fashion design, carpentry, bee keeping, building and construction and other alternative livelihood programmes.

In the operations of the factory, 150 youth will gain direct employment, reducing local unemployment, commercial banana farming will expand, boosting rural incomes.

Skills training in diverse trades promotes entrepreneurship and self-reliance.

In a nutshell, the combined initiatives foster inclusive growth and reduce rural poverty.

2.6 Agriculture

The municipality is basically an agrarian economy, with the agricultural sector employing about 59.3% of the economically active population (GSS PHC, 2021). Many households are engaged in agricultural activities. The farming system practice is usually subsistence with few farmers embarking on commercial agriculture.

The agriculture practices encompass: crops production, livestock rearing, capture fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. Variation in weather patterns do affect the sector resulting in low yield and eventually translate into low income of farmers. Though crop production is mainly rain fed in the Municipality, some of the farmers engage in informal irrigation for the production of vegetables. This has gone a long way to improve crop production output. The estimated total arable land available 3,376 hectares out of which 2,208 hectares is cultivated in the Municipality. The farming system used is usually determined by the type of crops cultivated by farmers. These are: Onion, Pepper, Garden eggs, Maize, Rice, cowpea and groundnut. Oil palm and Coconut production are crops being promoted in the Municipality under the Planting for Export and Rural Development programme.

Extension officer - to -Farmer ratio stands at 1:3,255 for 29,297 farmer population in the Municipality. A total of 30 Active Farmer Based Organizations of various commodities exist across the Municipality with a total membership of 817 comprising of 462 males and 355 females which is helping in the dissemination of improved farming technologies among farmers. Inadequate storage facilities and low prices of farm produce are some of the challenges faced by farmers in the Municipality. Since Agriculture is the major economic activity in the municipality, food security is assured but lack of technological application and availability of ready market affect farmers negatively especially during bumper season where most of their produce go waste due to unavailability of modern storage facility.

2.7 Employment structure of the municipality

The total workforce of the municipality is 77.7% of the total population. There are three major sectors that operates in the municipality. These are primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

The Primary Sector employs about 46.7% of the workforce. This sector is predominantly agriculture, forestry and Fisheries.

Secondary Sector engage about 18.3% of the workforce, it involves manufacturing, construction and trading activities

Tertiary Sector employs 12.7% of the workforce. The sector focuses on commercial activities and services including Professional and Technical Roles.

The contribution of the various sectors to the gross domestic product are as follows;

Agriculture contribution to the GDP is about 46.7%. It is the mainstay of the municipality. It focuses on crop cultivation, livestock, and fishing.

The Services sector contribute about 18.3% to the GDP, it involves services, education, healthcare, retail, and administration.

The industry sector contributes 12.7% to the GDP. It comprises crafts, trades and small-scale industries. Agriculture dominates both employment and GDP with 46.7% of the workforce and an equal contribution to GDP, agriculture is clearly the backbone of the municipality's economy. This indicates high dependency on natural resources and weather conditions, vulnerability to climate change and market fluctuations and limited diversification in income sources.

This shows that Agriculture is the backbone of the municipality, dominating both employment and GDP highlighting the need for investment and modernization in the agriculture sector.

Industry and services are underdeveloped, suggesting opportunities for economic diversification and growth.

High workforce participation (77.7%) shows strong labour engagement but calls for improved job quality and skills training.

Heavy dependence on agriculture makes the municipality's economy vulnerable to climate shocks, pests, and market fluctuations. To build resilience and long-term stability, it's crucial to diversify through greater investment in industry and services for sectoral balance.

2.8 Trade and Commerce

There are two main active markets Centers in the Municipality namely Bepong and Mpraeso. The other minor market centres are located at Nketapa,Asakraka, Kwahu Praso,Pitiku, Adawso and Ntomem with the respective market days falling during the course of the week. People from far and near also bring their produce to the market centres leading to the expansion of the employment data base. The Assembly mobilizes most of its internally generated fund from these market centres through business operating permit (BOP) and market tolls.

The presence of two major and several minor market centres indicates a vibrant local trade ecosystem. These markets facilitate exchange of goods and services, support livelihoods for traders, transporters, and service providers, stimulate rural-urban linkages and regional commerce

Also, the influx of traders and buyers from surrounding communities boosts informal employment, especially in retail, logistics, food services, and petty trading.

Formalizing market systems and investing in infrastructure can improve efficiency, increase revenue, and support broader economic development.

This shows that, the municipality's network of major and minor market centers fosters a thriving local trade environment that supports jobs and commerce.

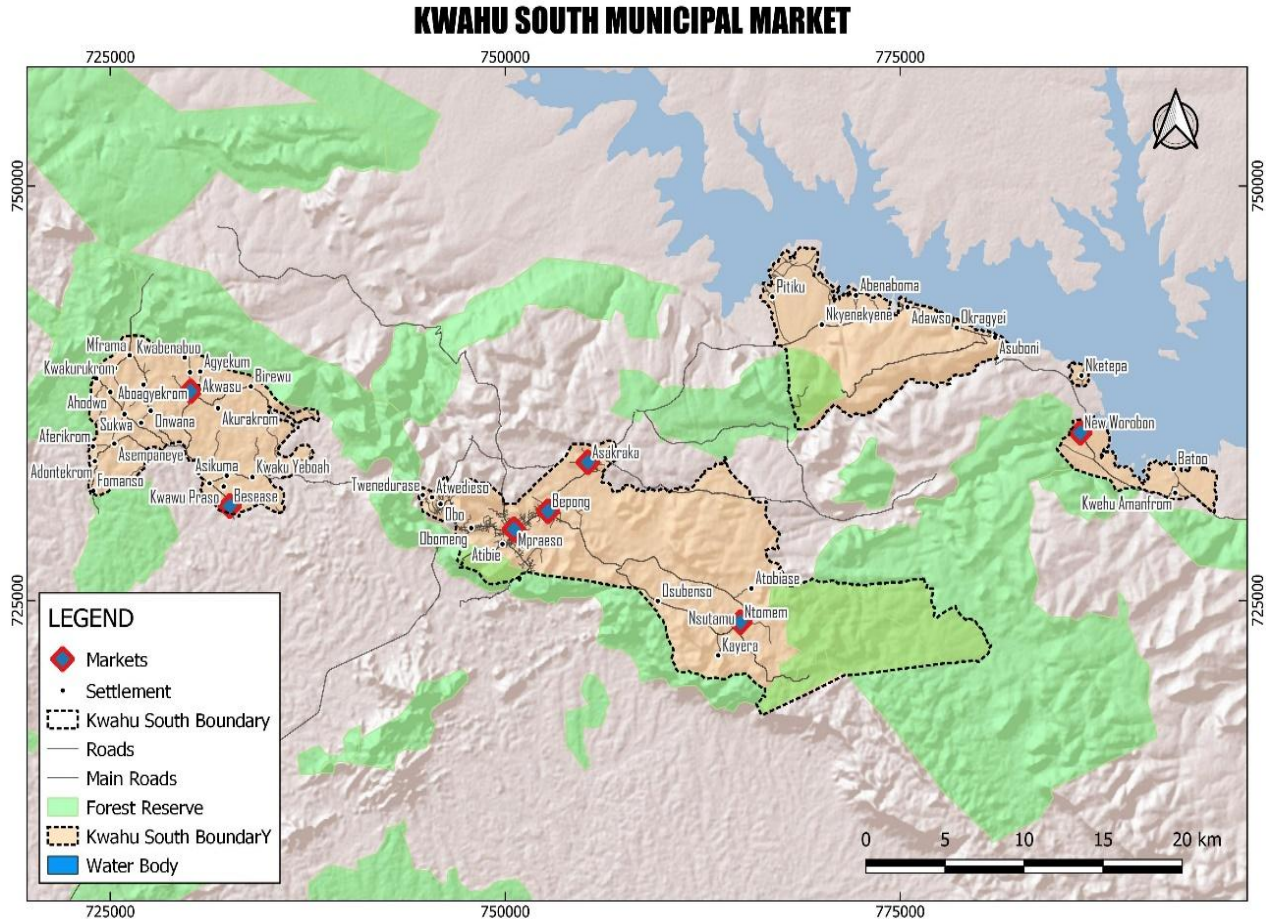
Markets are key sources of internally generated funds through business operation permits and tolls, empowering local governance.

Increased market activity attracts traders and consumers, boosting informal employment in retail, transport, and services.

Market linkages enhance movement of goods and people, strengthening rural-urban integration.

Strategic investment in infrastructure and formalization can increase efficiency, unlock more revenue, and fuel economic growth.

Figure 2.6: Market Infrastructure Map



2.9 Business

The Municipality has some small-scale industries that processes raw materials produce within the municipality into finished and semi-finish products that are sold in local and global markets. Some of the end products are cassava dough, gari, palm oil, palm kernel oil, corn dough, timber logs, earthenware, mortar and pestle. These industries include carpentry, blacksmiths, mechanics, dressmakers, and small-scale sawmills. All these small-scale operators are scattered across the municipality making it impossible to form a unified association to access institutional credit to improve their production output. One major challenge faced by these industries is the lack of access to water, electricity and good roads.

The municipality also accommodate several other businesses such as retail and wholesale of products ranging from food items, pharmaceutical products, clothing, building materials, home appliances, this broadens the employment avenue.

There are several financial institutions in the municipality, some of which are Ghana commercial bank (GCB), Consolidated Bank-Ghana (CBG), Kwahu Praso Rural Bank, Odweanoma Rural Bank, Kwahu Rural Bank and other micro credit facilities. These institutions provide direct and

indirect employment opportunities for the people in the municipality. By giving credit facilities to individuals and cooperate entities to expand and create businesses. The municipality hosts diverse small-scale industries and retail businesses that contribute significantly to local employment and economic empowerment. These industries process local raw materials into marketable products, but face challenges such as poor infrastructure and lack of unified organization, limiting access to credit and growth. Financial institutions in the area support business expansion and job creation, helping to strengthen the local economy.

The Small-scale industries processing local raw materials boost local production and generate marketable goods, contributing to livelihoods and trade.

Inadequate access to water, electricity, and roads limits productivity and expansion of these businesses.

The scattered nature of operators prevents formation of unified associations, restricting access to institutional credit and growth opportunities.

A variety of retail and wholesale businesses enhance employment opportunities and diversify economic activities.

Multiple financial institutions offer credit services that facilitate entrepreneurship, business growth, and job creation across the municipality.

2.10 Tourism

Kwahu South Municipality has been marked for its uniqueness in landscape and other tourism potentials. The social atmosphere of the area attracts a mix of cultures from far and near, especially during Easter festivities where tourist visit the Odweanoma paragliding site to have a flying experience using the parachute. Also, the unique way of celebrating funeral rites. Despite its tourism potential, the municipality's tourism industry remains underdeveloped. The Kwahu Plateau, with its scenic beauty and unique temperature, holds ecotourism potential, featuring various bird species and animals. The various tourist potentials in the municipality includes;

- Nkofieho cave/warrior cave /mystical cave. (Twenedurase)
- Odweanoma Paragliding Field-Atibie
- Metalex Tour Park (Atibie)
- Air Jays Canopy walk way and zip line-Obo
- Okra Kofi shrine-Obomeng
- Amina Kofi cave/hike-Odweanoma
- Echo Ravine-Twenedurase

- Stone City-Amartey
- Oworobong Water Fall-Oworobong
- Amanfrom Water Fall- Kwahu Amanfrom

But little effort has been seen in the development of these natural tourism potentials. A major challenge has been the bad nature of the road network linking this tourist sites. This has deter tourists from visiting this tourist sites. Also misunderstanding between opinion leaders /chiefs and tour operators on ownership/custodian of tourist potentials. This has been major factor contributing to the inability to develop some of these potentials. Investors' confidence is undermined for the fear of losing their investment in this sector. The application of proper resolution strategies in resolving these challenges will increase investor confidence and generate employment possibilities for the active unemployed youth in the municipality.

Hospitality is also another area that has created employment for many of the citizenry.

Hotels, guest houses and catering services provide hospitality services especially to the tourist in making their stay comfortable and this also creates employment.

Despite the rich natural and cultural attractions such as caves, waterfalls, festivals, paragliding, underdevelopment and poor infrastructure hinder growth.

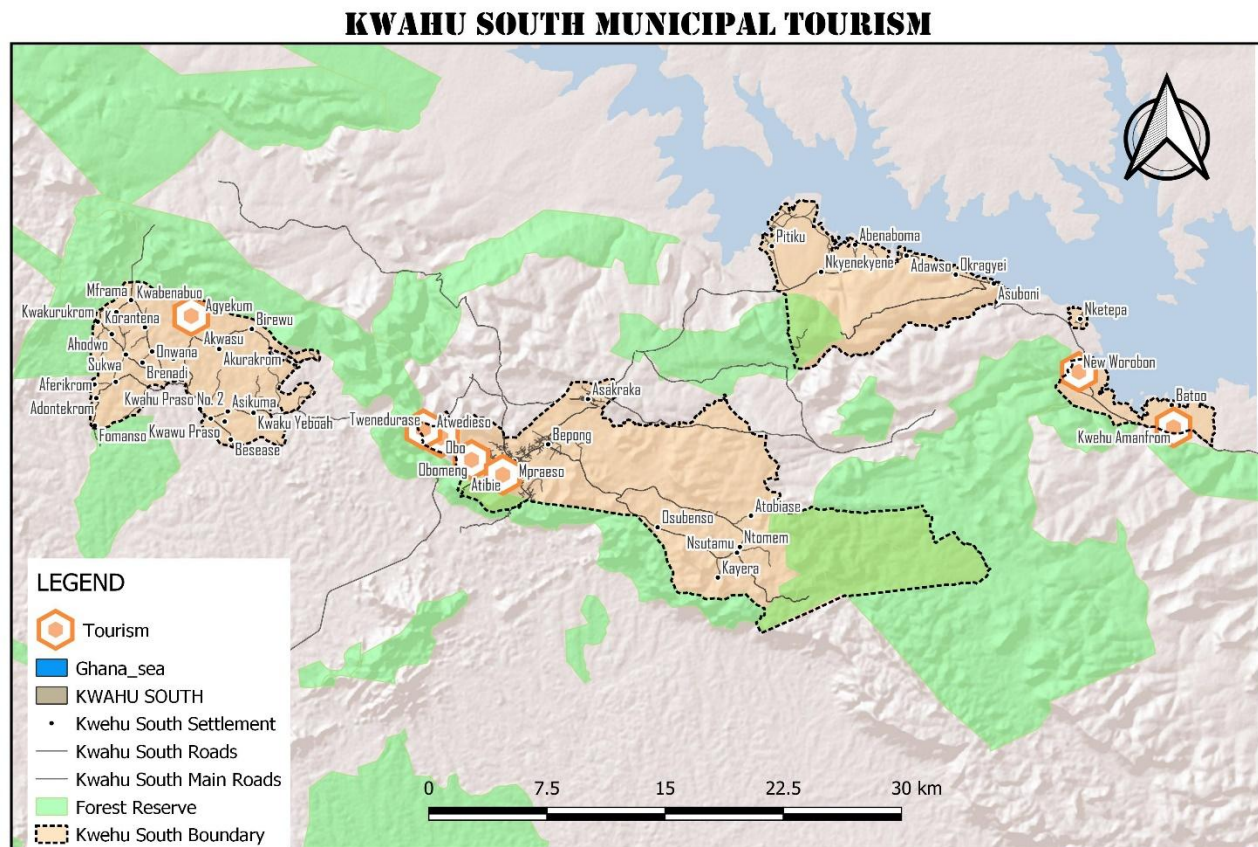
Bad roads and disputes over custodianship of tourist sites reduce accessibility, discourage investors, and slow development.

Strategic development of tourism assets could spur job creation, attract investment, and alleviate unemployment among youth.

Hotels, guest houses, and catering services support tourism while creating jobs and income streams for residents.

Kwahu Easter festivities attract diverse visitors and boost the local economy but also pose public health and environmental risks due to overcrowding and limited resources.

Figure 2.7 Map of Tourist Sites



Source: KSMA, 2024

2.11 Social Services

a) Education

Education is man’s fundamental method of intellectual reform and progress. The quality of education infrastructure, specifically its appropriate educational planning and design with a focus on child development, has been the focus of the municipality in recent years. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals set the global development agenda and call on all countries to "construct and enhance educational facilities that are sensitive to the needs of children, individuals with disabilities, and all genders, ensuring that these facilities provide safe, inclusive, non-violent, and effective learning environments for everyone."

Ghana's education system is organised into seven programme areas. The Educational Strategic Plan reflects these in its presentation of sub-sectors. Basic education, which comprises kindergarten (KG) (two years), primary school (six years), and junior high school (JHS) (three years)

From Figure 6.2, the Kwahu South municipality can boast of 255 first cycle schools, which are both publicly and privately owned comprising basic schools and senior high schools. It is evident from Figure 6.2 that there are 30 Creche/Nursery which is solely private, 91 kindergartens of which 61 are publicly owned and 30 privately owned, followed by 93 primary schools of which 63 and 30 are public and private owned respectively. There are also 67 junior high schools of which 49 are public and 18 are private. The Figure 6.2 also indicates four senior high schools and a private TVET. The municipality can also boast of one nursing and midwifery training college. The map indicates the seven circuits in the municipality namely, Obo, Mpraeso, Kwahu Praso, Bepong, New Oworobong, Asakraka and Asempaneye. In terms of the distribution of educational facilities by circuits in the municipality, Mpraeso has the highest educational facilities from kindergarten to senior high school, followed by Kwahu Praso and Bepong. In terms of educational services and provision, both the government and the private sector play significant roles. However, concerning the ownership of education facilities in the municipality, government facilities dominate in all the educational levels. The broad distribution of 255 educational institutions including creches, basic schools, senior high schools, TVET, and a nursing college demonstrates substantial investment in educational access. Government ownership dominates across all levels, ensuring inclusive access but also signaling reliance on public funding and potential gaps in resource quality or innovation.

Mpraeso, Kwahu Praso, and Bepong circuits have the most facilities, which may reflect inequities in educational resource distribution across the municipality.

Emphasis on safe, inclusive, and child-centered infrastructure supports the UN SDG 4 agenda on quality education for all.

Active participation of private providers complements government efforts, expanding educational opportunities and service diversity.

b) Access and Participation to Education

Both the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment Ratio indicate that all persons of school going age are enrolled in school. Figure 1.3 shows that enrolment decreases at higher educational levels. The NER shows that more than 40 percent persons of school going age at all levels are not in school. Teacher people ratio is high at the KG level but lower at the primary and JHS.

The enrolment composition of the various levels of education are; crèche/Nursery is 867 pupil, kindergarten is 5,052 pupil, primary is 13,240, junior high is 4,764 pupil, Senior high is 6,963 pupil, Tvet is 240.

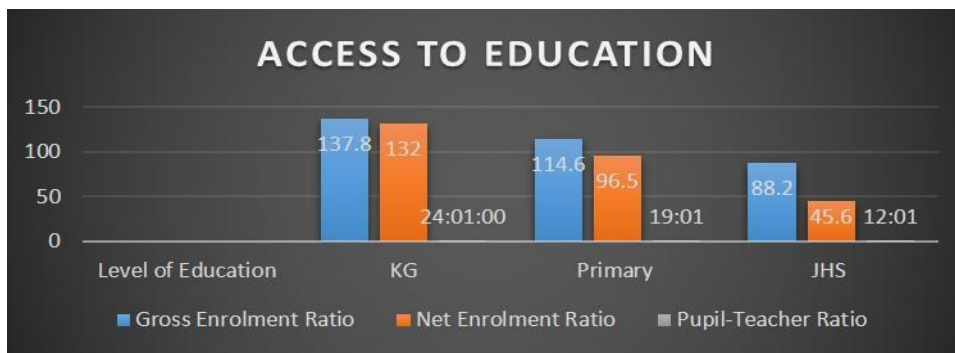
Enrolment drops significantly at higher levels, especially beyond primary school, over 40% of school-age children are not enrolled, despite high enrolment ratios.

Adequate staffing at KG contrasts with shortages at primary and JHS levels.

Minimal enrolment in vocational training suggests limited awareness or accessibility.

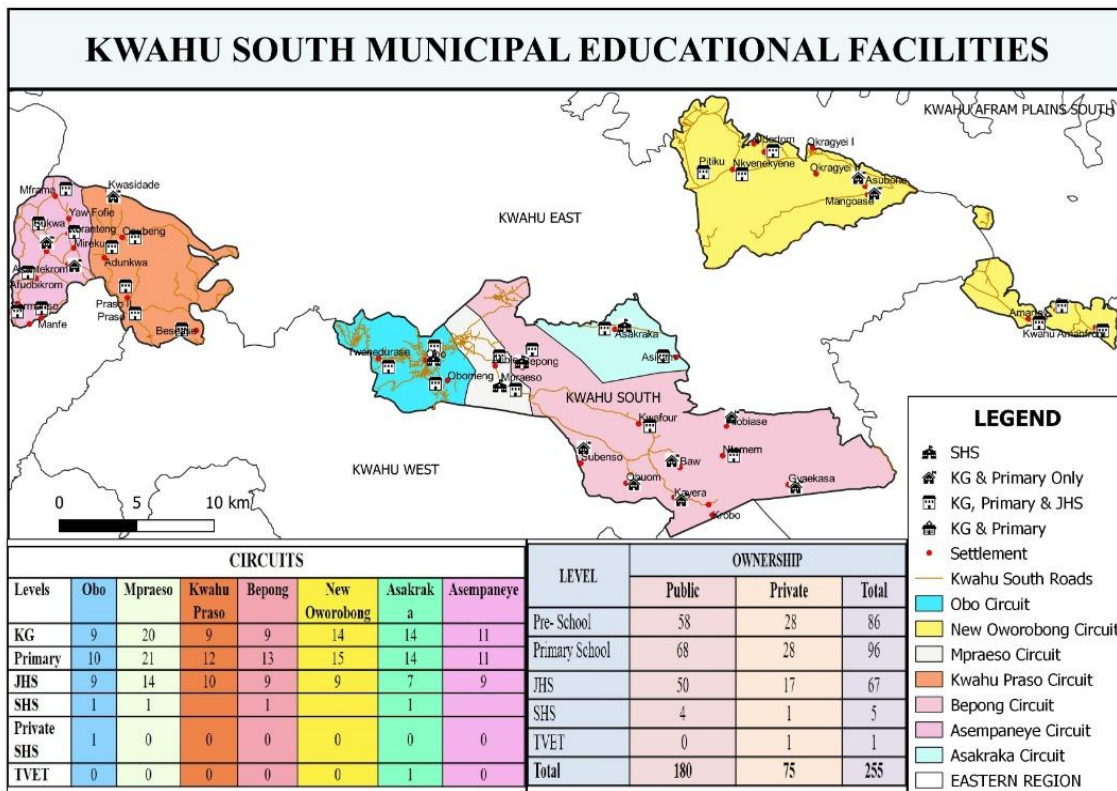
Targeted policies are required to boost retention, rebalance teacher allocation, and expand inclusive access across all levels.

Figure 2.7: Access and Participation to Education



Source: GES MIS, 2024

Figure 2.8 Educational facilities Map



Source: K SMA MPCU, 2024

2.12 Health Care

2.12.1 Health

Health is widely recognized as both an individual right and a collective societal responsibility. Consequently, in many countries, healthcare infrastructure is state-owned and managed by government institutions. Economic challenges can directly impact a country’s capacity to provide effective healthcare services.

In Ghana, healthcare is delivered through both public and private providers. The public healthcare system operates on a three-tier structure—primary, secondary, and tertiary care—and is organized across five administrative levels: community, sub-district, district, regional, and national. The overarching goal of Ghana’s National Health Policy is “to promote, restore, and maintain good health for all people living in Ghana.”

The policy outlines five key objectives:

1. Strengthen the healthcare delivery system to enhance resilience
2. Encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyles
3. Improve the physical environment
4. Enhance the socio-economic status of the population
5. Ensure sustainable healthcare financing

In alignment with this national policy, healthcare delivery in the Kwahu South Municipality has been guided by these goals and objectives. Over the years, the municipality has experienced generally satisfactory health service delivery.

As illustrated in Figure 6.1, the municipality currently has 32 health facilities, comprising:

- 1 municipal hospital (located at Atibie)
- 6 health centres
- 22 functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds
- 1 private maternity home
- 2 private hospitals
- 3 private laboratories

To ensure efficient healthcare delivery, the municipality is divided into six (6) health sub-districts: Asakraka, Bepong, Kwahu Amanfrom, Kwahu Praso, Mpraeso, and Nkyenenkyene.

In terms of human resources, the doctor-to-patient ratio stands at 1:9,540, while the nurse-to-patient ratio is 1:419, reflecting the staffing realities within the municipal health system.

2.12.2 Top Twenty Diseases in the Municipality

Table 2.3 Top Twenty Diseases

S/No.	Indicator	Yr 2022	Yr 2023	Yr 2024
1	Total OPD Attendance	130399	132763	124014
2	Total OPD Cases	101,843	100,897	76,961
3	Average Daily OPD Attendance	279	276	211
4	Total Admissions	7554	7840	7258
5	Average Daily Admission	21	21	20
6	Total Discharges	7417	7721	7191
7	Average Daily Discharge	20	21	20

Total OPD attendance for the period 2022-2024 was 387,176, in the various health facilities across the municipality. 130399 patients, 123763 patients and 124014 patients are the number of patients received at the OPD for 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively.

Malaria remained the leading cause of OPD morbidity during the period under review.

In 2024 malaria cases decreased by 1,802 (13.27%) over 2023.

The least cause of OPD morbidity among the top twenty in 2024 was acute eye infections 292 (0.38%).

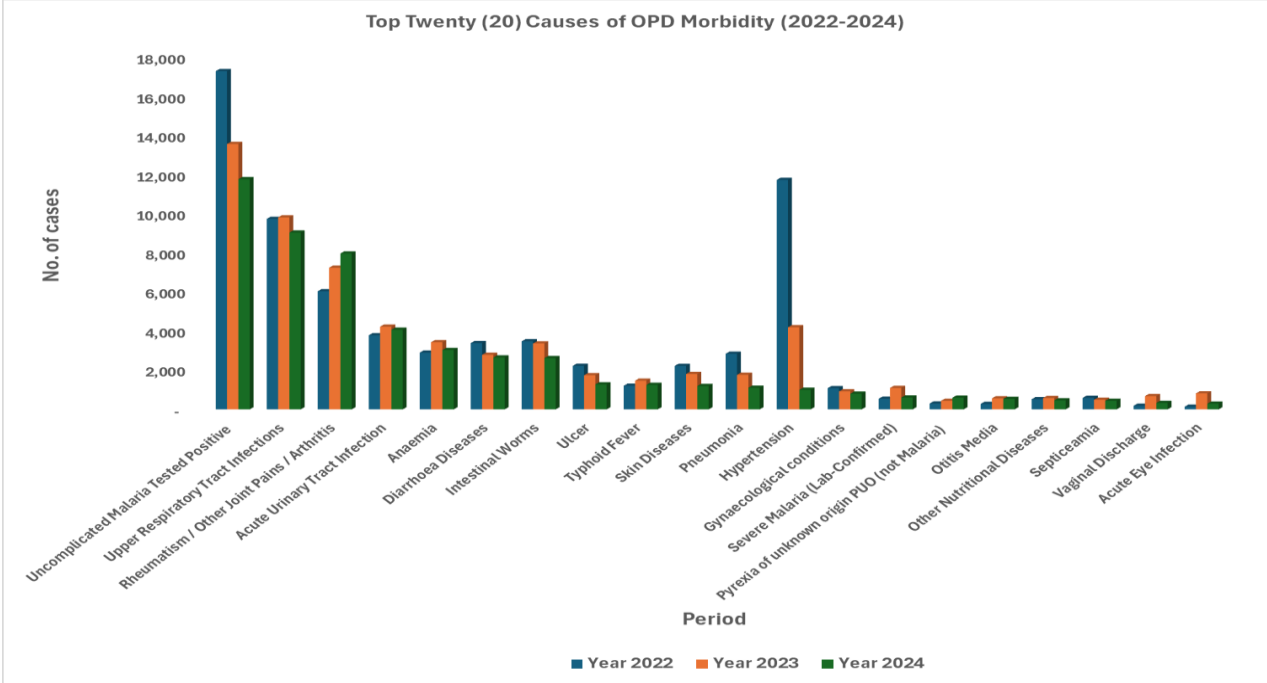
Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis and Pyrexia of unknown origin PUO (not Malaria) were the only two cases that saw an increase in 2024 over 2023 representing 729 (10.06%) and 158 (36.16%) respectively.

All other cases saw a decrease in 2024 over 2023.

Irrespective of an improved healthcare facilities and accessibility in the municipality, it is limited with respect to the population it serves especially in the rural areas. Inequalities in access, poor infrastructure and limited access to basic health equipment creates health challenges especially for the rural dwellers. Significant effort to improve the health care delivery will enhance the health status of the populace and the economy at large.

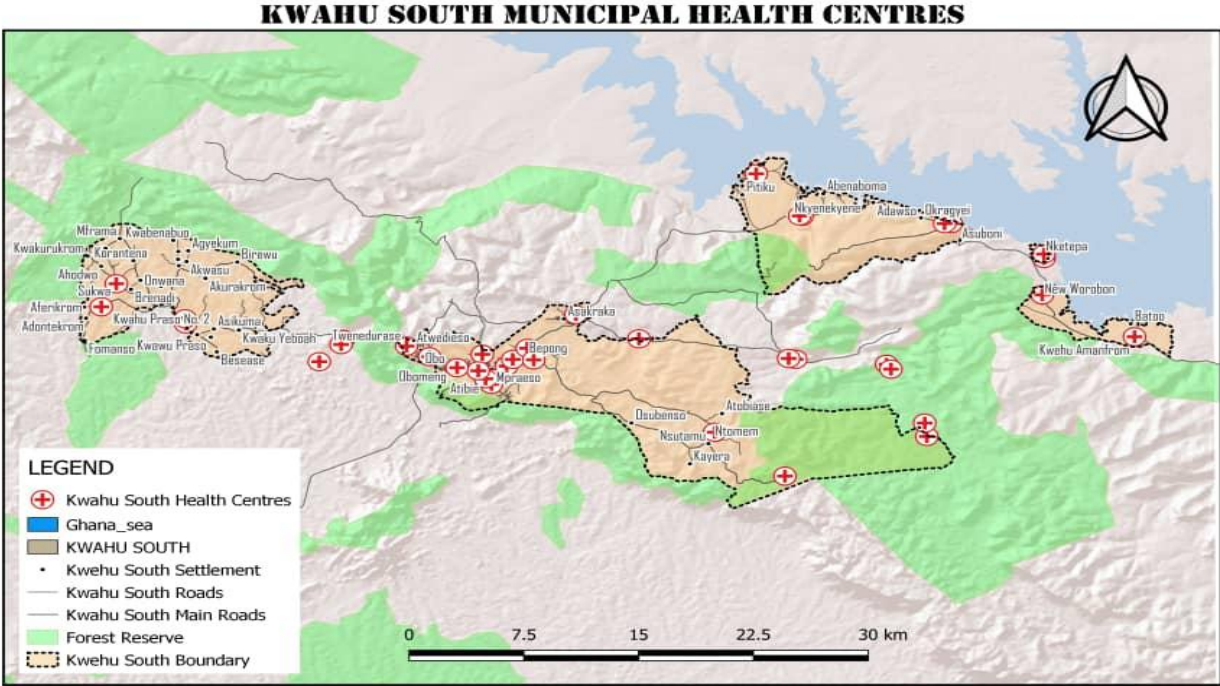
Figure 2.9 Top Twenty Morbidity chart

Chart showing top twenty causes of OPD morbidity (2022-2024)



Source: KSMHD, 2024

Figure 2.10 :health facility map of Kwahu South Municipality



Source: KSMA MPCU, 2024

2.12.3 Nutrition

Table 2.4, shows the trends of the malnutrition of children between 0-5 years from 2022 and 2024. Comparing the 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual year performances with regards to growth monitoring and promotion, the table below indicate a continuous decline.

Table 2.4: Nutritional status of the children (0-59) months

Years	Normal	Moderate	Severe	% malnourished
2022	6327	17	14	0.48%
2023	6392	44	6	0.78%
2024	6720	102	39	2.06%

Source: MHD KSMA, 2024

2.13 Child Protection

Kwahu South Municipality faces several child protection challenges, including child labor, teenage pregnancy, sexual abuse, drug abuse, and neglect, particularly in rural and remote areas.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, in collaboration with DOVVSU, GES, and NGOs, leads efforts to address and prevent abuse. Awareness campaigns by the NCCE in schools and religious communities promote children's rights and encourage reporting of abuse. New technologies, such as electronic reporting platforms, have also been introduced to improve case tracking and response.

However, limited resources, inadequate personnel, and cultural barriers continue to hinder effective protection. Strengthening community-based protection systems and expanding public education remain essential to safeguarding children's rights and well-being in the municipality

In addition, Child Protection Committees have been established in some communities to manage cases locally, with more complex issues referred to the Department for further action.

Children face serious threats including labor, abuse and neglect especially in rural areas.

Limited resources and cultural barriers hinder effective child protection implementation.

Community committees and tech-based reporting improve response but need expansion.

Strengthen community systems, increase public education and investment in personnel to safeguard children's rights.

2.14 Gender and Vulnerability

Women and children have limited involvement in decision-making processes. In the 2024 general elections, only four women contested in the local-level elections. Out of 26 Assembly members in the Municipality, none is a woman. The situation is also direr at the unit committee level, where women account for less than 2% of the 130 elected members.

The extremely poor are especially vulnerable to illness, unemployment, disability, and asset loss, which further deepens their poverty and hardship.

Several social protection programs are being implemented in the Municipality to address these challenges. These include the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the Ghana School Feeding Programme, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), empowerment initiatives for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), exemption schemes, and the Basic Education Capitation Grant. Currently, there are 241 LEAP beneficiary households across 42 communities, supporting approximately 1,500 individuals. Around 30 schools benefit from the School Feeding Programme, serving 10,327 pupils-5,232 boys and 5,095 girls. A total of 406 PWDs (147 males and

259 females) have been economically empowered through various support initiatives. Furthermore, about 18,233 pupils are benefiting from the Capitation Grant, including 9,472 boys and 8,761 girls.

Given the Municipality's growing youthful population, these interventions need to be expanded to adequately meet future demand. The gender inequality in the decision-making process if not rectify will lead to a vast in inequality gap and equity will seize to exist in the municipality.

Women near absence in decision-making thus 0% representation in the Assembly and less than 2% in unit committees undermines inclusive governance and risks widening equity gaps.

The extremely poor face compounded risks from illness, unemployment, and asset loss, deepening hardship.

Programs like LEAP, School Feeding, NHIS, and PWD empowerment are making measurable contributions but remain insufficient given rising demand.

The growing youth population necessitates scaling up interventions to sustain impact and prevent future disparities.

Urgent need to promote gender-inclusive leadership and expand social protection coverage to ensure equity and resilience.

2.15 Water Security, Sanitation and Waste Management

a) *Water Security*

Access to safe drinking water is essential for the socio-economic development of any community. In the Municipality, potable water is managed under two main systems. Pipe-borne water supply in towns such as Mpraeso, Atibie, Obomeng, Bepong, Obo, Twenedurase and Asakraka is overseen by the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL), while boreholes and protected hand-dug wells in other parts of the Municipality are managed by various Water and Sanitation Management Teams.

Currently, the Municipality's potable water coverage stands at 47.8%, with urban areas enjoying higher access (55.9%) compared to rural areas (44.1%). However, the pipe-borne water system serving Mpraeso, Bepong, Atibie, Asakraka, Obo, Twenedurase and Obomeng is unreliable due to ongoing rehabilitation works on the Kwahu water system.

Kwahu Amanfrom benefits from a small-town water system, which serves over 80% of its households. In total, the Municipality has 73 water facilities. Of these, 28 are non-functional and 12 are operational but require maintenance. Boreholes with pumps are the most common facility type,

numbering 45, while mechanized boreholes are the least common, with only 7 units. In terms of distribution, the Mpraeso and Bepong Zonal Councils have the highest number of water facilities (17), followed by Kwahu Praso with 20, and Adawso with 15.

Less than half of the population has access to safe drinking water, with rural areas most affected creating geographical disparities, also pipe-borne water supply to household are mostly interrupted due to ongoing rehabilitation works and road constructions.

Many water facilities are non-functional or require maintenance, limiting service reliability.

Improve infrastructure, expand rural access, and enhance maintenance to ensure safe, equitable water supply.

b) Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management in the Municipality has not been properly managed due inadequate logistic, funds available to the municipality.

The collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste is the sole responsibility of the Municipal Assembly which operates through the ZoomLion Ghana Company limited. Solid waste management is done in three ways: door to door, dumping at approved dump site and communal container system. The Assembly uses 10 refuse containers for the communal container system. The Environmental Health and sanitation unit in collaboration with Zoomlion regularly administer refuse collection for onward disposal from markets, lorry parks and other public places to the only land fill site located at Asakraka. Notwithstanding this development, most of the refuse dumps have developed into severe eyesore monuments partly due to the act of crude dumping.

Inadequate logistics and funding hinder effective waste collection, transport and disposal.

Reliance on only 10 communal containers and a single landfill site constrains capacity and coverage. Crude dumping and poorly managed refuse sites create health hazards and degrade the urban environment.

Sole reliance on Zoomlion and the Assembly limits flexibility and innovation in waste management. Strengthen funding, expand infrastructure, and enforce proper disposal practices to improve sanitation and public health.

c) Liquid Waste Management

i. Household Waste Water Disposal

About 48.3% of households in the Municipality dispose their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound of their houses, 28.6% throwing onto the street or outside the dwelling premises, while

16.3% of households dispose of their liquid waste into gutters and 0.8% through the proper channeled-sewage system.

Faecal waste management

There are 25 public and two private toilets in the Municipality. This is distributed between Water closet (5) and KVIP (20). Out of the 25 toilets, only 4 are properly functioning. The toilet facilities are distributed across the Municipality. This situation has resulted in pressure been mounted on the few available ones which serve the entire community. Irrespective of the aforementioned, the nearby villages and communities which constitute about 75% of the population in the Municipality lacks toilet facilities out-rightly. This has resulted in open defecation in the Municipality especially in the rural area.

Over 93% of households dispose of liquid waste improperly, this increases exposure to waterborne diseases and environmental contamination and its effect.

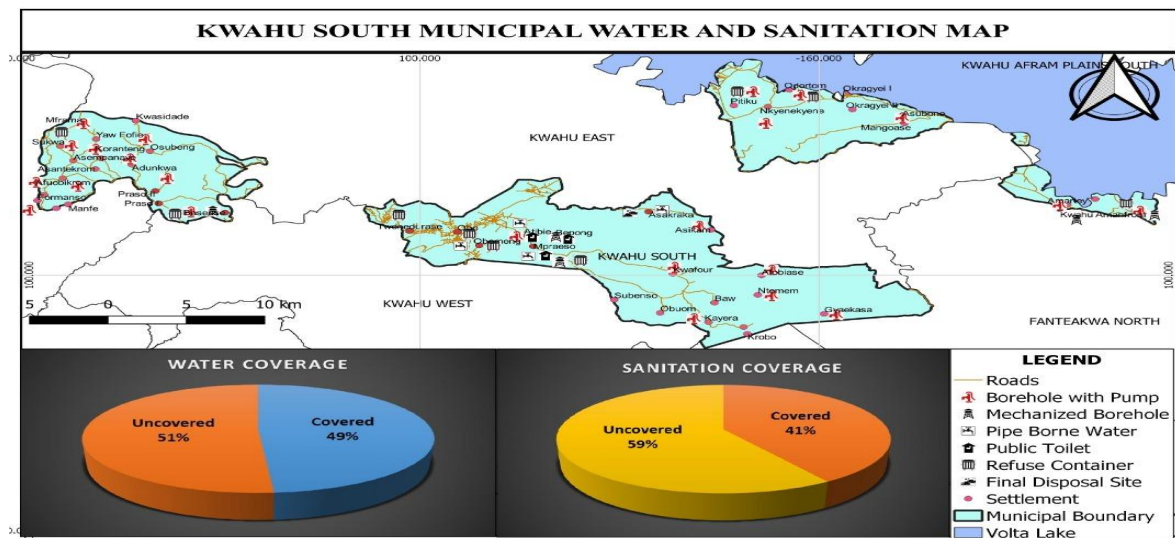
Only 0.8% of households use proper sewage systems, indicating near-total absence of formal liquid waste infrastructure.

Just 4 out of 27 public/private toilets are functional, creating severe strain on limited sanitation resources.

With 75% of the population lacking toilet facilities, open defecation is widespread, especially in rural areas creating adverse health effect on the populace.

The situation demands immediate expansion of sanitation infrastructure, rehabilitation of existing facilities, and targeted rural interventions to curb health and environmental hazards.

Figure 2.11 water and sanitation facility map of Kwahu South Municipality



Source: KSMA, 2024

2.16 Housing in Kwahu South Municipality

Housing is a critical component of social development and overall quality of life. In Kwahu South Municipality, housing conditions vary significantly between urban and rural areas, reflecting differences in building materials, occupancy patterns, and access to basic services.

The municipality features a mix of traditional and modern housing structures. In the seven major towns and some peri-urban areas, most houses are self-built using concrete blocks and cement. Conversely, in the rural communities, houses are commonly constructed with mud bricks, wattle and daub, and roofed with corrugated iron sheets or thatch.

Compound houses accommodating multiple households and typically accessed through a single gate are the most common type of housing. However, there is a growing trend of single-family and detached housing units, particularly in peri-urban areas.

The average household size in the municipality ranges from 4 to 6 persons. Overcrowding is prevalent in low-income communities, primarily due to inadequate housing supply and affordability constraints.

To address these housing challenges, the Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with key stakeholders such as the Physical Planning Department and the Works Department, is implementing measures to:

- Promote orderly physical development through strict enforcement of building regulations and permit systems
- Improve access to social amenities in residential areas
- Facilitate public-private partnerships to enhance the supply of affordable housing.

The significant differences in housing quality and materials reflect unequal access to durable shelter and basic services.

High household sizes and limited housing supply in low-income areas contribute to overcrowding and poor living conditions.

Many rural and peri-urban areas lack adequate amenities, undermining quality of life and sustainable development.

Strengthening building permit systems is essential to prevent informal settlements and promote safe and orderly settlement pattern, public-private partnerships are critical to scaling up affordable housing solutions and reducing pressure on compound housing.

Coordinated efforts between the Assembly and planning departments are vital to balance growth, equity, and livability across the municipality.

2.17 Gender in Kwahu South Municipality

Gender plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Kwahu South. The municipality has a fairly balanced gender distribution, with women often serving as primary caregivers, especially in rural communities.

In the area of education, gender disparities have reduced drastically at the basic and secondary level, even with dropout rates among girls also reducing at the junior and senior high school levels.

Women are mostly engaged in informal economic activities such as petty trading, subsistence agriculture, and small-scale processing. They are confronted by limited access to land, credit facilities, and productive assets due to cultural and economic barriers.

Women's participation in politics and leadership remains low, though they contribute actively to community development through self-help groups and civil society organizations.

Access to maternal and reproductive health services has improved, though challenges persist in remote areas. Domestic violence, teenage pregnancy, and child neglect are issues of concern, often underreported due to stigmatization and religious and traditional intervention.

The Municipal Assembly, through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development collaborates with other NGOs to promote gender equality and equity to empower women economically, advocate for girl-child education, and raise community awareness on women's rights. Gender gaps in schooling are narrowing, especially at basic and secondary levels.

Women remain concentrated in informal sectors with limited access to land, credit, and productive assets, also the low female representation in politics and formal leadership limits influence on governance.

Maternal and reproductive health services are improving but remain uneven, especially in remote areas. Domestic violence, teenage pregnancy, and child neglect persist, often hidden due to stigma and cultural norms. Targeted interventions are required to enhance women's economic empowerment, leadership inclusion, and access to services.

2.18 Migration in the Kwahu South Municipality

The kwahu south municipality has been experiencing inflow and outflow of people across the globe in recent times especially during festivities that has been taking place within the southern enclave of the kwahu.

Due to migration, there are a mix of cultural dispensation in the municipality.

Over 50% of migrants in the municipality originate from other parts of the Eastern Region.

About 12%, migrant also come from Greater Accra, 10% from Volta, Ashanti, Northern, and other regions also plays roles.

Due to the atmospheric weather condition of the municipality, about **23%** of migrants turn to perpetuate their stay permanently.

Many residents move from remote communities to urban areas such Mpraeso, Bepong, Asakraka and Atibie in the quest of having better access to education, jobs and amenities.

The impact of this migration has affected agricultural productivity negatively due to reduced labor force for the sector.

One of the effective measures to reduce the influx of migration is to introduce incentives and technology in agriculture to make it attractive especially to the youth in the rural communities.

Migration has affected the municipality in diverse ways, it has improved economic activities while it has also put pressure on the limited social infrastructure.

Migration has introduced a mix of cultural backgrounds, enriching social dynamics but requiring inclusive community planning.

Movement from rural to urban centers increases demand for education, jobs, and amenities, straining limited infrastructure and resources.

Labor migration away from rural areas has reduced workforce availability for farming, negatively impacting productivity in the agriculture sector.

Seasonal and permanent migration has stimulated local commerce, especially during festive seasons. Favourable climate encourages permanent settlement, altering population distribution and service needs.

To balance migration effects, the municipality must invest in rural development especially youth-focused agricultural incentives and technology adoption.

2.19 Aged care

The kwahu south municipality aged care is not formally in operation as it is in the western world but the social welfare and community development in the municipality assist the aged in several ways,

Services include community-based support, hospital welfare services, and general personal well-being for the elderly. They assist in the registration of the NHIS and its renewal.

While there's no dedicated residential home for seniors, the Assembly facilitates social welfare support and collaborates with NGOs active in the area.

The absence of residential homes and structured elderly care systems limits comprehensive support for senior citizens.

The over reliance on informal and community-level interventions places pressure on limited social welfare resources.

Even though NHIS registration support is helpful, broader healthcare and personal care services remain inadequate. Partnerships help fill service gaps, but coverage and sustainability are inconsistent.

Strengthening aged care through formal structures, expanded health services and targeted welfare programs is essential to meet the growing needs of the elderly population.

2.20 Family life

Family life in Kwahu South blends traditional values with modern influences. The extended family system remains strong, especially in rural areas, while nuclear families are becoming more common in towns. Gender roles are evolving—men traditionally head households, but women now play key roles in both domestic and economic life, especially in trading and farming.

Children are raised communally, with strong emphasis on education, religion, and moral upbringing. Migration, particularly by the youth, affects family dynamics, often leaving women or the elderly in charge at home. Christianity is central to family activities, with traditional customs still observed alongside church practices. Marriage practices reflect a mix of traditional and modern approaches, with family and community playing key roles.

The drastic shift from extended to nuclear families in urban areas reflects changing social structures. Women increasingly contribute to household leadership and economic activities, reshaping traditional norms. Migration disrupts family cohesion, often leaving caregiving responsibilities to women and the elderly.

Christianity shapes family life, coexisting with traditional customs in marriage and social practices. Emphasis on education and moral values supports social stability but may be strained by migration and urbanization.

2.21 Youth

Youth in Kwahu South form a large and vibrant segment of the population, playing a vital role in the municipality's development. While many have access to formal education, challenges such as unemployment, limited vocational skills, and rural-urban migration persist.

Most young people are engaged in informal jobs such as trading, tricycle riding, and small-scale farming, though interest in agriculture is declining due to low returns, migration to cities in search of better opportunities is common, contributing to a loss of local talent.

Despite their numbers, youth have limited involvement in governance and decision-making. Access to funding, mentorship, and business support is also constrained. Government and NGO interventions exist but need stronger coordination and local adaptation.

High Youth Population represents a major development asset, but underutilized due to systemic barriers.

Formal education access is improving, yet unemployment and lack of vocational skills persist.

Low returns and urban migration reduce youth engagement in farming, weakening rural productivity. Youth are largely excluded from governance and decision-making processes.

Access to funding, mentorship and business support is inadequate, stifling innovation and self-employment.

Existing interventions require better alignment with local realities to unlock youth potentials.

2.22 Human settlement (Built Environment)

Human settlements in Kwahu South are characterized by a blend of scattered rural villages and growing urban towns, shaped by the municipality's mountainous terrain, economic activities, and infrastructure development.

Urban centres like Mpraeso, Atibie, Obomeng, and Bepong are experiencing increasing population and housing demand, while rural areas remain sparsely populated with traditional compound houses.

Most urban areas have access to electricity, pipe-borne water, and telecommunication services, though feeder roads, sanitation, and waste management remain weak in both urban and rural settings.

Rapid urbanization, especially during peak tourism periods, has led to unplanned development, land-use conflicts, and pressure on existing infrastructure. Housing types vary from mud and cement block homes in rural areas to modern structures in townships.

Urban centers are growing rapidly, while rural areas remain sparsely populated with limited infrastructure.

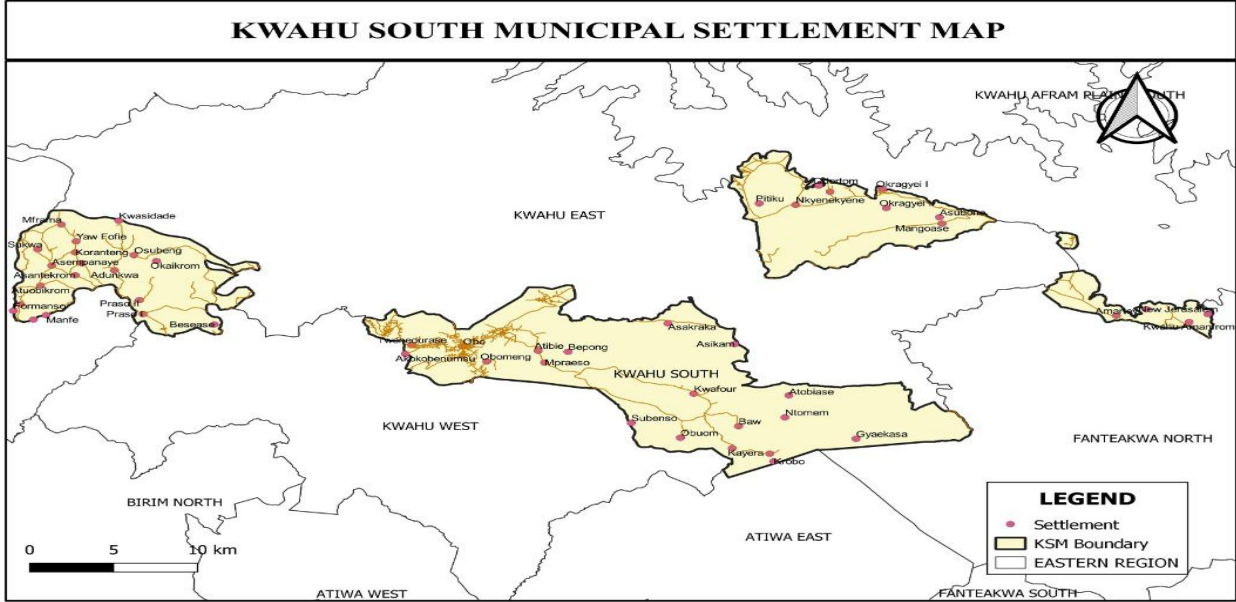
Electricity and water access are better in towns, but roads, sanitation, and waste management are weak across the municipality.

Tourism-driven growth has triggered land-use conflicts and strained housing and service systems.

Rising demand in urban areas calls for improved planning and investment in affordable housing.

Strengthen spatial planning, upgrade infrastructure, and manage land use to support balanced and sustainable settlement development.

Figure 2.12: Human Settlement Map



Source: KSMA MPCU, 2024

2.23 Climate change situation in Kwahu South

Kwahu South Municipality is increasingly affected by climate change, which manifests through the change in rainfall pattern, increasingly rising temperatures, prolonged dry spells and occasional flooding. These changes threaten agriculture, water resources, and livelihoods especially in rural communities.

This change negatively leads to reduced agricultural productivity due to unpredictable weather and poor soil moisture, water scarcity during dry periods and flooding during heavy rains, environmental degradation including deforestation and soil erosion and increased health risks such as heat-related illnesses and waterborne diseases.

In response, the Municipal Assembly is promoting afforestation and reforestation through green Ghana initiatives where nursed plants are distributed and planted yearly, Climate-smart agriculture, Public awareness and education on the negative effect of the climate change, Green Ghana economy initiatives.

The unpredictable rainfall and rising temperatures reduce crop yields and soil moisture, threatening food security.

Dry spells cause water scarcity, while heavy rains lead to flooding and infrastructure damage.

Deforestation, soil erosion, and ecosystem loss undermine long-term sustainability.

Increased exposure to heat-related illnesses and waterborne diseases affects public health, especially in rural areas.

Municipal efforts include afforestation, climate-smart agriculture, and public education but require scaling and sustained investment.

Strengthen climate resilience through integrated planning, ecosystem restoration, and adaptive infrastructure will help to minimise the climate change effect adverse effect on the municipality.

2.24 Infrastructure

2.24.1 Roads and Transport

Road transport is the primary mode of transportation in the Kwahu South Municipality, with a total road network of 379.3 kilometers. The roads are categorized into Highways, Town Roads, and Feeder Roads, as detailed below:

i. Highways

The only high-way in the Municipality is the road linking Nkawkaw–Mpraeso.

This highway covers a total of 6.50 kilometers, and in a good condition.

The total length of town roads within the Municipality is 205.80 kilometers, serving urban areas like Mpraeso, Obomeng, Bepong Asakraka, Twenedurase and Atibie. The current conditions are as follows: 152.3 km in good condition, 31.50 km in fairly good condition and 22 km in Poor condition,

ii. Feeder Roads

Feeder roads, originally developed by timber merchants or as footpaths connecting farming communities, now make up 167 kilometers of the road network. Their condition is distributed as follows: 27 km in good condition: 71 km, 69 km is in fair condition: of the roads is Poor condition. Proportion of the communities having access to motorable roads are as follows; 57.53% have access to feeder roads while 81.20% have access to urban road.

Overall, while the Municipality has a relatively extensive road network, a significant portion remains in poor condition, especially town and feeder roads. This presents a major challenge to accessibility, transportation of goods, and overall mobility, particularly in rural areas. Strategic road improvement is therefore essential for socio-economic development.

The Highway coverage Limited to 6.5 km, serving as the main arterial route is adequate but not expansive.

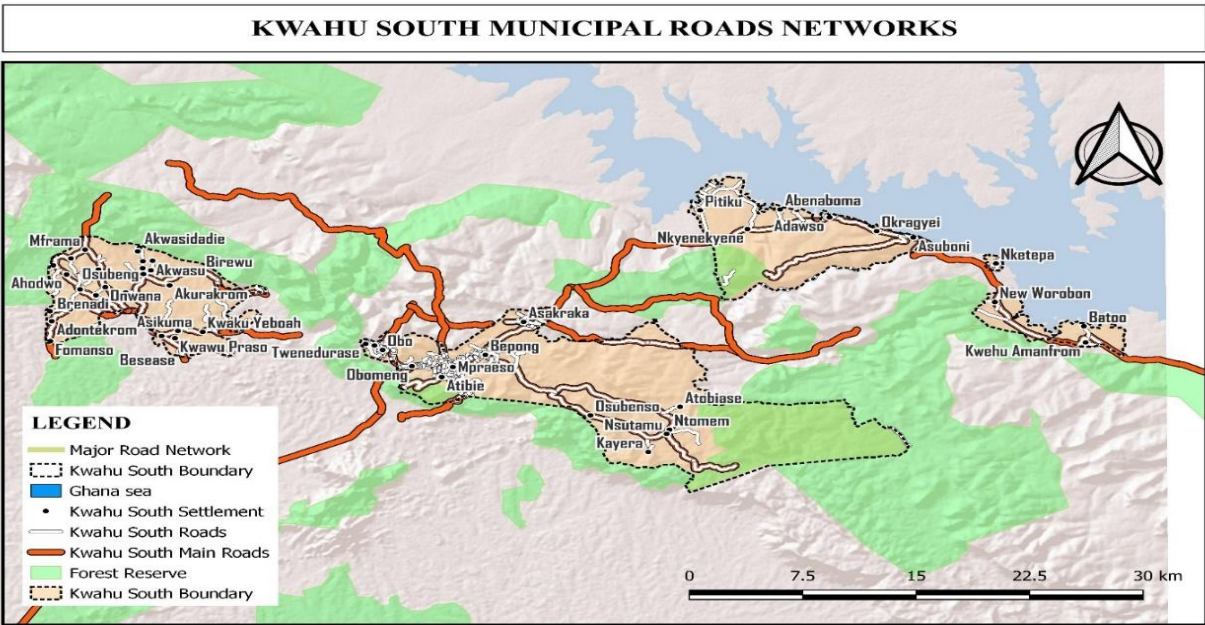
Town Roads having 75% in good condition, but 10% (22 km) in poor condition signifies that urban mobility is relatively strong but uneven.

Nearly 41% (69 km) of Feeder Roads in poor condition shows that rural connectivity is significantly compromised, 81.2% of communities benefitting from motorable urban roads supports commerce and service delivery and with Only 57.5% having motorable feeder roads limits agricultural transport, emergency services and rural market access and development.

Urgent need to rehabilitate poor-condition feeder roads to unlock rural productivity.

Invest in upgrading feeder roads, expand highway connectivity, and ensure routine maintenance of town roads.

Figure 2.13: Road map



2.25 Communication

Communication in Kwahu South is primarily driven by mobile phones, radio, community information centres, and face-to-face interactions, especially in rural areas. While modern communication tools are increasingly used in urban centres, access remains limited in remote communities due to infrastructure challenges.

Mobile telephony is the dominant form of communication, with MTN, Vodafone, and AirtelTigo providing services mainly in towns like Mpraeso, Obomeng, Atobie, Asakraka, and Bepong. However, network coverage is uneven, with rural areas experiencing poor signal strength.

Internet usage is growing, particularly among youth and small businesses, though connectivity remains slow and unreliable in many rural locations.

Community information centres play a crucial role in disseminating local information, especially in low-literacy or offline communities.

Though postal services are still in use, their relevance has declined due to the widespread adoption of mobile phones and courier services.

Face-to-face communication remains significant, with community meetings, church gatherings, and durbars serving as key platforms for local information sharing.

Urban centres benefit from mobile communication and internet services, while rural areas face poor signal strength and unreliable connectivity creates communication disparities.

Community information Centres and Face-to-Face Channels is crucial for reaching low-literacy populations and offline communities especially in emergencies, public health, and civic engagement.

The decline in Postal Services reflects a shift toward faster, technology-enabled communication but risks excluding those without digital access.

Also, the fast emerging digital engagement among the youth and SMEs presents opportunities for e-commerce, education, and innovation but requires improved internet connectivity and reliability. Expansion of rural telecommunication infrastructure and support for digital literacy programs will help to bridge the communication gap.

Strengthen community information centres and hybrid communication models to ensure inclusive access to public information and enhancing connectivity can unlock entrepreneurship, remote work, and digital service delivery.

2.26 Energy

The main sources of energy in the Municipality are electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and fuel wood. Currently, 90% of communities are covered by electricity, with approximately 70% of rural communities connected to the national grid.

Electricity is primarily used for lighting, as well as powering small-scale industrial and for commercial activities. LPG and fuel wood are the main sources of energy for cooking, with fuel wood being more common in rural areas.

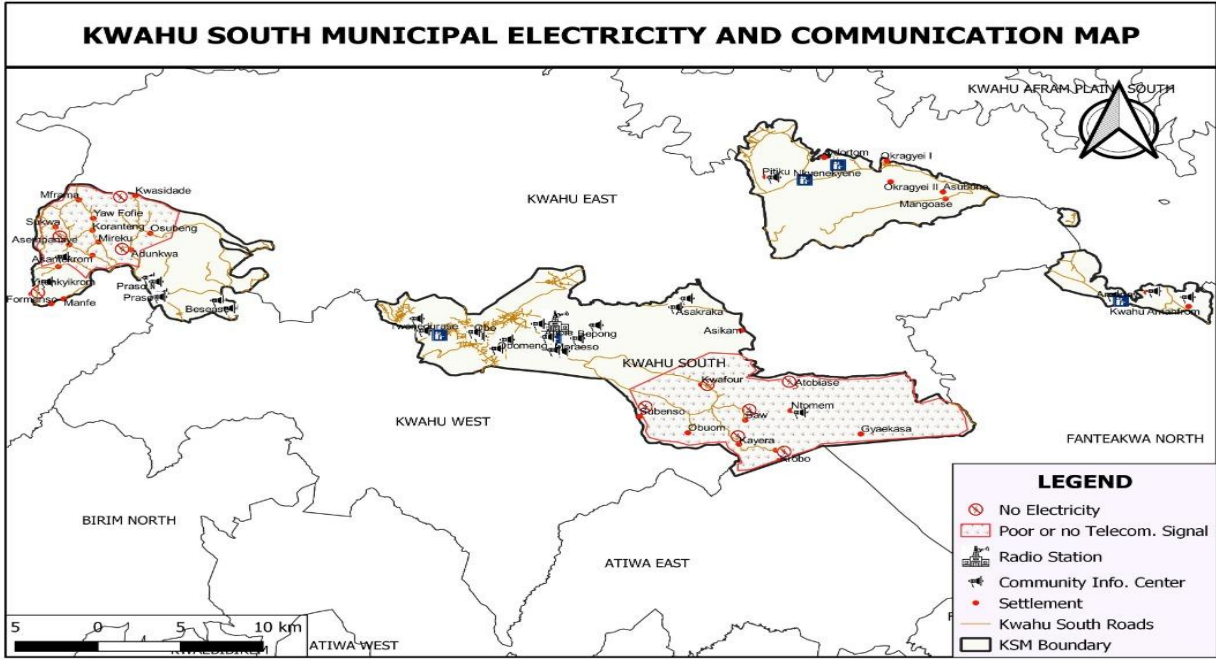
The Municipality has one LPG supply point and three fuel filling stations serving the energy needs of residents.

About 90% of communities have access to electricity, supporting lighting and small-scale economic activities. Only 70% of rural areas are connected, limiting productivity and modern service delivery. Fuel wood remains dominant in rural areas, posing environmental and health risks and a threat to plant and animal species extinction.

Just single supply point of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) restricts safe and efficient cooking energy access due to its monopolistic nature.

Expand rural electrification, improve LPG distribution, and promote clean cooking alternatives to enhance energy equity and sustainability.

Figure 2.14 Electricity and communication facility map of Kwahu South Municipality



Source: KSMA MPCU, 2024

Facility Communities		Population Estimate	Primary Sch.	Borehole Facility	JHS	Feeder Road	Toilet Facility	Market	Agric Extension Service	Electricity	Health Center	Forestry Service	Pipe Borne Water	Police Station	Filling Station	Lorry Park	Rural Bank	Telecom	Town/Area Coun.	2nd Class Road	CHPS	Recreational Center	Agric. Office	SHS	Post Office	Credit Union	Guest House	1st Class Road	Other
1	Obo	11,198	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	Bepong	12,678	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
3	Mpraeso	9,753	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	Besease	3,350	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Obomeng	2,565	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Kwahu Praso No.2	7,118	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Asakraka	7,813	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
8	Atibie	8,456	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

9	Twenedurase	1,464	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	Kwahu Praso No.1	2,736	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Atuobikrom	604	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Osubeng	1,760	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Nketapa	5,740	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Pitiku	1,948	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Yirenykrom	547	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Aboagyekrom	457	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mampong-Koranteng	1,842	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Kyekyenamon	489	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Formanso	607	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Ntomem	1,336	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total of service			20	18	20	14	3	12	13	19	4	2	7	5	3	3	5	16	6	9	8	2	1	4	2	4	7	0	2	

2.27 GOVERNANCE

2.27.1 Political and Administrative Structures

Kwahu South Municipal Assembly, established under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and LI 2419, became a municipality on 27th November 2020. It is a constituency with Mpraeso as its capital. The governance body is made up of;

- 26 Electoral Areas
- 26 Elected Assembly Members (all males)
- 12 Government Appointees (8 males, 4 females)
- 1 Member of Parliament (MP)
- 1 Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)
- 130 Unit Committee Members

Kwahu South's governance system is a mix of modern decentralized administration and traditional authority, strengthened by community participation and support from development partners

The Municipality is divided into six Zonal Councils: Mpraeso–Atibie–Obomeng, Obo–Twenedurase, Bepong, Asakraka, Adawso, and Kwahu Praso. Only the Mpraeso–Atibie–Obomeng Council currently has office space.

In the traditional settings, chieftaincy plays a vital governance role. The Paramount Chief (Kwahumanhene) based in Abene, oversees five traditional divisional chiefs in the respective surrounding communities: Adonteng based in Abetifi, Nifa based in Obo, Benkum at Aduamoah, Kyidom at Pepease and Gyaase at Atibie.

Each division is supported by chiefs, queen mothers, sub-chiefs, and *Odikrofo*, who lead local communities. There is also Kwahu Traditional Council with it headquartered at Mpraeso.

The Assembly collaborates with various NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs, both local and international in delivering development initiatives. These partnerships have led to the creation of community-based groups addressing sector-specific challenges.

Citizen engagement and participation is key to governance. The Assembly works closely with traditional leaders, civil society, and private sector groups to involve communities in planning and development.

Public hearings are organized to allow citizens to identify and prioritize needs and aspiration, improving responsiveness, enhancing civic responsibility, and increasing local revenue collection. Groups such as market women and chiefs are engaged in fee fixing and budget discussions.

The dual system, formal decentralized administration and traditional authority offers strong community legitimacy but requires careful coordination to avoid role overlaps and conflicts.

All elected Assembly Members are male, indicating limited female political participation and potential underrepresentation of gendered perspectives in policy and decisions making.

Only one of six Zonal Councils has office space, constraining local-level administration, citizen engagement, and service delivery.

Public hearings and stakeholder engagement such as market women and chiefs enhance transparency, civic responsibility and local revenue generation.

Collaboration with NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs boosts sector-specific interventions and community resilience.

Chiefs and queen mothers play pivotal roles in community mobilization and dispute resolution, reinforcing social cohesion.

2.28 Natural and man-made disasters

The effects of climate change have significantly altered weather patterns in the Municipality, leading to frequent and intense rainstorms, flash floods, and bushfires. These events often result in considerable damage to livelihoods and critical socio-economic infrastructure, including homes, schools, roads, bridges, and farmlands. The most commonly experienced disasters in the Municipality are:

1. Flooding
2. Roof damage and building collapse due to rainstorms
3. Destruction of farmlands by storms, bushfires, and locust invasions
4. Outbreaks of diseases such as cholera

The Municipality faces these challenges with limited equipment and personnel. The Fire Department, for instance, lacks essential infrastructure, including fire hydrants. To mitigate and prevent disaster occurrences, several measures have been instituted.

Floods, rainstorms, bushfires, and disease outbreaks are increasingly common, damaging homes, infrastructure, and farmlands and agricultural losses and property damage undermine economic stability, especially in rural communities.

Schools, roads, and bridges are at high risk due to inadequate climate-resilient design and maintenance.

Limited equipment and personnel especially in the Fire Service Department hinder effective disaster response.

Cholera and other disease outbreaks follow flooding events, stressing public health systems.

Invest in disaster preparedness, resilient infrastructure, and early warning systems to reduce vulnerability and protect livelihoods.

2.29 Peace and Security

Kwahu South Municipality generally enjoys a peaceful and stable environment, which supports development and social cohesion. However, like many growing areas, it faces some localized security challenges.

The Municipality has low crime rates, with most communities coexisting peacefully due to the presence of security agencies like the Ghana Police Service, Ghana Immigration service Ghana National Fire Service, Municipal Security Council (MUSEC).

Support from community watchdog groups also helps in maintaining law and order in the municipality.

Community policing and collaboration with traditional leaders and opinion leaders enhance local intelligence gathering and crime prevention.

MUSEC coordinates security efforts and responds to emerging threats, such as land disputes or illegal mining.

The most common security concerns include petty theft, domestic disputes, and youth-related disturbances, particularly in densely populated urban areas.

Illegal mining (galamsey) activities beginning to originate in certain rural areas pose environmental and safety risks.

Periodic disputes over land and chieftaincy issues necessitate resolution through mediation and traditional conflict-settlement mechanisms.

Youth unemployment and drug abuse are emerging as social threats that could affect long-term stability.

Kwahu South remains a relatively safe municipality, but sustained peace depends on strengthening local security systems, resolving disputes amicably, and investing in youth development and civic education.

Low crime rates and strong community cohesion support development and peaceful coexistence.

Petty theft, domestic disputes and youth disturbances are emerging in urban centres.

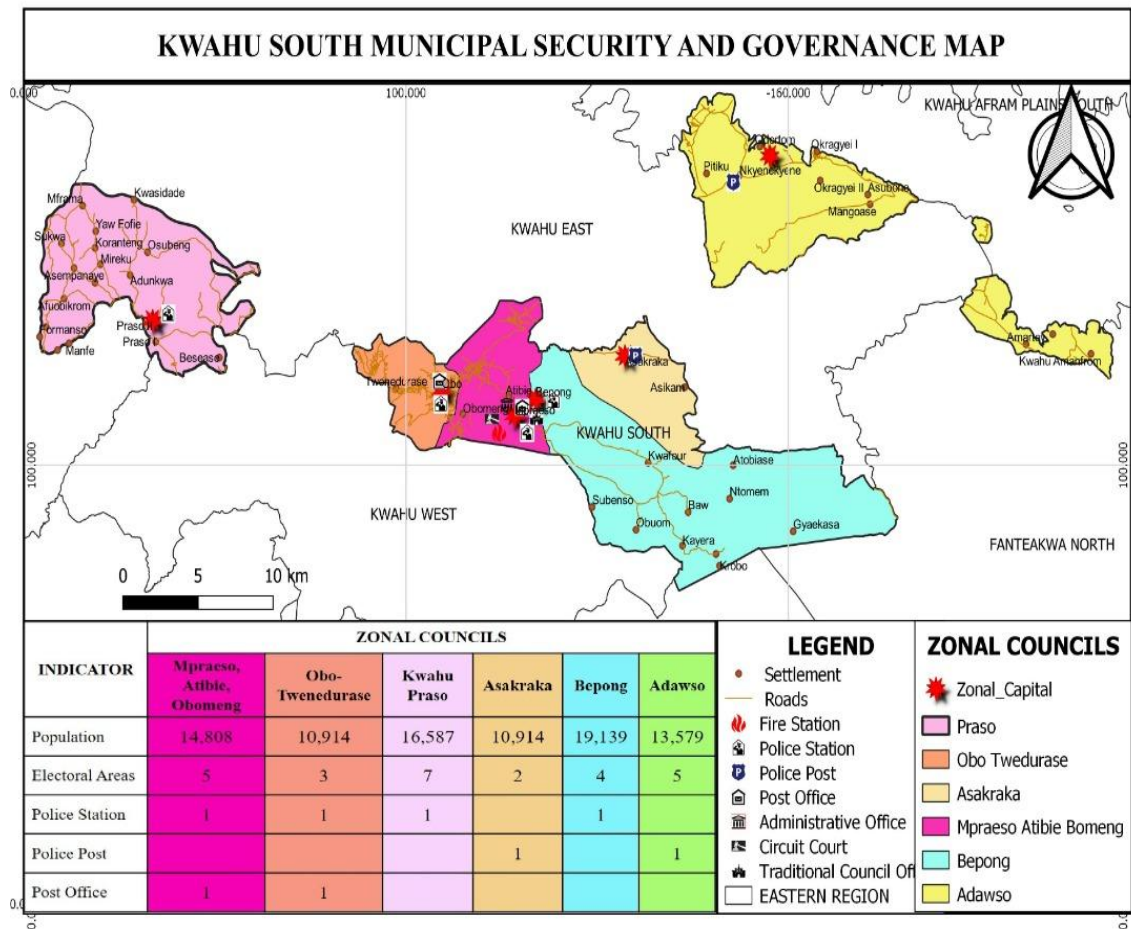
Illegal mining in rural areas threatens ecological integrity and public safety.

Land and chieftaincy disputes require ongoing mediation and traditional resolution mechanisms.

Unemployment and drug abuse among youth pose long-term risks to social stability.

Strengthen community policing, enhance MUSEC coordination, and invest in youth empowerment and civic education to sustain peace and prevent escalation.

Figure 2.15: Governance and Security Map



2.30 Fire Service

There is one Fire office station serving the whole Municipality. The number of offices however required for the efficient provision of services by the Department is two (2) to be located at Mpraeso and Bepong. The Municipal fire service collaborates with the NADMO to prevent disaster. The required number of personnel for the Municipality is 85, however, only (63) are currently at post.

In terms of logistics, the Fire Service has one (1) Fire Tender (FS 704) and other firefighting tools.

There is no fire hydrant in the municipality

The service however requires the following logistics to enhance its administrative operation in the Municipality:

- Computer and Accessories (i.e. printer and photocopy machine)
- Fire hydrants
- Fuel driven Combi tool

A single fire station is insufficient for the entire municipality, the absence of stations in Mpraeso and Bepong limits response time and geographic coverage in case of fire outbreak.

With only 63 personnel out of the required 85, operational capacity is constrained especially during simultaneous or large-scale emergencies.

Only one fire tender (FS 704) limits multi-incident response capability. Absence of fire hydrants severely hampers firefighting effectiveness, especially in densely populated or high-risk areas.

Lack of basic administrative tools (computers, printers) affects reporting, coordination, and planning efficiency.

Collaboration with NADMO is a strength but under-resourcing undermines proactive disaster prevention and emergency response.

2.31 Community Action Plans and Popular Participation in Kwahu South Municipality

Community Action Plans (CAPs) are a vital component of development planning in Kwahu South Municipality, ensuring inclusive local participation in governance. CAPs involve active engagement of community members, traditional authorities, opinion leaders, and other stakeholders in the planning, decision-making, and implementation processes within their communities.

This participatory approach fosters trust, ownership, and shared responsibility between the Assembly and the people, promoting transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

To strengthen citizen involvement, the Municipal Assembly organizes periodic public hearings, which provide platforms for residents to contribute ideas, express concerns, and give feedback on proposed development plans and budgetary priorities.

In recent years, the Assembly has also begun exploring digital platforms and social media to improve community engagement, especially among the youth. This modern approach enhances service delivery, widens access to information, and empowers citizens to take an active role in governance and local development.

2.32 Emergency Preparedness and Response in Kwahu South Municipality

The Disaster and Risk Management Plan of the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly provides a comprehensive framework for effective disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation to protect lives, property, and the environment across the municipality.

The plan addresses both natural and human-induced hazards, promoting a coordinated and proactive approach to disaster management. Key components include:

- Risk assessment and hazard analysis
- Disaster prevention and mitigation strategies
- Preparedness planning
- Emergency response mechanisms

Through this framework, the Assembly aims to enhance resilience and ensure swift, organized responses to emergencies within the municipality.

2.33 SWOT ANALYSIS OF KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

The SWOT analysis provides a strategic assessment of the internal and external factors that influence the development of the Kwahu South Municipality. It identifies the Strengths and Weaknesses within the municipality's internal environment, as well as the Opportunities and Threats arising from its external environment. This analytical framework is essential for informed planning and decision-making, as it enables the Municipal Assembly and stakeholders to leverage existing assets, address key challenges, and effectively align development strategies with local realities. The analysis draws on data from community engagements, institutional assessments, and sectoral reviews.

Table 2.6 SWOT ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

KEY DEV. ISSUES	STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREAT
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped Revenue Sources • Fee fixing consultation • Revenue Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High leakages in revenue collection • Citizens reluctance towards the payment of rates, fees etc. • Non valuation of properties • Existence of unassessed properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the law (Act 936) which empowers the Assembly to collect revenue • NGOS and CSOs engaging citizens on civil rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in national legislation and policies. • Lukewarm attitude towards the implementation of the National Decentralization Policy. • Street naming and property addressing system not implemented to the latter
Conclusion: The issue of low revenue mobilization can be addressed through the implementation of the revenue action plan, strengthening of the town and area council, and build up the capacity of staff				

Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area council Executives • Trained Area Council members • Availability of supporting staff • Revenues to be ceded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Area Council Offices for Obo-Twenedurase, Adawso and Asakraka • Area Council Members yet to be selected • Inadequate resources for area council • Lack of sub-district plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Fund, NALAG, Local Government Service • Common Fund, Donor Funding, Civil Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF • Lack of enforcement to ensure operationalization of Sub-districts
Conclusion: The issue of low revenue mobilization can be addressed through the implementation of the revenue action plan, strengthening of the town and area council, and build up the capacity of staff				
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified personnel • Decentralized departments • Human Resources Unit • Assembly Unit committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for training • Lack of Logistics • Lack of vehicle for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCC monitoring Team • Office of the Head of Local Government Service • Training from Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postings of Officers • Untimely release of DDF capacity grant
Conclusion: the issue of weak capacity of local governance practitioners can be addressed through training of Assembly Staff through local and external funding. The provision of the necessary and required logistics to staff.				
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU • Monitoring Team • Decentralized Depts • Qualified Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of Logistics and vehicle for monitoring • Unbudgeted expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC & ERCC • Plan Preparation guidelines • M&E Guidelines • L.I 2232 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of guidelines • Source deduction of Common Fund • Delay in the release of Funds • Directives from Sector Ministries

Conclusion: Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development Plans through strengthening of the MPCU and Monitoring System and provision of adequate funds and logistics				
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU • DCACT • Department of Agriculture • FBOs • YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of capacity& commitment •Uncoordinated LED activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National LED Policy • NBSSI • Regional LED Platform • IPEP • One District one Factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support and monitoring of LED from Regional and National
Conclusion: issue of inadequate exploitation can of LED can be addressed through harnessing the District Keys Potentials and Opportunities and advocating the establishment of Business Advisory Centre				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular Participation Strategy • MPCU • Assembly Members& PM • Local NGOs • Traditional Authorities, Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funds and Logistics • Limited capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC • Development Partners • Regional and National Monitoring Teams • IMCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy Disputes • Delay in release of Funds
Conclusion: implementation of Popular Participation Strategy, strengthening of DPCU, Engagement of Assembly Members, Local NGOs and Traditional Authorities in addition to available opportunities can address the issues of weak citizen involvement and participation in planning and				
Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU • Decentralized Depts. • National Service Personnel • Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funds and Logistics for data collection • Limited capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Service • Sector Ministries and Department • Donor Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to access data from some ministries and Department

Conclusion: Heads of Departments, National Service Personnel, Assembly Members can be engaged to collect and develop a comprehensive database while utilizing the available opportunities				
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU • Monitoring Team • Decentralized Depts • Qualified Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of Logistics and vehicle for monitoring • Unbudgeted expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC & ERCC • Plan Preparation guidelines • M&E Guidelines • LI 2232 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of guidelines • Delay in the release of Funds
Conclusion: Building the capacity of the MPCU and the Monitoring Team can enhance monitoring and evaluation of the district.				
Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPCF DACF DDF Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Large Number of Capital Investment Projects' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Police Service • Donor Partners • IPEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of Funds • Government Directives
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities and Religious Bodies in District development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCE • General Assembly • Cordial relationship • Organize Religious Groups • MPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Chieftaincy Disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional House of Chiefs • Christian Council • Moslem Council 	
Conclusion: The forestry department, Traditional Authorities and the Security Services can work together to control the exploitation of the forestry resources.				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of tourism potentials • Guest houses and Hotels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road networks • Lack of skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Tourist Board • External Funds • 	Untimely release of funds, Lack of office accommodation for Feeder Roads Dep't.
Conclusion: The existing tourism potentials can be developed through the available opportunities and development of infrastructure like roads.				

Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for construction • Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack storage facilities • Lack of office accommodation • Lack of warehouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, Donor Funding • Special Initiative Projects 	Delay in Release of Funds
Conclusion: The Special project Initiative under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme could be harnessed to construct ware houses in the district				
Inadequate managerial and technical skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Business and managerial experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of BAC, BNSSI Offices •Lack of Trained Human Resource to organize training for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for the private sector through MASLOC, BAC, NBSSI • Managerial training and education for MSMES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a national framework to boost the private sector • Lack of access to requisite Managerial Skills
Conclusion: Lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills can be addressed through the establishment of Business Advisory Centre and National Board of Small-Scale Industry Offices in the District.				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of AEA Agents • Demonstration Farms • Farmer Based Groups 	Limited AEA coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Funds from CIDA, Danida, etc. • WAPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Inadequate demonstration farms • Non-Posting of AEA officers
Conclusions: Increased presence of Agricultural Extension Officers as well as strong and dynamic Farmer Based Organizations will improve access to new and improved production technology.				
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. • Financial Institutions • Private processors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Inadequate skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture • One-district One Factory Policy • One Constituency one 1M USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funds

Conclusion: the district's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to enhance to improve investment in processing and value addition while advocating for the establishment of District BAC				
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. • Demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistical support for AEAs • Low attendance of FBO meetings by farmers particularly women. • Very low support by the Assembly for the Department of Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • Recruitment of AEAs for Planting for food and job • Existence of the Hunger Project 	1. Delay in posting of AEAs
Conclusion: The increase in the number of demonstration farms, and the use of AEAs recruited under the Planting for Food and Jobs project can address issues of limited extension services.				
Limited access to Credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Cooperatives • Availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral security • Weak trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support such as MASLOC • Reduction in the interest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in loan acquisition • High interest rate for loan acquisition
Conclusion: Limited access to finance can be addressed by building the capacity of FBOs and SMEs and linking them to affordable financial institutions and government supported programmes such as the MASLOC				
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Business and managerial experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of Trained Human Resource to organize training for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for the private sector through MASLOC, BAC, NBSSI • Managerial training and education for MSMES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a national framework to boost the private sector • Lack of access to requisite Managerial Skills
Conclusions: Increased presence of Agricultural Extension Officers as well as strong and dynamic Farmer Based Organizations will improve access to new and improved production technology.				

Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmlands • Heavy rainfall • Availability of interested farmers • Availability of extension officers • Availability of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of heavy-duty machines for Construction of fish ponds • No financial assistance to farmers • Inadequate knowledge in pond construction and management • Over reliance on rain fed production • Lack of logistics for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support • Presence of MOFA • Education on the negative impact of crude fishing • One District One Factory • One Constituency One 1M USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes of weather conditions • Poor road networks
Conclusion: funds for improvement Agriculture infrastructure could be mobilized from GoG, Donors as well as government flagship programmes				
High production cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Availability of farm land • Existence of Agriculture Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad nature of roads • High cost of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidize farm inputs • Presence of MOFA • Planting for Food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate • Unpredictable weather
Conclusion: The issue of high cost of production can be addressed by building capacity of Farmer Based Organizations to serve as input distributors to farmers.				
Poor storage and release of planting materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for construction • Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack store room • Lack of office accommodation and warehouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, Donor Funding • Special Initiative Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in Release of Funds
conclusion: The Special project Initiative under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme could be harnessed to construct ware houses and renovate existing Cocobod warehouses that have been handed over to the District Assembly				
Limited access to extension services, especially by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistical support for AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in posting of AEAs

women operators	agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. • Demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low attendance of FBO meetings by farmers particularly women. • Very low support by the Assembly for the Department of Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of AEAs for Planting for food and job 	
Conclusion: The increase in the number of demonstration farms, and the use of AEAs recruited under the Planting for Food and Jobs project can address issues of limited extension services.					
Lack of credit for agriculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Agriculture • Cooperatives Dept. • Existence of FBOs • Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under staff cooperative Dept. • Weak FBO structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, MASLOC, Donor Funding • Special Initiative Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rate Lack of direct policy to empower FBOs
Conclusion: Limited access to finance can be addressed by building the capacity of FBOs and SMEs and linking them to affordable financial institutions and government supported programmes such as the MASLOC					
Poor rural road infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of works Dept Availability if construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undulating topography High rainfall patterns 	Road fund, MPs CF, DACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds, Lack of office accommodation for Feeder Roads Dep't.
Conclusion: funds for road improvement could be mobilized from GoG and Donors to improve the condition of feeder roads					
Low level of husbandry practices		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern husbandry technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistical support for AEAs • Low attendance of FBO meetings by farmers particularly women. • Very low support by the Assembly for the Department of Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • Recruitment of AEAs for Planting for food and job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in posting of AEAs

Conclusion: The Issue of lack of access to veterinary services can be addressed through establishment of veterinary unit in the district				
Lack of quality and adequate climate information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of public and private media houses • Presence of NADMO, NCCE, Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under resourced NADMO • Limited public education and awareness • Government Support through the Meteorological Agency • Lack of Meteorological Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Agencies and Government Support through the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of direct policy on climate change
Conclusion: Resourcing and building the capacity of departments such as NADMO, NCCE and Department of Agriculture can help address the issue of inadequate information on climate. The climate change platform in the district can be empowered to address the issue				
Loss of forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Department • Traditional Authorities • Security Services • MoFA • Recognized wood processing firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little education • lack of synergy among activities of departments • Illegal Chainsaw operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Commission • Donor 	
Conclusion: The forestry department, Traditional Authorities and the Security Services can work together to control the exploitation of the forestry resources.				
Lack of database on farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEA • FBOs • National Service Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Service • Agriculture Census 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in release of funds
Conclusion: implementation of Agriculture Centres can address the data gap in agriculture in the district.				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
KEY DEV. ISSUES	STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREAT
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of most communities to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of some households to pay their electricity bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government's commitment to connect all communities to the national grid by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long delays in the processing applications from communities.

rural and isolated communities	<p>contribute towards the provision of electricity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly's budget allocation for improvement of energy • Ongoing Rural Electricity Extension project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor co-ordination between ECG and contractors • Inability of households to procure meters • Illegal connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of ECG office in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total control from Accra over the SHEP project.
<p>Conclusion: inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy this can be addressed through the provision of adequate funds to extend electricity to the newly developed areas. The willingness of the communities to contribute towards the provision of electricity could be harnessed.</p>				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	<p>Existence of works Dept. Availability if construction materials</p>	<p>Undulating topography High rainfall patterns</p>	<p>Road fund, MPs CF, DACF Cocoa Roads</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds, Lack of office accommodation for Feeder Roads Dep't.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Funds could be mobilized from GoG and Donors as well as cocoa roads fund to improve the condition of feeder roads in the district</p>				
Recurrent incidence of flooding, fire and other disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of public and private media houses • Presence of Fire Service, NADMO, NCCE, Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under resourced NADMO • <input type="checkbox"/> Limited public education and awareness support through the Meteorological Agency • lack of fire hydrant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Agencies and Government Support through the • Good collaboration with EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of direct policy on climate change
<p>Conclusion: NADMO, the fire Service and the NCCE could be supported in terms of logistics and funding to educate the public and provide rapid response to flood, fire and other disasters</p>				
Poor sanitation and waste management (create opportunities for all)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of EHU of the Assembly • Existence of Zoomlion in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of sanitary labourers • Lack of cesspool emptier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the private sector to construct recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of control of most MMDAs on the awarding of contract for waste collection.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some tools and equipment • Availability of waste disposal sites and designated refuse containers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of communal refuses containers and bins. • Lack of political will to prosecute sanitation offenders. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposition of the unrealistic DESSAP on the Assemblies.
<p>Conclusion: the issue related to low coverage of waste management services can be addressed through increasing IGF and private sector support. Allowing the District Assembly to make its decision as far as waste management contracting is concerned will help address the issue.</p>				
Poor drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence EHU, Fire Service, NADMO, MoFA, District Works Department, EPA Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pits and gullies created by sand winners • Daily sweeping of earth compounds leading to removal of top soil • Poor tilling techniques • Indiscriminate felling of trees by chainsaw operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The services of the Hydrological Dept of the MWWH • Urban development projects 	1. Heavy rainfall patterns
<p>Conclusion: encourage financial resource mobilization for construction culverts in the selected areas of the district</p>				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Planning Department, Statutory planning Committee, Security Services, Building inspectorate, Circuit Court, EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisans not registered with the Assembly, lack of well-defined layout, unlicensed surveyors, lack of political will, weak building inspectorate unit, lack of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stool lands, National Infrastructure Plan, Physical Planning Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Permit acquired from Accra
<p>Conclusion: The Physical planning department and the Works department should collaborate to enforce to enforce building regulation. The Statutory Planning Committee should be supported to work.</p>				

High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of EHU of the Assembly, sanitation guards, traditional authorities, Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Support for household latrine, lack of household • Lack of institutional and public latrines • Lack of bye-laws to ensure latrines in every house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on Open Defecation • Donor Assistance • Private investors, Public Private Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable Donor Support
Conclusion: Mobilize funds to support households to construct affordable household latrines in order to address open air defecation				
Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of vibrant DWST, • Large volume of underground water • Existence of DEHU, • Sanitation Strategic Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management of water, • Weak WATSAN Committees, • Poor maintenance culture. Unwillingness of landlords to assist to landlords holds latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWSA, • DANIDA, • DACF, • Zoomlion Ghana Ltd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support from Donor and delay in the release of funds.
Conclusion: The issue related to lack of potable drinking water at some rural areas of the district can be addressed through Government and donor support and the utilization of the Assembly potentials and opportunities. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through the expansion in the capacity of existing water treatment stations and adequate funds available.				
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NADMO, Dept. of Agriculture and Climate Change Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited information on climate change • Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change National Policy • Donor Funding 	
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry commission • Security services 			

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
KEY DEV. ISSUES	STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREAT
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Vibrant DHMT • Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector • Existence of Clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of collaboration between DHMT and DA in implementing health project • Absence of District Hospital • Low level of behavioural change among the sexually active group • Insanitary environment • Limited resources from the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, • DONOR POOL FUND • DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Irregular cash inflow.
Conclusion: Government and Donor Support could be mobilized to provide accommodation to improve access to quality health care				
Lack of dedicated gender responsive budgets (GRB) for the implementation of gender equality programmes at all levels/ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming Gender in Development plans • Department of Social Development • Good Gender Parity Indexes at all level in • Freedom to practice trade by women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative cultural practices in some parts district • Unwillingness of women to avail themselves to opportunities like political office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot of Gender mainstreaming interventions e.g. GRSDCP. • Department of Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clear affirmative action policy at central government level.
Conclusion: Allocation of gender related programmes and projects is necessary to address gender issues in the district				
Youth unemployment and underemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYEP, LESDEP, Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skill training facilities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, • GOG, MASLOC, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of business advisory centre.

	Development Dept, Cooperative Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed youth interested in white collar jobs, • Inadequate information in job opportunities. 		
<p>Conclusion: the issue of high incidence of youth unemployed can be addressed through the Development of Artisanal enclaves, NYEP, LESDEP and improvement of apprenticeship.</p>				
<p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the youth</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant DHMT • Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector • VCT centre. dcmc • District AIDs Committee (DAC) • Existence of Clinics • ARVTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Public Education • Ineffective DAC • Lack of test kits • Inadequate Funds • Lack of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSHAP • DONOR • CSOs • PLWHAS • TSU • GHANA AIDS COMMISSION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in release of Funds • No clear policy on stigmatization
<p>Conclusion: Mobilize funding for NGOs and DAC to educate the general public on stigma reduction. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through provision of adequate Logistics.</p>				
<p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Vibrant DHMT • Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector • Existence of Clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of collaboration between DHMT and DA in implementing health project • Absence of District Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, • DONOR POOL FUND • DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Irregular cash inflow.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office for family Planning • Low level of behavioural change among the sexually active group • Insanitary environment • Limited resources from the DA 		
<p>Conclusion: the issue of inadequate coverage of health service planning can be addressed through Support from corporate entities, Government/ Donor support and the full utilization of the Assembly's potentials. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through provision of adequate Logistics.</p>				
Poor quality of education at all levels (Inadequate educational infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Land for construction of infrastructure. • Availability local resources for rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited DACF • Low communal spirit in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, DDF • Donor Funds, SIF, CBRDP, • GETFUND, DFID etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
<p>Conclusion: the issue of deficiency in the basic social services of educational facilities can be addressed through the upgrading of existing basic schools' infrastructure, improvement in the quality of education at basic levels</p>				
Infant malnutrition Infant and adult malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Health Administration • Home Visits by Agriculture Extension Officers • Nutrition Programmes, public Health Education, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Education • Household food insecurity 	GOG, DACF, Donor Programmes, etc	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Feeding Programme, Private Basic School 			
<p>Conclusion: Logistics support to the health directorate will improve education on infant malnutrition.</p>				

2.34 Estimated Population Projection for the Plan Period

Population projection is a vital exercise in development planning, as population dynamics underpin all other planning activities. It serves as the foundation for forecasting future development needs and guiding the allocation of resources. Analyzing population trends helps to anticipate shifts that may impact the Municipality's development priorities.

Based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census, Kwahu South Municipality had a total population of 85,026, with an annual growth rate of 1.9%. Applying this growth rate, the population is projected to reach approximately 91,674 by the end of the planning period in 2029.

These projections were derived using the Exponential Growth Method, which is deemed appropriate due to the projection period (2026–2029) and the core components of population change, namely:

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration rate

The use of this method also reflects the understanding that fertility patterns in Ghana remain relatively stable, as they are closely linked to deeply rooted social and cultural norms that evolve slowly over time. Therefore, it is assumed that fertility rates within the Municipality will remain largely unchanged throughout the plan period.



2.35 Projections for the Health Sector

The projection in the health sector was made with the following assumptions:

- That with the national development theme of Developing Human Resource, the healthcare delivery system will be willing to post workers to the district during the planned period.
- The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.
- That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

2.36 Projection for Revenue

The total anticipated revenue has been allocated within the plan to finance the annual action programmes over the designated period. Multiple funding sources have been identified to support these initiatives, including:

- A comprehensive revaluation of all ratable properties within the Municipality will be required to support projected property rate revenues. Annual adjustments to rates across property categories will be implemented to sustain revenue levels.
- Charges related to development and building permits are to be revised upward to enhance cost recovery and internal revenue generation (IGF)
- The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), as mandated by the Constitution, will continue to be released promptly.
- Community contributions through labour, provision of local materials, and financial input will remain a consistent support mechanism for project implementation.
- Profitable joint ventures with private sector entities and development partners will be pursued to diversify funding streams.

Revenue projections are premised on the following assumptions:

- Strengthening of local administrative structures to improve resource mobilization capacity.
- A strategic shift from excessive reliance on external grants toward enhanced utilization of local resources, achieved by broadening the tax base and intensifying Internally Generated Fund (IGF) collection efforts.
- Regular revaluation of properties and periodic upward adjustments of rates and fees to ensure revenue adequacy.
- Timely development and execution of a comprehensive revenue mobilization strategy such as the creation of digital platform for all revenues sources within the municipality.

2.37 HEALTH SECTOR PROJECTION

Table 2.7: Health personnel projections

Category	Existing number 2025	No. Required 2025	Shortage
	85,026	91,674	
Disease Control Officers	7	10	3
Midwives	32	52	20
Enrolled Nurse	42	64	22
Psychiatric Nurses	9	15	6
Health Assistant	0	0	0
Nutrition Officers	2	7	5
Orderlies	4	28	24
Community Health Nurse	36	56	20
Physician Assistant (Medical)	4	4	0
Medical Doctor	1	1	0
Medical Laboratory Assistance	1	4	3
Total	138	241	103

Source: Computed from GHS Report, 2024, KSMHD

Table 2.8: Distribution of Health Facilities by Sub-Districts

Type of Facility	Number Existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	3	1	2	-
CHPS Zone	22	28	-	6
CHPs Compound	15	2	-	7
Health Centers	6	7	-	1

Source: Computed from GHS Report, 2024, KSMHD

NB: Most of the health centers in the Municipality lack basic equipment's to function efficiently.

2.38 Projections for the Education Sector

The human resource capacity of the Municipality requires significant enhancement to equip residents with the necessary skills for employment opportunities. In line with the government's objective to achieve a 100% school participation rate under the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) policy, it is essential for the Municipality to evaluate its educational needs and develop realistic projections for future growth.

In pursuit of quality basic education, projections were made regarding the number of schools and teachers required. These projections are based on the following key assumptions:

- The implementation of FCUBE, free SHS, along with initiatives such as the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme, will lead to increased school enrolment by the end of the planning period.
- The enrolment growth rate will remain consistent throughout the plan period.
- The national classroom-to-pupil ratio standards across various basic education levels will remain unchanged during the period.
- The school-age population, defined as children aged 4 to 15 years, will serve as the target group for educational planning.
- All teachers are expected to deliver a maximum of 30 instructional hours per week.
- Basic social amenities such as potable water, electricity, healthcare, housing, and incentive packages will be made available to attract and retain teachers, particularly in rural communities.
- The educational infrastructure data encompasses both public and private institutions.

2.39 Enrolment Projection

- The enrolment for the plan period was projected based on the 2024/2025 enrolment of all levels. By 2029, enrolment is expected to increase by 5,549, 14,275, 5,137 and 7,507 for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS respectively.

Table 2.9 Enrolment Projections for the plan period (2026-2029)

Level	Age cohort	Enrolment Base year (2025)	Enrolment projection			
			2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	4-5	5,051	5,147	5,344	5,446	5,549
Primary	6-12	13,240	13,492	13,748	14,010	14,275
JHS	13-15	4,764	4,855	4,947	5,041	5,137
SHS	16-18	6,963	7,095	7,230	7,367	7,507

Source: KSMA MPCU Projection 2024

2.40 Projections for Classrooms

The classrooms projection like all the other projections was done based on the assumption that, there would be a constant growth rate in student's enrolment and the available number of classrooms currently existing would not increase over the plan period (2026-2029) all things being equal. Projection of classrooms block was based on national threshold for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) which invariably connotes the number of pupils or students to be in one classroom.

Projection of classroom blocks for KG was further done based on the standard PTR of 25:1. This means that, for every classroom at the KG level 25 pupils are supposed to occupy it for effective teaching and learning. Similarly, for the Primary school level, a standard of 30:1 PTR was used in computing the needed number of classrooms for the plan period and this gave a total of 456. With an already existing 460 classroom blocks, implying that currently there are more than enough classrooms to accommodate Primary school enrolment. Most of which needs renovations. At the J.H.S level, a standard of 25 students per class was used in computing the projected number of classrooms needed. At the SHS level the standard class is 30 people.

Current classroom stock (460) exceeds projected need (456) at the primary level indicating sufficient infrastructure though many require renovation.

Projections align with national Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) standards, thus 25:1 for KG and JHS, 30:1 for Primary and SHS ensuring intellectual efficiency if maintained.

Despite adequate numbers, aging infrastructure may compromise learning quality, especially in underserved or rural areas.

Projections assume constant enrolment growth and no new classroom additions, any deviation in policy shifts, migration, or population surges could create future deficits.

Focus on rehabilitating existing classrooms, monitoring enrolment trends, and maintaining PTR standards to sustain quality education delivery.

Table 2.10 projection of classrooms and teachers

Level	No. of Schools (2025)	No. of Classroom (2025)	Enrolment Base year (2025)	Class room 2025		Number of Classrooms Needed							
				Required	needed	2026		2027		2028		2029	
						R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
KG	91	132	5,051	202	70	206	74	214	82	218	86	222	90
Primary	93	492	13,240	441	-	450	-	458	-	467	-	476	-
JHS	67	203	4,764	159	-	194	-	198	-	201	-	205	2
SHS	4	133	6,963	232	99	237	104	241	108	246	113	250	117

R= Required , S= Shortage

Table 2.11 projection for teachers

Level	No. of Schools (2025)	No. of Teachers	Enrolment Base year (2025)	Class rooms 2025		Number of Teachers Needed							
				Required	needed	2026		2027		2028		2029	
						R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
KG	91	155	5,051	202	70	206	51	214	59	218	63	222	67
Primary	93	369	13,240	441	-	450	81	458	89	467	98	476	107
JHS	67	317	4,764	159	-	194	-	198	-	201	-	205	-
SHS	4	840	6,963	232	99	237	-	241	-	246	-	-	250

R= Required , S= Shortage

Source: KSMA MPCU Projection 2024

2.41 Projections for Water Sector

There is high demand for potable water facilities in the Municipality. Using the standard established by Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Ghana Water Company, the demand for potable water for 2022-2025 period is projected in the table below with a standard of 350 people to one (1) for standpipe and borehole. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

- All defective water infrastructure will be repaired
- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litre per day
- The maximum walking distance 500m.

Population growth and limited infrastructure drive increased need for potable water facilities across the municipality. Projections assume full repair of defective water facilities, any delays or failures will widen the access gap. Meeting the 350:1 user-to-facility ratio and 500m walking distance requires strategic placement and expansion of water accessibility points.

Accelerate rehabilitation of non-functional systems, expand borehole and standpipe coverage, and monitor demand trends to ensure equitable and sustainable water access.

2.42 Sanitary Facilities Required in the Municipality by 2029

Under sanitation, projections were made for toilet facilities, toilet facilities demand and refuse disposal. Using a standard of one (1) toilet, that is a 12-seater KVIP toilet to 600 people, the Municipality toilet needs was assessed as below. There is an urgent need for toilet facilities in the Municipality. With the increase in population in 2029, there would be the need for more toilets throughout the Municipality. The distribution of public toilet facilities is skewed in favor of only few major communities. The over concentration of these facilities in the major communities must change to cover the whole Municipality.

Current toilet coverage is inadequate, with demand far exceeding supply especially in underserved communities. Projected increases by 2029 will intensify pressure on existing facilities, risking public health and environmental degradation.

Skewed distribution favours major towns, leaving smaller settlements vulnerable to open defecation and poor hygiene.

Strategic to limit sanitation issues include but not limited to; Decentralize facility placement to ensure equitable access, Prioritization of high-density underserved areas in sanitation planning and Integrate sanitation expansion into broader municipal development and health strategies.

Table 2.10 Sanitary Facilities

Current Situation																Required	
Zonal Council	2021 Population	2025 Population	VIP Toilets	seats	Population covered	WC	seats	Population served	Household Population	KVIP Toilets	seats	Population served	Total Population served	Coverage	% unserved Population	Population to be served 2021- 2025	No. of toilets seats required
Mpraeso/ Obomeng/ Atibie	14,808	15,982	490	560	2,450	825	1,200	6,000	8,450	10	100	2,000	10,450	71%	29%	5,532	1,106
Obo/ Twenedurase	10,914	11,780	862	890	4,310	672	690	3,450	7,760	2	20	400	8,160	75%	25%	3,620	724
Bepong	19,139	20,657	300	321	1,500	255	290	1,450	2,950	3	30	600	3,550	19%	81%	17,107	3,421
Asakraka	10,914	11,780	900	910	4,500	89	100	500	5,000	2	14	280	5,280	48%	52%	6,500	1,300
Kwahu Praso	16,587	17,902	87	92	435	12	20	100	535	4	40	800	1,335	8%	92%	16,567	3,313
Adawso	13,579	14,656	35	40	175	32	38	190	365	4	40	800	1,165	9%	91%	13,491	2,698

Source: KSMA MPCU Projection 2024

Table 2.11 Potable Water Facilities in the Municipality by Zonal Council

Zonal Council	Population 2025	Population 2029	Hand dug well	Borehole with Pump	Mechanized Borehole	Public Stand pipe	Household Connection	Population Serve	Coverage %	Population to be Served
Mpraeso, Atibie, Obomeng	20,774	22,398	59	5	58	21	956	10,034	48.3	10,818
Obo-Twenedurase	11,878	12,807	35	0	23	12	213	5,737		6186
Kwahu Praso	14,039	15,137	58	14	53	0	0	6781		7,311
Asakraka	8,710	9,391	56	4	12	4	211	2407		4,536
Bepong	17,046	18,378	98	8	72	3	641	8233		8877
Adawso	12,579	13,563	112	14	6	4	0	6076		6551
Total	85,026	91,674	418	45	224	44	2021	39,268		

Source: KSMA MPCU Projection 2024

NB: Out of the existing 45 boreholes 25 are not functioning

Table 2.12 Required water facilities by Zonal Councils by 2029

Zonal Councils	Population 2025	Population 2029	Facilities required		
			Borehole with Pump	Mechanized Borehole	Total
Mpraeso, Atibie, Obomeng	20,774	22,398	58	15	73
Obo-Twenedurase	11,878	12,807	46	8	54
Kwahu Praso	14,039	15,137	51	10	61
Asakraka	8,710	9,391	28	8	36
Bepong	17,046	18,378	56	9	65
Adawso	12,579	13,563	49	12	61
Total	85,026	91,674	288	62	350

Source: KSMA MPCU 2024

2.43 Projections for Sanitation

Refuse Disposal demand

- The projection for refuse disposal based on following assumptions
- There are 10 existing containers of 23m each to be emptied every day.
- Only 7 of the containers are in good condition
- Capacity of a container = 6000kg (6 Metric Tons)
- Average refuse generated per person per day = 0.5kg

Table 2.13 projection for refuse generation

Year	population	Refuse Generated(KG)	Existing Refuse Containers Capacity (KG)	Surplus (KG)
2025	85,026	42,513	6,000	36,513
2026	86,641	43,312	6,000	37,312
2027	88,288	44,144	6,000	38,144
2028	89,965	44,981	6,000	38,981
2029	91,674	45,837	6,000	39,837

Source: KSMA MPCU 2024

NB: the above calculation will hold if the refuse generated will be lifted on a daily basis but the situation is not practicable.

The Municipality will require about 37 refuse containers for the plan period since the refuse are not lifted on daily basis.

The poor waste management system resides in the citizenry attitude toward solid waste disposal, these two issues will be seriously be address through the provision of dustbins, public education and building the capacity of environmental health officers.

2.45 Summary of Key Development Gaps/ Issues

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation in respect of the themes of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2022-2025). The identified development issues were also harmonized with the need and aspirations of the communities to ensure that policies and programme that will arise from the development issues will meet community's aspirations and interests. (Refer to Appendix 1)

2.46 Identified Community Needs and Aspirations

The community needs and aspirations were collected from questionnaires that were administered in communities in the 26 electoral areas and six (6) zonal council meetings. In addition to these, stakeholders' meetings were organized at Mpraeso to validate the data collected. Holistically the general needs of the communities in the municipalities are listed below;

1. Provision of police post
2. Installation/maintenance of Streetlights
3. Provision of Refuse containers/dustbins
4. Construction of drains
5. Provision of community water/boreholes
6. Rehabilitation of existing markets, establishment of satellite markets, and construction of modern model market facilities.
7. Provision of health facilities
8. Completion/of existing public schools/construction of new public schools
9. Promote technical and vocational education (TVET)
10. Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads
11. Enhance skills training for the youth
12. Provide scholarship for needy but brilliant students
13. Sensitization on the construction of Household toilets
14. Construction of public toilet
15. Construction of sports stadium
16. Construction of storage facilities for agric produce
17. Establishment Agro Processing facility
18. Construction of classroom block
19. Development of the tourism potentials/rehabilitation of the existing tourist facilities
20. Rehabilitation/Construction of footbridge.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the prioritization of key development issues and problems that emanated from chapter two. It also involves the harmonization of these issues with the community needs and aspirations. Factors considered in the prioritization include severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it.

Development issues in the municipality were prioritized by the MPCU through objective processes and supported by evidence of records.

Among the tools used is the Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threat (SWOT) analysis

The Prioritization Matrix Data Analysis was employed to rank key development issues in the Kwahu South Municipality using a set of clearly defined criteria:

- Basic human needs and rights
- Multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- Impact on the beneficiary population
- Natural resource utilization and environmental concerns
- Resilience and disaster risk reduction
- Impact on climate change

Each criterion was assigned a weight based on its relative importance in addressing the development challenges of the municipality. An importance rating scale ranging from 1 to 9 was applied, where 0 indicated no connection, 1-3 represent the least important and 8-9, the most important.

To assess the relationship between each development issue and the criteria, association scores were assigned using the following range of numbering; 0 – Indicates no connection, 1 –3 Represents a minimal or weak link, 4 –7 Reflects a moderate relationship, 8 – 9 Signifies a strong and significant association.

For each development issue, the weighted score was calculated by multiplying the importance rating of each criterion by its corresponding association score across the row. These products were then summed to determine the overall priority level. The development issue with the highest weighted score was deemed the most critical and therefore ranked as the top priority.

	Importance Rating	9	5	6	7	5	6	7	Weighed Score	Rank
	Criteria	Basic Human rights	Multiplier Effect on Eco Effic.	Impact on beneficiary	Environment	Resilience and Disaster risk	Climate	Vulnerability		
1	Inactive sub-district structures	8	3	9	9	9	3	9	330	13
2	Low involvement of traditional authorities and CSO's in development and governance processes	9	9	9	9	9	3	9	369	8
3	Low participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	9	3	3	9	9	0	9	285	19
4	Inadequate internally revenue generation	9	9	9	9	9	6	9	387	5
5	Difficulty in accessing financial assistance by local entrepreneurs	3	9	9	3	3	3	9	243	22
	Delay in the release of funds by the central government and development partners	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	405	1
6	Lack of storage facilities for farm produce	3	9	9	9	3	3	3	243	22
7	Unattractiveness of Agriculture to the youth	3	9	9	3	3	9	9	279	18
8	Undeveloped tourism potentials	3	9	9	9	9	3	8	308	13
9	Low adoption rate of improve farming technology resulting in low yield	7	9	9	3	3	6	3	255	18

10	Inadequate capacities building training to maximize talents and skills to propel growth and development	9	9	9	3	3	3	9	297	15
11	Low participation of females in local governance	3	9	3	9	3	3	9	249	17
12	Under exploitation of local resources for sustainable development at the local level	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	400	4
13	Poor nature and inadequate road infrastructure	9	9	9	9	9	3	9	369	6
14	Inadequate street lightening system	9	9	9	9	9	3	9	369	6
15	Inefficient planning scheme implementation	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	405	1
16	Low enforcement of building regulation at the local level	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	378	3
17	Lack of maintenance culture for public infrastructure	3	9	9	9	3	0	9	267	11
18	Inadequate health equipment for service delivery	9	9	9	9	0	0	9	306	8
19	Inadequate and deplorable state of existing health facilities	9	9	9	9	3	3	9	339	5
20	Inadequate and deplorable state of existing school infrastructure	9	9	9	9	3	9	9	375	3
21	Reduced performance at the BECE level	6	9	9	8	1	1	3	241	8
22	Inactive monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	6	9	9	7	3	8	8	254	9
23	Inadequate public and households refuse containers and dustbins	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	405	1

24	Inadequate households and institutional toilet facilities	9	6	9	9	9	3	9	354	2
25	Poor management and maintenance of public toilet	3	9	9	9	7	6	9	323	2
26	High incidence of infant and adult Malnutrition	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	405	1
27	Increase in unemployment rate among the youth	9	9	9	9	3	1	5	299	2
28	Low participation of females in local governance	6	3	9	3	3	1	1	172	3
	Inefficient enforcement of mining and lumbering laws	6	3	6	6	3	1	1	173	3
29	Inadequate support to persons with disability (PWD's)	9	6	9	2	0	9	9	296	2
30	Weak mutual relationship in infrastructure and community projects	9	6	9	2	1	8	9	296	2
31	Inadequate disability friendly infrastructure	9	6	9	3	9	3	9	312	4

Table 2.14 Prioritization Matrix Table

List of prioritized development issues

- Inefficient planning scheme implementation
- Delay in the release of funds
- Weak mutual relationship in infrastructure and community projects
- Inadequate public and household refuse containers and dustbins
- High incidence of infant and adult malnutrition
- Inadequate household and institutional toilet facilities
- Poor management and maintenance of public toilets
- Increase in unemployment rate among the youth
- Inadequate support to persons with disability (PWDs)
- Low enforcement of building regulations at the local level
- Inadequate and deplorable state of existing school infrastructure
- Under-exploitation of local resources for sustainable development
- Inadequate disability-friendly infrastructure
- Inactive monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes
- Inadequate internally generated revenue
- Inadequate and deplorable state of existing health facilities
- Poor nature and inadequate road infrastructure
- Inadequate street lighting system
- Inefficient enforcement of mining and lumbering laws
- Low involvement of traditional authorities and CSOs in development and governance
- Inadequate health equipment for service delivery
- Reduced performance at the BECE level

CHAPTER FOUR

MUNICIPALITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This Chapter outlines the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies, it also assess compatibility and capture a spatial development plan with goals and objectives.

4.1 Development Goal

- Accelerate Economic growth through Job Creation
- Build an equitable and socially inclusive society
- Ensure an improved Spatial and sustainable Environmental Development
- Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance
- Build a conducive local economy to accommodate /attract foreign investors

Table 4.0 Compatibility matrix for goals

Goals	Accelerate Economic growth through Job Creation	Build an equitable and socially inclusive society	Ensure an improved Spatial and sustainable Environmental Development	Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance	Build a conducive local economy to accommodate /attract foreign investors
Accelerate Economic growth through Job Creation		High	high	high	high
Build an equitable and socially inclusive society	high		high	high	high
Ensure an improved Spatial and sustainable	high	high		high	high

Environmental Development					
Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance	high	High	high		high
Build a conducive local economy to accommodate /attract foreign investors	high	High	high	high	

4.2 The matrix analysis implication

A development goal was assigned to each thematic area to address the prioritized issues under that dimension. To ensure the goals were consistent and did not conflict with one another, a compatibility matrix was applied to assess their alignment. The results, presented in the table, indicates a high level of compatibility, confirming that the goals are coherent and mutually reinforcing across the different development dimensions for its implementation.

4.3 Objectives and Strategies

Based on the sustainable prioritized adopted development issues, the MPCU adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs. The adopted policy objectives and strategies were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test to determine their sustainability. The adopted objectives and strategies are presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Developed Objectives and Strategies

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Social development					
Inadequate support to persons with disability (PWDs)	Build an equitable and socially inclusive society	Take total coverage, register and support 90% of all PWDs economically by December ,2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Implement the CLASS scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant for sustainable income earning opportunities (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Inadequate health equipment for service delivery		Provide basic health equipment to all health facilities in the municipality by end of December 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	Improve medical supply chain management system	Health Improvement Programme
Inadequate public and household refuse containers and dustbins		To ensure 85% of the municipality have access to dustbins and refuse containers by June 2028	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Expand access to waste bins Encourage household waste segregation	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate and deplorable state of existing school infrastructure		Eliminate schools under tree by 2029 by building at least a basic school infrastructure across the municipality	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	Education Improvement Programme
Increase in unemployment rate among the youth		Increase employment rate by 60% by December 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	Create decent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labour intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs (SDG 5.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.3,	Youth and Sports Development Programme
Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development					

Low involvement of traditional authorities and CSOs in development and governance	Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance		Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Motivate stakeholders in governance at the local level	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
Inactive sub-district structures		Ensure the 6 zonal councils are fully operation by the end of December 2028	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Equip the sub-structures to operate at their maximum capacity at the zonal council level	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
Inadequate capacities building training to maximize talents and skills to propel growth and development		Organize capacity building workshop at least every quarter for all staff to improve the intellectual knowledge and to promote development	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Deliver modular training for staff and community actors	Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme
Inactive monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes		To improve development outcomes by strengthening coordination,tracking progress,evaluating impact and promoting learning across municipality	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Host quarterly coordination meetings with NGOs, private sector, and community leaders.	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme
Dimension: Economic Development					
Inadequate internally generated revenue	Accelerate Economic growth through Job Creation	Increase internal revenue generation by 50% by the end of 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Register all revenue source on a unified digital platform to reduce revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources	Financial Management Programme
Difficulty in accessing financial assistance by local entrepreneurs		Reduce interest rate on business loans by 5% for all local entrepreneurs by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Make available flexible funds to cover start-up businesses and MSMEs especially for local entrepreneurs	Local Economic Development Programme
Low adoption rate of improve farming technology and Lack of storage facilities for farm produce		Train 80% of farmers on modern agriculture and the application of new technology by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Promote the application of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in the agricultural value chain such as meteorological, hydrological and geospatial information	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme
Environment And Human Settlement Development					

Inefficient enforcement of mining and lumbering laws	Ensure an improved Spatial and sustainable Environmental Development	Ensure reforestation of 25 hectares of degraded forest through green Ghana initiative by 2027	Safeguard forest and protected areas/Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Implement reforestation and afforestation campaigns Protect wetlands and riverbanks through buffer zones Enforce bans on illegal logging and sand mining	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Poor nature and inadequate road infrastructure		To Construct and maintain 25% of all roads linking the 7 major communities in the municipality by July,2028	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Inefficient planning scheme implementation		To Prepare planning scheme for 60% of the communities in the municipality by December 2029	Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen the technical expertise of the Physical Planning Units to enhance the effectiveness of spatial development and land use management.	Spatial Development Programme
International Relation					
Limited international collaboration and exchange of best practices for development.	Build a conducive local economy to accommodate /attract foreign investors	To strengthen partnerships to promote cross-cultural exchange, economic cooperation and shared learning for development."	Leverage the Ghanaian Diaspora for Economic, Political and Cultural development	Develop a structured sister cities programme to foster mutual learning, attract investment and enhance cultural diplomacy.	Sister cities relationship programme

Source: KSMA MPCU 2024

4.4 Development Options

The identified development challenges and opportunities highlight the need for a clear and focused direction to drive the Municipality's spatial and economic transformation over the next four years. The development scenarios considered focused primarily on infrastructure development and

Development Options

The identified development challenges and opportunities highlight the need for a clear and focused direction to drive the Municipality's spatial and economic transformation over the next four years. The development scenarios considered focused primarily on infrastructure development and local economic development, which are critical to achieving sustainable growth. Among the options reviewed, an urban-concentrated development scenario was adopted as the most viable path.

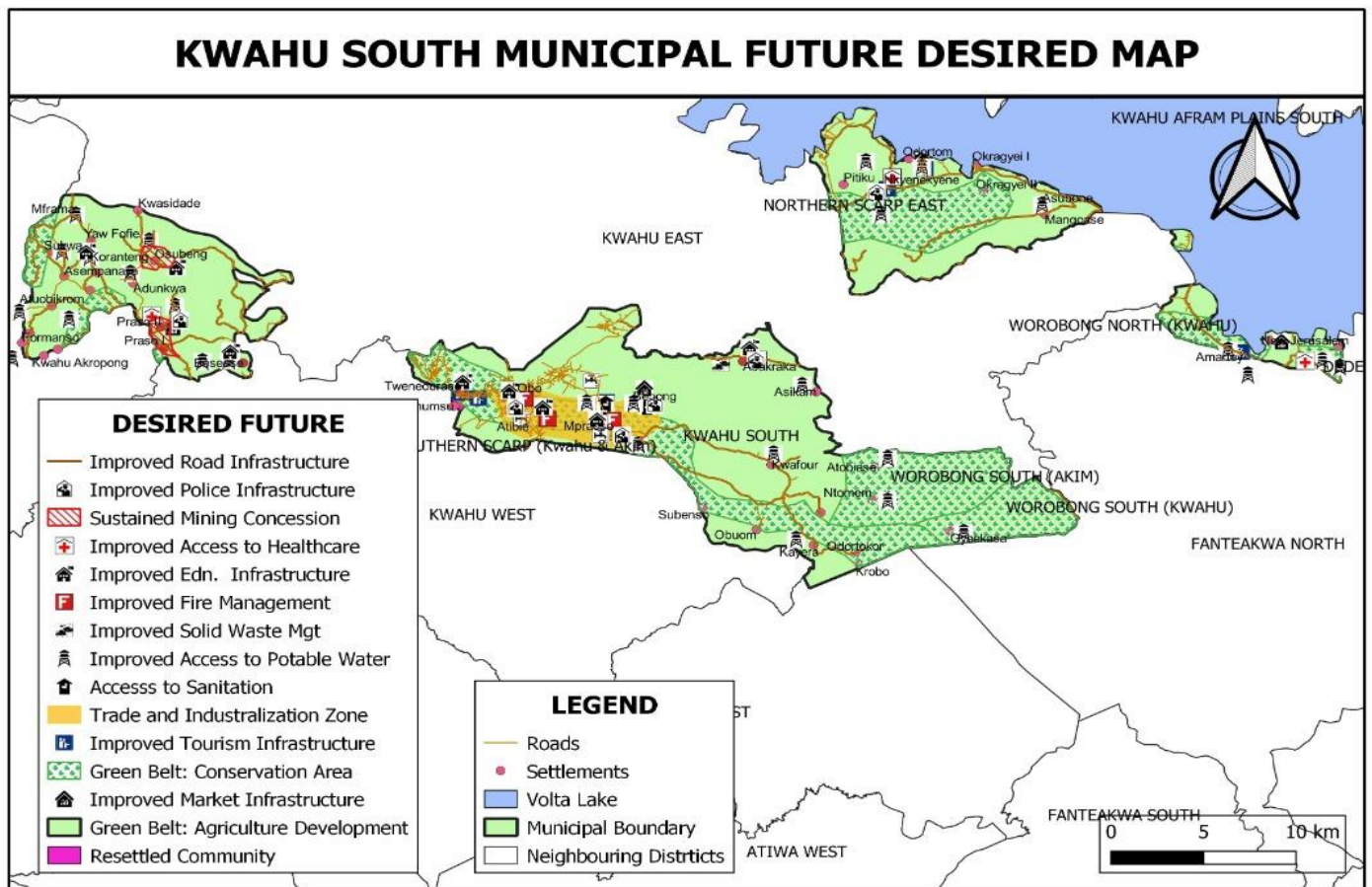
The emphasis on infrastructure development is driven by the increasing need to expand and improve existing social amenities. As population growth and service demands continue to rise, the existing infrastructure will come under significant pressure. This makes the development of new facilities essential. However, the main obstacle to this goal is the limited space for expansion.

On the other hand, promoting local economic development seeks to encourage diverse economic activities, address existing imbalances, reduce unemployment, and alleviate poverty by expanding economic opportunities for residents. The major constraint in implementing this priority is the inadequacy of funding to support programs and intervention.

2.44 Municipality Desired Future

Based on the programmes and projects outlined in the Programme of Action for the Medium Term, figure 4.1 shows the desired future of the Municipality. In terms of economic development, improved agricultural activities would be concentrated in the rural areas while trade commerce and industrialization are expected to be concentrated in the urban areas through the redevelopment of the major markets in in Mpraeso, Ntomem and Nketepa. Access to health and educational infrastructure would be improved. The Municipality also desires to improve access to water and sanitation facilities in its bid eliminate open air defecation.

Figure 2.16: Kwahu South Municipality Desired Future Map



Source: KSMA, MPCU, 2024

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with Assumptions and methodologies used for costing the development projects and programmes for the medium term. It also presents a matrix showing development programmes and analysis of financial resources for plan implementation.

In line with the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and the accompanying Regulation 31 of L.I. 2378, the various development programmes cover;

- Medium-term costs of new and ongoing programmes
- Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing.

5.1 Method Used

In the processing of estimating the cost of projects and activities in the Plan, one or a combination of the following method were used:

- a) Expert judgement by departments and units with valuable insight about the activity/project environment and guided by historical information to prior similar projects. Mostly ongoing projects were costed using this method.
- b) Analogous Estimating where estimation were based on measures of scale such as size, weight, and complexity from a previous, similar project as the basis for estimating the same parameter or measurement the planned activity. The assumption used under this method is that the project is similar in facts and not just in appearance.
- c) Bottom-up Estimating: in this method, cost of required resources were estimated at the activity level and then aggregated to develop the estimates.

5.2 Estimation Assumptions

Several factors were considered in estimating the cost of the Medium Term Plan. Among such factors are the current market prices, inflation rates, and social and environmental factors. In pursuant of the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I 2378) estimating the cost of programmes and capital projects were based on assumptions of economic, social, demographic

and other indicators consistent with the Medium Term Policy Framework. Costing estimating was based on the following assumptions:

- That all prices of all items rise at the same rate

- Inflation will not change during the medium term period
- Cost of packaging project or programme for tender are included;
- That sunk cost, i.e. The cost that will exist with or without the project will be excluded;
- That estimating excludes social cost such as air or water pollution, climate change etc;
- That quantities and prices will not change during the implementation phase of the project;
- Cost of capital projects does not include operational and maintenance cost;
- That the project/activity will bring a better social benefit than the expenditure incurred; and
- That the expected beneficiaries of the project and participants of programmes will not change.

5.3 Composite Development Programmes

The Composite Development Programmes (CDP) for the medium term are organized by sector. Aligned with the National Medium Term Policy Framework (2026–2029), the CDP forms an integral part of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and outlines a prioritized set of activities aimed at achieving the stated goals and objectives. It includes details such as project locations, performance indicators, timelines, estimated budgets, and designated implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating), along with their respective roles. This structured information is essential for effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan’s implementation.

Table 5.0 : Composite Programmes of action (PoA)

Development programme	Time frame (year)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development												
Financial Management Programme					-	520,000	68,000	-			FINANCE	Budget,Central Adm
Local Economic Development Programme					104,000	1,360,000	416,000	-			Cen. Adm.	BAC,Stakeholders
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme					100,000	994,000	68,000	-			MOFA.	Cen. Admin
Social Development												
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme					127,568	960,000	228,000	-			SWCD	GPS,DOVVSU, Central Adm

Development programme	Time frame (year)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Health Improvement Programme				→	100,000	14,220,000	20,000	-			GHS	Cen. Adm., EHU, PPD, Works
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme				→	20,000	6,218,000	40,000	-			GWCL	EHU,Central Admin
Education Improvement Programme				→	60,000	11,176,000	60,000	-			GES	Central Adm
Youth and Sports Development Programme				→	-	680,000	-	-			BAC	GES,Cental Adm.
Environment and Human Settlements Development												
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme				→	124,000	392,000	52,000	-			Forestry	EPA,NADMO,C entral Adm
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme				→	1,200,000	3,240,000	-	-			Urban road	Mwd,central Adm

Development programme	Time frame (year)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Spatial Development Programme					-	1,320,000	60,000	-			PPD.	Central Adm
Governance and Institutional Development												
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme					60,000	7,880,000	928,000	-			Central Adm	Cen. Admin.
Sub-Structure Improvement Programme					-	400,000	-	-			Central Adm	stakeholders , Zonal Councils Members
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme					-	380,000	-	-			HR	Cen. Admin.
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme					-	600,000	-	-			Cen Adm.	All Dept.
International Relations												

Development programme	Time frame (year)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Sister Cities Relations Programme					360,000	-	-	-			Central Adm	NGOs, DPs.

5.4 Indicative Financial Plan

The indicative financial plan deals with fund mobilization and utilization. Its components are:

The Municipality projected revenue for 2026-2029, the expenditure framework, the cost of Implementing the Medium-Term Development Plan and financial resource gaps.

5.4.1 Sources of Funds

There are several fund sources that could finance the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan. In addition to the traditional funding sources whose disbursement are directly controlled by the Assembly, there are other fundings from Non-Governmental Organizations, multinational and bilateral institution and the central government through Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The following are some of the funding sources for the Municipality:

- Funds directly under Assembly's control
- Internally Generated Funds
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- District Assembly Common Fund –Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- Central Government
- Direct payment for projects (e.g. Get Fund Projects)
- Transfer to the District for the execution of projects/activities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the sector ministries and agencies
- Ghana AIDS Commission
- Minerals Commission Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies
- Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)
- Danish International Development Agencies (DANIDA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- *Non- Governmental Organization*
- The Hunger Project (THP)
- Faith Based Organization (FBOs)

5.4.2 Mobilization and Expending of Funds

Receipts from the Assembly's internally generated revenue and DACF and DDF will be in its own accounts and can therefore be spent directly.

Other projects such as those under the GET Fund and the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication programme will be paid directly by the central agencies.

The Assembly will also mobilize funds from beneficiaries in respect of projects such as market developments and high industrial areas.

A few projects such as rehabilitation of highways that are likely or will take place in the Government Central Tender Committee and the Assembly's role will be the facilitation of the construction works in affected communities.

During the planning period, the private sector is expected to take the lead in financing development initiatives, particularly in the tourism and hospitality sectors, as well as in agriculture and industrial development.

However, the Assembly will continue to play a facilitative role, particularly in improving access to credit for businesses within the productive sectors of the local economy.

To ensure a more efficient and effective mobilization of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the Assembly will adopt the following key measures:

- Establish and maintain a comprehensive database of all revenue sources and ratepayers
- Regularly update the revenue database to reflect current information
- Implement continuous education and sensitization programmes to promote voluntary compliance among taxpayers
- Strengthen human resource capacity through targeted training and development initiatives
- Develop and implement a revenue mobilization policy tailored to the Assembly's needs

These strategies are aimed at improving revenue collection, enhancing financial sustainability, and supporting the overall implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan.

With reference to the projections ,the expected revenue for the plan period amount to **GHC 39,039,357.10**

5.4.3 Programme Financing

Table 4.3: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding							Total(B)	Gap(C) (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	RFG-DACF	ABFA	DPs	Others (specify)		
Financial Management Programme	392,000	10,000	550,116.1	260,000	-	-	20,000	-	840,116.1	448,116.1
Local Economic Development Programme	11,202,000	52,000	760,327	680,000	-	-	110,000	-	1,602,327	-9,599,673
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	1,185,900	50,000	204,580	497,000	-	-	100,000	-	851,580	-334,320
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	1,333,568	63,784.00	434,750	480,000	-	-	15,000	-	993,534.00	-340,034

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding							Total(B)	Gap(C) (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	RFG-DACF	ABFA	DPs	Others (specify)		
Health Improvement Programme	5,989,000	50,000	60,000	7,110,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	9,220,000	3,231,000
Water, Environmental Health, and Sanitation Programme	10,191,000	10,000	520,000	3,109,000	-	-	300,000	-	3,939,000	-6,252,000
Education Improvement Programme	8,617,000	30,000	730,550	5,588,000	-	-	2,500,000	-	8,848,550	231,550
Youth and Sports Development Programme	425,000	-	500,000	549,250	-	-	-	-	1,049,250	624,250
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	588,000	62,000	320,000	196,000	-	-	250,000	-	828,000	240,000

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding							Total(B)	Gap(C) (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	RFG-DACF	ABFA	DPs	Others (specify)		
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	12,712,000	600,000	580,000	1,620,000	-	-	-	-	2,800,000	-9,912,000
Spatial Development Programme	1,273,000	-	430,000	660,000	-	-	200,000	-	1,290,000	17,000
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	8,150,000	30,000	1,264,000	3,940,000	-	-	80,000	-	5,314,000	-2,836,000
Sub-Structure Improvement Programme	340,000	-	150,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	350,000	10,000
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	420,000	-	80,000	190,000	90,000	-	-	-	360,000	-60,000

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding							Total(B)	Gap(C) (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	RFG-DACF	ABFA	DPs	Others (specify)		
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	251,000	-	75,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	375,000	-124,000
Sister Cities Relations Programme	302,000	180,000	98,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	378,000	76,000
TOTAL	63,371,468	1,137,784	6,757,323.10	25,379,250	-	-	5,675,000	-	39,039,357.10	-24,580,110.90

Source: KSMA, MPCU, 2024

In order to finance the gap realized to implement the MTDP, an Integrated Strategies has been outlined to Secure Additional Financial Funding, these includes;

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

PPPs offer long-term financing and operational expertise for infrastructure and service delivery. This is a profit-making venture where a private investor is allowed to Use Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) method, the investor embark on Design-Build-Finance-Operate (DBFO) or Build-Lease-Transfer (BLT) models to attract private capital. In this model, a contract agreement is signed between the investor and the management of the Assembly to build and use or operate the project for an agreed number of years as per the agreement and hand over the project to the Assembly entirely when the years elapse.

Philanthropic Funding

With this financing strategy, a project proposal is written to a non-profit making entity on the basic necessities and its impact on the inhabitant.

Philanthropic can unlock flexible, risk-tolerant capital for innovation and equity-focused initiatives. It Position municipal projects to align with foundation priorities such as poverty reduction, climate justice, education and water. The philanthropic Secure fundings for embedded staff or consultants to drive systems change within municipalilty, it Shift from isolated projects to programmatic portfolios with measurable community outcomes.

Global Climate Financing

This strategy tap into international climate funds and instruments to support mitigation and adaptation of climate related problems, the Funding Sources includes; Grants and Transfers, this system accesses conditional or performance-based fiscal transfers from national governments and multilateral agencies. Its activities encompasses Carbon Markets: Monetize emission reductions via domestic/international carbon credit sales, Issue municipal green bonds or secure concessional loans for climate-resilient infrastructure and engage technical assistance for early-stage project development and bankability. It operates in Bundle small-scale projects to attract larger investors and reduce transaction costs.

Recommendations for Implementation

Strategy Area	Key Actions	Enabling Conditions
PPPs	Develop bankable project pipelines; establish PPP units	Legal frameworks, transparent procurement, risk-sharing models
Philanthropy	Map foundation interests; co-create proposals	Trust-building, shared governance, embedded roles
Climate Finance	Prepare climate action plans	Disclosure systems, technical capacity, national integration

5.5 Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

Human activities such as construction, mining activities, logging, quarrying, and poor farming practices have over the years impacted negatively on the natural resource endowment of the Municipality. These activities have led to serious environmental degradation especially on the vegetation cover. It is however sad to note that, the Medium-Term Development Plans prepared for the past years had little or no programme or projects to address the above environmental concerns for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the Municipality.

To response to the above issues in the Planning Process, the Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA has been recognised as a major tool for the development and analysis of Programmes, Projects and Policies to ensure that the concept of sustainability is adequately mainstreamed to address the need for balancing socioeconomic development with the requirement for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

5.5.1 Purpose of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Kwahu South Municipality within the framework of SEA and support from EPA undertake SEA to achieve the following objectives:

- Mainstream environmental issues into the DMTDP

- Formulate appropriate interventions to mitigate impacts associated with the implementation of the PPPs.
- Train Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) in the application of SEA.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

Development programmes and projects are typically scheduled on an annual basis within the broader planning period to facilitate clear identification and effective implementation. These initiatives are outlined in the Annual Action Plan (AAP), which details the specific activities to be undertaken each year, identifying the responsible agencies, implementation timelines, and estimated costs. The AAP is derived from the overall Programme of Action, with priority given to projects identified as urgent and essential for achieving the Municipality's development goals. In addition, ongoing projects carried over from the previous planning cycle are included, with funding already allocated for their continuation.

The total estimated cost for the four-year planned period amounts to **GH¢63,371,468.00**, with the annual cost projections as follows: **GH¢21,359,392.00** for 2026, **GH¢15,084,192.00** for 2027, **GH¢13,823,192.00** for 2028, and **GH¢13,104,692.00** for 2029.

The selected projects address diverse aspects of development across the Municipality and align with strategic goals and development dimensions outlined in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). The AAP encompasses a wide range of interventions, including revenue mobilization, improvement of market infrastructure, road rehabilitation, expansion of electricity access, water and sanitation projects, and agricultural development initiatives. It also incorporates public-private partnership (PPP) ventures focusing on job creation, industrial growth within the service sector, and ICT expansion.

Other key areas of focus include improvements in health and education, community empowerment through poverty reduction and income equality programmes, capacity building through training and the provision of logistics, as well as initiatives to enhance transparency and accountability in local governance. Table 6.0 outlines the planned activities for the first year, along with their associated costs and implementing agencies.

Furthermore, the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly has incorporated ongoing projects from the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022-2025), which are at various stages of implementation and funded through both internal and external sources.

The selection of projects and programmes for inclusion in the Annual Action Plan was based on the following criteria:

Projects deemed critical and requiring immediate attention

- Ongoing projects carried over from the previous plan
- Previously unimplemented projects, selectively included
- Projects expected to yield results within a short timeframe
- Low-cost initiatives that fit within the first-year budget of the Assembly
- High-priority, poverty-reducing projects identified by the Assembly
- Projects funded by donors, NGOs, or community-based organizations that must be implemented in the first year
- Recurring or mandated projects funded by the central government requiring early implementation.

Table 6.0: 2026 Annual Action Plan

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST GHC				PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1	2	3	4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
OBJECTIVE: Enhance sub-national fiscal by 30% within three years through improved revenue-sharing, capacity-building and transparent financial systems.													
PROGRAMME: GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAMME													
Procure stationery & office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		200,000	30,000				P. U	Central Adm.
Organize quarterly mandatory meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		80,000	10,000				Cen. Admin.	PM MPCU Assembly
Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		200,000					T.O	Central Adm.
Maintenance of peace and Security	Municipality-Wide						100,000	70,000				GPS	Central Adm.
Support the communities-initiated projects	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		220,000	5,000				Cen. Admin.	MWD, P. U
Establishment police post	Nketepa, Amartey, Pitiku	x	x	x	x		150,000	20,000				GPS	Central Admin
Gazetting of Fee Fixing Resolution	Municipality-Wide	x					50,000	10,000				Cen. Admin.	Budget Unit

Organize quarterly MPCU and Budget Committee meetings and Mid-Year Review Meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		80,000					Planning Unit	MPCU
Sensitization and education for Chiefs on stool lands and developmental projects	Mpraeso	x					30,000					Central Admin	KTC
Preparation of 2026 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Mpraeso			x			60,000					Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Zonal Councils level		x		x		80,000	10,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		90,000					Planning Unit	MPCU Cen Adm.
Support to sub-structures	Zonal Councils level	x	x	x	x		100,000					Cen Adm.	MPCU Cen Adm.
Organize annual stakeholders' meetings	Mpraeso		x		x		55,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen Adm.
Hold meeting between Elected Assembly members and Hon. MCE	Municipality-Wide		x				80,000	30,000				Cen Adm.	ISD
Capacity building training for Assembly Members and staff	Mpraeso		x		x		80,000	20,000				HR	Central Admin.
Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	Zonal Councils level	x		x		15,000	5,000	5,000				Fin. Dpt.	NCCE
Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		20,000	2,000				IAU	Fin. Dpt.
Prepare monthly financial report	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		10,000	5,000				Fin. Dpt.	Cen Adm.
Procure Value Books	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					P.U	Fin. Dpt.

Statistical data collection and management	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		80,000					MUN. STATS.	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure access by 40% and implement a spatial framework to guide sustainable and balanced settlement development by 2026.													
PROGRAMME: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT													
Renovation of Meat Shop	Mpraeso		x				200,000	80,000				EHU	MWD
Spot improvement of 4km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		1,000,000					MWD	Feeder roads, Central Admin.
Procure and install 50kva transformer for the industrial site	Bepong			x			370,000					MWD	ECG, Central Admin.
Routing maintenance (reshape) of 25km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x			x		650,000					MWD	DFR
Construction of 1No. Culverts at Mpraeso	Mpraeso,	x	x	x	x		750,000					MWD	URD
Supervision, Site inspection of projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		12,000	8,000				MWD	PPD
Pothole patching	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		80,000					MWD	Urban roads,Cent. Adm
Construction of 1 no 6 units classroom block at Mpraeso R/C model school	Mpraeso				x		300,000					GES	MWD, Central Adm
Extension of street light on the Nkawkaw-Atibie road	Atibie			x			500,000					ECG	MWD, Urban roads
Renovation of 1no. 6units classroom block	Kofiwusu	x	x	x	x		400,000					MWD	Central Admin
Construction of 1No. foot bridges	Bepong	x	x	x	x		300,000					MWD	Central Admin
Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		65,000	5,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of the Municipal NHIS office	Mpraeso				x		150,000					MWD	Central Admin.

Repair and Maintenance of Office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		150,000	15,000			MWD	Central Admin.
Construction and mechanization of 10 No. boreholes	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		600,000	10,000			MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of two Assembly bungalows	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		200,000	20,000			MWD	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation of 10 No. boreholes	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		150,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of MCE bungalow	Mpraeso	x					100,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of Municipal Education Office phase 2	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		200,000				GES	MWD
Continue the establishment of industrial site, phase 2	Bepong	x	x	x	x		300,000	100,000			NBSSI / BAC	Central Admin.
Construction of KG classroom block	Asikam			x			500,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of the Municipal Health Director's Bangalow	Atibie				x		100,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1 no 6 seater WC at st Paul SHS	Asakraka		x				400,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Desilting of drains and culverts along major communities	Municipality wide	x	x	x	x		100,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Hold monthly meeting of the Spatial Planning Committee	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		80,000				PPD	Developers, Central Admin.
Monitoring and supervision of Developments projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		150,000				Central Adm	MWD
Continue the street naming exercise and the National Digitalization of Properties Addressing	Mpraeso, Atibie, Bepong, Obo Asakraka,	x	x	x	x		150,000	5,000			PPD	All stakeholders

	Obomeng & Twenedurase												
Rehabilitation of town roads	Atobie	x	x	x	x		200,000					Urban roads	MWD, Central Admin.
Preparation of Planning Schemes	Bepong, Obo	x	x	x	x		45,000	5,000				PPD	Chiefs Cen Adm.
Preparation of site plans for all Assembly properties	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		35,000	5,000				PPD	MWD.
OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive enrolment and school quality by 2026, focusing on marginalized groups and Ghana education standards.													
PROGRAMME: EDUCATION													
Organize quarterly MEOC meetings and Annual Education Review	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000	5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Provide support for needy but brilliant students	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		60,000					GES	Central Admin., MP
Monitoring and supervision of Schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Organization of sport and culture	Municipality-wide		x		x		50,000					GES	Central Admin.
Annual National conference of Education Directors	Sunyani				x		14,000					GES	Central Admin.
Organize Independence Day celebration and My First Day at School	Mpraeso		x			10,000	30,000	5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation of 2No. classroom blocks	Asakraka, Bepong	x	x	x	x		250,000					GES	MWD
Organize a 5 day inter-District U-13 and U-15 basic school sport festival	Mpraeso		x		x		35,000					GES	Central Adm
Construction of 1 no. 3 units classroom block with teachers' quarters and auxiliary facilities	Adawso	x	x	x	x		350,000					GES	MWD

Renovation of headteachers quarters	Koranteng/Asempaneye		x					250,000					GES	MWD
Construction of 1No. 3bedroom headmaster's bungalow at Bepong SHS	Bepong	x	x	x	x			700,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Refresher training workshop on the new curriculum for 800 teachers	Municipality wide	x						48,000					GES	Central Admin.
Conduction of mock exam for JHS 3 Candidates	Municipality wide		x					42,000					GES	Central Admin.
Organization of a 5-day STMIE training camp at the District and Regional level for 50 JHS pupils	Koforidua/Accra	x	x	x	x			20,000					GES	Central Admin.
Support for the procurement of 20 laptops for GES directorate	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x			20,000					MP, GES	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Reduce health access disparities by 20% in underserved communities by 2026 through targeted service expansion and inclusive health policies.														
PROGRAMME: HEALTH														
Renovation of CHPS compound	Ntomem	x	x	x	x			170,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of CHPS compound with nurses Quarters	Atibie					x		150,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of CHPS compound with nurses Quarters	Atuobikrom	x	x	x	x			500,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of CHPS compound with 1no.3-unit nurses' quarter	Nketepa	x	x	x	x			1,000,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Support towards Health Delivery (MP)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x			85,000					GHS	MP

Registration and renewal of LEAP, PWDs and indigent under the NHIS scheme	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		80,000					NHIS	Central Admin.
Construction of CHPS compound with 1no.3-unit nurses' quarters	Pitiku	x	x	x	x		1,000,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Health education on related health issues	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	15,000	50,000	5,000				GHS	NCCE, EHU
General population HIV testing during Kwahu festival	Municipality-wide		x				20,000					GHS	Central Admin.
General support on national immunization day	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Procurement of basic health equipment	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		100,000					GHS	Central Admin.
General disease surveillance on NCD (Hypertension, Diabetes)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Celebration of Child Health Promotion Week	Sub-districts		x			10,000						GHS	Central Admin.
Renovation and refurbishment health centre	Nkyenkyene	x	x	x	x		220,000					GHS	MWD
Organize a public forum to educate parents on girl-friendly guidance and counselling systems	Municipality-wide		x		x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
Sensitize communities and/or parents on the need to send their pregnant girls to school after delivery	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs

Conduct at least one supportive visit to all facilities rendering HIV testing and counselling services and Organize People Living with HIV AIDS meetings	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Set up pregnancy schools at all ANC sites and support facilities with Nutrition counselling	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		7,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Conduct supervisory visit to all health facilities	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		8,000					GHS	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Improve household sanitation access by 50% and reduce open defecation by 60% by 2026 through infrastructure development and education.													
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH													
Organize National Sanitation Day and Clean-up exercise	Municipality-wide		x				20,000					EHU	Zoomlion, Cen. Admin.
Training of area mechanics, WATSAN committee and pump care takers	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		60,000					MWD	EHU, Cent. Admin.
Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps, levelling and pushing of final disposal dump sites and fumigation	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000	15,000	5,000				EHU	Zoom lion
Facilitate for the purchase 10 refuse containers	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000					EHU	Zoomlion, Central Admin.
Medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipality-wide	x					20,000					EHU	GHS, Cen. Admin.
Enforcement of sanitation laws	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					EHU	Zonal Councils
Procurement of sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Mpraeso	x		x			45,000	5,000				EHU	P. U

Facilitate for the purchase of septic emptier	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		20,000					EHU	Zoomlion, Central Admin.
Construction of 3 Nr. refuse bay	Mpraeso, Atibie, Bepong	x	x	x	x		250,000					MWD	EHU
Organize Health Education and awareness creation on the construction of house hold latrines	Municipality-wide	x		x			5,000	1,000				EHU	ISD
Construction of 1 No. 6-seater institutional KVIP St. Pauls	Asakraka	x	x	x	x		300,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1no 6-seater institutional WC with water facilities	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		600,000						
OBJECTIVE: Enhance livelihoods of poor and vulnerable groups by 40% by 2026 through skills training, access to finance and inclusive social protection programmes in the Municipality													
PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Sensitization and Monitoring of income generation activities of PWDs provided with working tools and cash support	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	4,000		2,000				SWCD	Central Admin.
Registration and updating of data on vulnerable groups	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000		5,000				SWCD	Central Admin.
Provision of start-up capital, medical aid, scholarship and bursaries support for PWDs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		240,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and monitor the activities of NGOs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000		3,000				SWCD	Central Admin.
Monitoring and Supervision of day care centres	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000		3,000				SWCD	Central Admin.

Provide welfare services to vulnerable children and support for OVCs.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000		13,000				SWCD	Central Admin.
Organize Gender Based Violence (GBV) programs and sensitization	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	3,000		2,000				SWCD	Central Admin., DOVVSU
Register and settle all reported child and family welfare cases	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,500		5,000				SWCD	Central Admin.
Training women on income generation activities	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000		8,000				SWCD	BAC
Sensitization of communities on HIV/AIDS, drug Abuse, child labour, Teenage Pregnancy and other social protection related issues.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	4,000		6,000				SWCD	GHS and GES
Undertake home visit to impact home management skills, nutrition, etc	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	6,000		1,000				SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS for all PWDs, LEAP beneficiaries, OVCs, Aged and indigent.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x			5,000				SWCD	NHIS
Adult education	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000		4,000				SWCD	Central Admin. NCCE
Conduct community need assessment on LEAP activities and mobilize LEAP beneficiaries for payment	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,392						SWCD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Increase agricultural yields by 35% by 2026 through improved farming practices, input support, and extension services.													
PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													

Organize and coordinate 1 RELC planning session	Mpraeso		x			2,000	3,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Support to farmers on farm inputs (GLRSMP)	Municipality wide	x	x	x	x	80,000			World Bank			EPA	Mofa
10 AEAs are to conduct at least 2,800 home and farm visits	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Conduct 4 training schedules for vegetable farmers on safe handling and use of agro-chemicals in selected communities	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		10,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train 120 women and children on nutrition and income generating activities by December, 2026	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	15,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train and develop 15 FBOs on farm management and good record keeping practices	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	2,500					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Conduct 365 disease surveillance and meat inspection exercises	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		8,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train 200 women in alternative livelihood interventions by December, 2026	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		8,000	2,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train 20 groups and develop them into FBOs by December, 2026	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		15,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.

Collect and disseminate 48 monthly market information to stakeholders	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		10,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize 500 poultry and livestock farmers on scheduled diseases and vaccinations	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		10,000	10,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize 5,000 farmers on Feed Ghana Programme (FGP)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000	10,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize and train farmers on climate smart agriculture and adopt new technologies	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Celebration of Farmers days					x	15,000	150,000	5,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Reduce disaster losses by 30% by 2026 through community planning, early warning systems, and risk-informed development.													
PROGRAMME: CLIMATE CHANGE.													
Establish community-based climate resilience committees in all Zonal Councils	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000		5,000				NADMO	FS
Organize sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	Municipality-wide	x		x			2,000	3,000				NADMO	FS
Conduct public education and sensitization programmes on climate change and environmental protection.	Municipality-wide			x			10,000	5,000				NADMO	Forestry commission, Central Admin

Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	3,000					NADMO	FS
Organize public education on early warning signs for floods, epidemics, rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	5,000					NADMO	FS
Construction of 2 No. fire hydrants	Twenedurase,		x				80,000					FS	MWD
Facilitate training workshops on sustainable farming and water conservation techniques.	Municipality-wide			x			20,000					Forestry Commission	NADMO
Desilting of choked gutters	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000					NADMO	EHU, Zoom Lion
Monitor activities of small-scale miners and organize training on land reclamation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	3,000					NADMO	EPA, EHU
Re-afforestation of 5 hectares of degraded forest	Municipality-Wide		x	x		10,000		5,000				Forestry Commission	NADMO
Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000						Forestry Commission	PS
OBJECTIVE: Reduce road accidents by 40% by 2026 through intensive safety campaigns, enforcement measures and improved road infrastructure development.													
PROGRAMME: ROAD SAFETY													
Pot holes patching on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	100,000						Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm
Construction of speed rumps on Mpraseo-Atibie major roads	Atibie-Mpraseo	x		x		200,000						Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm

Promote regular vehicle inspection and driver training	Municipality-wide	x		x			5,000	2,000				Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm
Rehabilitation and maintenance of road signages	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm
Rehabilitation and maintenance of road signages	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm
Sensitization on the enforcement of traffic regulations	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					MTTD,Police	Central adm
OBJECTIVE: Boost private sector productivity and tourism revenue by 35% by 2026 through infrastructure upgrades and promotional initiatives.													
PROGRAMME: TRADE AND TOURISM													
Organize start your business orientation workshops for SMEs	Zonal Councils	x	x	x	x		10,000	40,000				NBSSI	Central Adm., Comm. Dev't
Training on Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy.	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng, Atibie and Mframa	x					6,000		4,000			NBSSI	Central Adm. GES
Strengthening and formation of 6 business Association	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng, Atibie and Mframa	x	x	x	x		10,000					NBSSI/BAC	Central Adm. GES
Identification and development of tourist attraction	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000		10,000			GTA	Central Adm.

Organization of grand Durbar and cultural heritage by Kwahu Traditional Council (KTC)	Mpraeso		x			85,000					KTC	Central Adm
Organization of paragliding festival	Atibie	x			x	2,000,000					GTA	Central Adm.
Annual inspection of hotels in the municipality	Municipality-wide	x				50,000					GTA	Central Adm.
Monitoring exercise for the payment of 1% tourism levy	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	75,000					GTA	Central Adm.
Registration and licensing of hotels	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000					GTA	Central Adm.

Table 6.1: 2027 Annual Action Plan

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST (GHC)				PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1	2	3	4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Ot her s	New	On- going	Lead	Collaborating
OBJECTIVE: Enhance sub-national fiscal by 30% within three years through improved revenue-sharing, capacity-building and transparent financial systems.													
PROGRAM: GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAMME													
Procure stationery & office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		100,000	5,000				P. U	Central Admin.
Organize quarterly mandatory meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		150,000	25,000				Cen. Admin.	PM, MPCU, Assembly
Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		100,000	10,000				T.O	Central Admin.
Maintenance of peace and Security	Municipality- Wide						110,000	10,000				GPS	Central Admin.
Support the community-initiated projects	Municipality- Wide	x	x	x	x		200,000	10,000				Cen. Admin.	MWD, P. U
Gazetting of Fee Fixing Resolution	Municipality- Wide	x					8,000	2,000				Cen. Admin.	Budget Unit
Organize quarterly MPCU and Budget Committee meetings and Mid-Year and Review Meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		65,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU

Preparation of 2027 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Mpraeso			x			45,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Zonal Councils level		x		x		55,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		70,000	50,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen Adm.
Support to sub-structures	Zonal Councils level	x	x	x	x		85,000	15,000				Cen. Admin.	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Organize annual stakeholders' meetings	Mpraeso		x		x		40,000	10,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Hold meeting between elected assembly members and Hon. MCE	Municipality-Wide		x				70,000	10,000				Cen. Admin.	ISD
Capacity building training for assembly members and staff	Mpraeso		x		x		80,000	15,000				HR	Central Admin.
Organize zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	Zonal Councils level	x		x			15,000	5,000				Fin. Dept.	NCCE
Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x	15,000		5,000				IAU	Fin. Dpt.
Prepare monthly financial report	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		10,000	5,000				Fin. Dpt.	Cen. Admin.
Procure Value Books	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		45,000	5,000				P. U	Fin. Dpt.
Statistical data collection and management	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					MUN. STATS.	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure access by 35% and implement a spatial framework to guide sustainable and balanced settlement development by 2027.													
PROGRAMME: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT													

Spot improvement of 3km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		1,000,000				MWD	Feeder roads, Central admin
Routing maintenance (reshape) of 20km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x			x		550,000				MWD	DFR
Construction of 1No. Culverts at Bepong	Bepong	x	x	x	x		750,000				MWD	URD
Supervision, Site inspection on projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x			20,000			MWD	PPD
Construction of 1No. foot bridge	Mpraeso						300,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000	10,000			MWD	Central Admin.
Repair and Maintenance of Office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		100,000	50,000			MWD	Central Admin.
Extension of electricity to newly developed areas	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		250,000	50,000			ECG	MWD, Central Admin.
Construction and rehabilitation of 10 No. borehole	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		350,000				MWD	CWSA
Construction of 1 no 12 units market stalls	Pitiku	x	x	x	x		450,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation of the Kwahu Traditional council staff bungalow	Mpraeso		x				250,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of two (2) Assembly bungalows	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		450,000	5,000			MWD	Central Admin.
Continue with the establishment of industrial site, phase 2	Bepong	x	x	x	x		300,000				NBSSI/ BAC	Central Admin.
Renovation of the Assembly mani office block	Mpreaso	x	x	x	x		500,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Hold quarterly meeting of the Spatial Planning Committee	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		70,000	10,000			PPD	Developers, Central Admin.
Pothole patching	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		90,000				MWD	Urban roads,Cent. Adm

Monitoring and supervision of Developments projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		30,000	5,000			PPD	MWD
Continue the street naming exercise and the National Digitalization of Properties Addressing	Twenedurase	x	x	x	x		135,000	5,000			PPD	All stakeholders
Preparation of Planning Schemes	Atibie,	x	x	x	x		75,000	5,000			PPD	Chiefs Cen Adm.
Construction of police post	Pitiku	x	x	x	x		350,000				GPS	MWD
Preparation of site plans for all Assembly properties	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		50,000				PPD	MWD.
OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive enrolment and school quality by 2027, focusing on marginalized groups and Ghana education standards.												
PROGRAMME: EDUCATION												
Organize quarterly MEOC meetings and Annual Education Review	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000	5,000			GES	Central Admin.
Provide support for needy but brilliant students	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		60,000				GES	Central Admin., MP
Organization of sport and culture	Municipality-wide		x		x		50,000				GES	Central Admin.
Organize a a5 day inter-District U-13 and U-15 basic school sport festival	Mpraeso		x		x		40,000				GES	Central Adm
Monitoring and supervision of Schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000			GES	Central Admin.
Construction of 1 no. 6 units classroom block, Teachers quarters with auxiliary facilities	Asakraka methodist	x	x	x	x		200,000				GES	MWD
Organize Independence Day celebration and My First Day at School	Mpraeso		x				45,000	5,000			GES	Central Admin.
Support for the procurement of 20 laptops for GES directorate	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		20,000				MP,GES	Central Adm

Renovation of teachers quarters	Sukwa		x					200,000				GES	MWD
Rehabilitation of 2No. classroom blocks	Mpraeso, Kyereban	x	x	x	x			250,000				GES	MWD
Construction of 1 no. 3 units classroom block, Teachers quarters with auxiliary facilities	Mframa	x	x	x	x			350,000				GES	MWD
Conduction of mock exam for JHS 3 Candidates	Municipality wide		x					42,000				GES	Central Admin.
Construction of KG Block	Pitiku	x	x	x	x			300,000				GES	MWD
Annual National conference of Education Directors	Accra					x		10,000	4,000			GES	Central Admin.
Organization of inter school Quiz competition for basic and SHS schools	Municipality wide	x	x	x	x			50,000	10,000			GES	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Reduce health access disparities by 30% in underserved communities by 2027 through targeted service expansion and inclusive health policies.													
PROGRAMME: HEALTH													
Renovation of CHPS compound	Asakraka	x	x	x	x			70,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit nurses' quarter	Mframa	x	x	x	x			350,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Support towards Health Delivery (MP)	Municipality- wide	x	x	x	x			85,000				GHS	MP
Health education on related health issues	Municipality- wide	x	x	x	x			70,000	2,000			GHS	NCCE, EHU
Celebration of Child Health Promotion Week	Sub-districts		x					10,000				GHS	Central Admin.
Support immunization programmes	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x			4,000	1,000			GHS	Central Admin.

Organize a public for a to educate parents on girl-friendly guidance and counselling systems	Municipality-wide		x		x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
Sensitize communities and /or parents on the need to send their pregnant girls to school after delivery	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
Conduct at least one supportive visit to all facilities rendering HIV testing and counselling services and Organize People Living with HIV/AIDS meetings	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GHS	Central Admin.
General population HIV testing during Kwahu easter festival	Municipality wide		x				15,000	5,000				GHS	Central Admin.
Procurement of basic health equipment	Municipality-wide	x					80,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Set up pregnancy schools at all ANC sites and support facilities with Nutrition counselling	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		7,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Conduct supervisory visit to all facilities	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		8,000					GHS	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Improve household sanitation access by 60% and reduce open defecation by 65% by 2027 through infrastructure development and education.													
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH													
Organize National Sanitation Day and Clean-up exercise	Municipality-wide		x				20,000					EHU	Zoom lion, Cen. Admin.
Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps, levelling and pushing of final disposal dump sites and fumigation	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		35,000	5,000				EHU	Zoom lion

Medical screening for food and drink vendor	Municipality-wide	x					20,000	2,000				EHU	GHS, Cen. Admin.
Control of stray Animals	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	2,000				EHU	Zonal Councils
Procuring sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Mpraeso	x		x			50,000					EHU	P. U
Construction of 1 Nr. refuse bay	Besease			x			100,000					EHU	Zoom lion, Cen. Admin.
Organize Health Education and awareness creation on the construction of house hold latrines	Municipality-wide	x		x			5,000					EHU	ISD
Construction of 1no 6 units institutional KVIP	Bepong SHS	x	x	x	x		1,200,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1no 6 units institutional WC	Obo Kristech			x			150,000					MWD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Enhance livelihoods of poor and vulnerable groups by 50% by 2027 through skills training, access to finance and inclusive social protection programmes in the Municipality													
PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Sensitization and Monitoring of income generation activities of PWDs provided with working tools and cash support	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		12,000					SWCD	Central Adm.
Registration and updating of data on vulnerable groups	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		9,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Provision of start-up capital, medical aid, scholarship and bursaries support for PWDs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		240,000					SWCD	Central Admin.

Identify and monitor the activities of NGOs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	3,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Monitoring and Supervision of day care centres	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	3,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Provide welfare services to vulnerable children and support for OVCs.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	13,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Organize Gender Based Violence (GBV) programs and sensitization	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	3,000	2,000					SWCD	Central Admin., DOVVSU
Register and settle all reported child and family welfare cases	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,500	5,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Training women on income generation activities	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000	8,000					SWCD	BAC
Sensitization of communities on HIV/AIDS, drug Abuse, child labour, Teenage Pregnancy and other social protection related issues.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	4,000	6,000					SWCD	GHS and GES
Undertake home visit to impact home management skills, nutrition, etc	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	6,000						SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS for all PWDs, LEAP beneficiaries, OVCs, Aged and indigent.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					SWCD	NHIS
Adult education	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000	4,000					SWCD	Central Admin. NCCE
Conduct community need assessment on LEAP activities and mobilize LEAP beneficiaries for payment	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,392					SWCD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Increase agricultural yields by 40% by 2027 through improved farming practices, input support, and extension services.													
PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													

Organize and coordinate 1 RELC planning session	Mpraeso		x				3,000	2,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
10 AEAs are to conduct at least 2,400 home and farm visits	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		3,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train and develop 15 FBOs on farm management and good record keeping practices	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,500					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Support to farmers on farmer inputs (GLRSMP)	Municipality wide	x	x	x	x	100,000			World Bank			EPA	Mofa
Conduct disease surveillance and meat inspection	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		3,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Organize 1 Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) Session	Municipality-wide		x	x			2,800					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize and train farmers on climate smart agriculture adoption technologies	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Celebration of Farmers days	Municipality-wide				x		65,000	2,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Conduct 12 monitoring activities by MAD and MCE	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		15,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.

Sensitize 5,000 farmers (3,000 men & 2,000 women) on Feed Ghana Programme (FGP)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train 120 farmers (70 men & 50 women) on non-traditional agricultural activities (Bee-keeping, snail farming, rabbit and grasscutter production)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		15,000	5,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize and train 500 farmers (300 men & 200 women) on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	8,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Support farmers with 40,000 oil palm and 5,000 coconut seedlings through the Alternative Livelihood Project (ALP) Intervention	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		30,000	5,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Organize Municipal Farmers' Day Celebration	Municipality-wide				x		130,000	20,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
OBJECTIVE: Reduce disaster losses by 40% by 2027 through community planning, early warning systems, and risk-informed development.												
PROGRAMME: CLIMATE CHANGE disaster prevention and mitigation.												
Form Disaster clubs in second cycle schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000			NADMO	FS
Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	Municipality-wide	x		x			3,000	2,000			NADMO	FS
Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000	3,000			NADMO	FS

Organize public education on early warning signs for floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000	5,000				NADMO	FS
Construction of 1 No. fire hydrant	Mpraeso		x				80,000					FS	MWD
Desilting of choked gutters	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000				NADMO	EHU, Zoom Lion
Monitor activities of small-scale miners and organize training on land reclamation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		2,000	3,000				NADMO	EPA EHU
Re-forestation of 10 hectares of degraded forest	Municipality-Wide		x	x			30,000	5,000				Forestry Commission	NADMO
Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					Forestry Commission	PS
OBJECTIVE: Reduce road accidents by 45% by 2027 through intensive safety campaigns, enforcement measures and improved road infrastructure development.													
PROGRAMME: ROAD SAFETY													
Pot holes patching on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		100,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm
Construction of speed rumps on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x		x			150,000	50,000				Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm

Rehabilitation and maintenance of road signages	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, central adm
Sensitization on the enforcement of traffic regulation	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					MTTD,P olice	Central adm
Conduct road safety education and sensitization campaigns for drivers, riders, pedestrians, and schoolchildren.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000	8,000				MTTD,P olice	Central adm
OBJECTIVE: Boost private sector productivity and tourism revenue by 40% by 2027 through infrastructure upgrades and promotional initiatives.													
PROGRAMME: TRADE AND TOURISM													
Organize start your business orientation workshops for SMEs	Zonal Councils	x	x	x	x		50,000					NBSSI	Central Adm.
Organization of grand Durbar and cultural heritage by KTC			x				85,000					KTC	Central Adm
Training on Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy.	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng and Atibie	x					10,000					NBSSI	Central Adm. GES
Strengthening and formation of 6 business Association	Mpraeso, Obo and Obomeng	x	x	x	x		15,000	5,000				NBSSI/ BAC	Central Adm. GES
Identification and development of tourist attraction	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000	10,000				GTA	Central Adm.
Organization of paragliding festival	Atibie	x			x		2,000,000					GTA	Central Adm.

Annual inspection of hotels in the municipality	Municipality-wide	x					50,000					GTA	Central Adm.
Monitoring exercise for the payment of 1% tourism levy	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		75,000					GTA	Central Adm.
Registration and licensing of hotels	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GTA	Central Adm.

Table 6.2: 2028 Annual Action Plan

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST (GH¢)				PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1	2	3	4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
OBJECTIVE: Enhance sub-national fiscal by 30% within three years through improved revenue-sharing, capacity-building and transparent financial systems.													
PROGRAM: GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAMME													
Procure stationery & office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		200,000	20,000				P. U	Central Adm.
Organize quarterly mandatory meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		80,000	20,000				Cen. Admin.	PM MPCU Assembly
Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		100,000	10,000				T.O	Central Admin.
Maintenance of peace and Security	Municipality-Wide						120,000	10,000				GPS	Central Admin.
Support the community-initiated projects	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		150,000	15,000				Cen Admin.	MWD, P. U
Gazetting of Fee Fixing Resolution	Municipality-Wide	x					8,000	2,000				Cen Admin.	Budget Unit

Organize quarterly MPCU and Budget Committee meetings and Mid-Year and Review Meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		80,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Preparation of 2028 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Mpraeso			x			55,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Zonal Councils level		x		x		80,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		70,000	50,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Support to sub-structures	Zonal Councils level	x	x	x	x		50,000	20,000				Cen. Admin.	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Organize annual stakeholders' meetings	Mpraeso		x		x		70,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Hold meeting between Elected Assembly members and Hon. MCE	Municipality-Wide		x				50,000	5,000				Cen. Admin.	ISD
Capacity building training for Assembly Members and staff	Mpraeso		x		x		100,000					HR	Central Admin.
Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	Zonal Councils level	x			x		50,000	5,000				Fin. Dept.	NCCE
Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		10,000	2,000				IAU	Fin. Dept.
Prepare monthly financial report	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		10,000	5,000				Fin. Dept.	Cen. Admin.

Procure Value Books	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		45,000	5,000				P. U	Fin. Dept.
Statistical data collection and management	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	3,000	30,000					MUN. STATS.	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure access by 30% and implement a spatial framework to guide sustainable and balanced settlement development by 2028.													
PROGRAMME: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT													
Spot improvement of 3km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		1,000,000					MWD	Feeder roads, Central Admin.
Routing maintenance (reshape) 30km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x				x	550,000					MWD	DFR
Construction of 3No. Culverts an	Mpraeso, Bepong, Atibie	x	x	x	x		750,000					MWD	URD
Supervision, Site inspection on projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		8,000					MWD	PPD
Renovation of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Asakraka	x	x	x	x		150,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Pothole patching	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		80,000					MWD	Urban roads,Cent. Adm
Construction of 1No. foot bridges	Mpraeso						300,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		70,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Repair and Maintenance of Office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		150,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction and rehabilitation of 15 No. boreholes	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		300,000					MWD	CWSA

Renovation of 3 Assembly bungalows	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		200,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Hold quarterly meeting of the Spatial Planning Committee	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		8,000	2,000				PPD	Developers, Central Admin.
Monitoring and supervision of Developments projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		8,000	2,000				PPD	MWD
Continue the street naming exercise and the National Digitalization of Properties Addressing	Mpraeso, Atibie, Bepong, Obo Asakraka, Obomeng & Twenedurase	x	x	x	x		120,000	5,000				PPD	All stakeholders
Preparation of Planning Schemes	Pitiku & Twenedurase, Asakraka	x	x	x	x		45,000	5,000				PPD	Chiefs, Cen. Admin.
Preparation of site plans for all Assembly properties	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		40,000					PPD	MWD.
OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive enrolment and school quality by 2028, focusing on marginalized groups and Ghana education standards.													
PROGRAMME: EDUCATION													
Organize quarterly MEOC meetings and Annual Education Review	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		45,000	5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Provide support for needy but brilliant students	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		60,000					GES	Central Admin., MP
Construction of 1no 6 units classroom block with teachers' quarters	Pitiku	x	x	x	x		250,000					GES	MWD,Central Adm

Monitoring and supervision of Schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Organize Independence Day celebration and My First Day at School	Mpraeso		x				40,000	5,000			GES	Central Admin.
Renovation of Obo Anglican JHS	Obo	x	x	x	x		100,000				GES	MWD,Central Adm
Organization of sport and culture	Municipality-wide		x		x		50,000				GES	Central Admin.
Organize a 5 day inter-District U-13 and U-15 basic school sport festival	Mpraeso		x		x		45,000				GES	Central Adm
Construction of 1no 3-unit classroom block with teachers' quarters	New Jerusalem				x		200,000				GES	MWD
Rehabilitation of 2No. classroom blocks	Asakraka, Bepong	x	x	x	x		250,000				GES	MWD
Construction of 1 no. 6 units classroom block with teachers' quarters and auxiliary facilities	Besease	x	x	x	x		350,000				GES	MWD
Renovation of teachers quarters	Ntomem			x			200,000				GES	MWD
Conduction of mock exam for JHS 3 Candidates	Municipality wide		x				42,000				GES	Central Admin.
Annual National conference of Education Directors	Accra				x		10,000	4,000			GES	Central Admin.
Support for the procurement of 20 laptops for GES directorate	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		20,000				MP, GES	Central Admin.

OBJECTIVE: Reduce health access disparities by 35% in underserved communities by 2028 through targeted service expansion and inclusive health policies.													
PROGRAMME: HEALTH													
Renovation of CHPS compound	Mframra	x	x	x	x		70,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1 No.3-Unit nurses' quarter	Asikam	x	x	x	x		350,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Support towards Health Delivery (MP)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		85,000					GHS	MP
Health education on related health issues	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000	2,000				GHS	NCCE, EHU
Celebration of Child Health Promotion Week	Sub-districts		x				10,000					GHS	Central Admin.
General HIV testing during easter festival	Municipality-wide		x				18,000	2,000				GHS	Central Admin.
Renovation and refurbishment health centre	Nkyenenkyene	x	x	x	x		150,000					GHS	MWD
Support immunization programmes	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		5,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Organize a public for a to educate parents on girl-friendly guidance and counselling systems	Municipality-wide		x		x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
Sensitize communities and/or parents on the need to send their	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs

pregnant girls to school after delivery													
Conduct at least one supportive visit to all facilities rendering HIV testing and counselling services and Organize People Living with HIV AIDS meetings	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Set up pregnancy schools at all ANC sites and support facilities with Nutrition counselling	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		7,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Conduct supervisory visit to all facilities	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		8,000					GHS	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Improve household sanitation access by 65% and reduce open defecation by 70% by 2028 through infrastructure development and education.													
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH													
Organize National Sanitation Day and Clean-up exercise	Municipality-wide		x				20,000					EHU	Zoom lion, Cen. Admin.
Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps, leveling and pushing of final disposal dump sites and fumigation	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		25,000					EHU	Zoom lion
Medical screening for food and drink vendor	Municipality-wide	x					20,000					EHU	GHS, Cen. Admin.
Control of stray Animals	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					EHU	Zonal Councils
Procuring sanitary tools	Mpraeso	x		x			30,000	5,000				EHU	P. U

Organize Health Education and awareness creation on the construction of house hold latrines	Municipality-wide	x		x			5,000					EHU	ISD
Construction of 1no 6 units institutional KVIP	Mpraeso SHS	x	x	x	x		1,200,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1no 6 units institutional WC	Asakraka SHS	x	x	x	x		1,500,000					MWD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Enhance livelihoods of poor and vulnerable groups by 60% by 2028 through skills training, access to finance and inclusive social protection programmes in the Municipality													
PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Sensitization and Monitoring of income generation activities of PWDs provided with working tools and cash support	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		12,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Registration and updating of data on vulnerable groups	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		9,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Provision of start-up capital, medical aid, scholarship and bursaries support for PWDs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		240,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and monitor the activities of NGOs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	3,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Monitoring and Supervision of day care centres	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	3,000					SWCD	Central Admin.

Provide welfare services to vulnerable children and support for OVCs.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	13,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Organize Gender Based Violence (GBV) programs and sensitization	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	3,000	2,000					SWCD	Central Admin., DOVVSU
Register and settle all reported child and family welfare cases	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,500	5,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Training women on income generation activities	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000	8,000					SWCD	BAC
Sensitization of communities on HIV/AIDS, drug Abuse, child labour, Teenage Pregnancy and other social protection related issues.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	4,000	6,000					SWCD	GHS and GES
Undertake home visit to impact home management skills, nutrition, etc	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	6,000						SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS for all PWDs, LEAP beneficiaries, OVCs, Aged and indigent.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					SWCD	NHIS
Adult education	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000	4,000					SWCD	Central Adm. NCCE

Conduct community need assessment on LEAP activities and mobilize LEAP beneficiaries for payment	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,392					SWCD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Increase agricultural yields by 45% by 2028 through improved farming practices, input support, and extension services.													
PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
Organize and coordinate 1 RELC planning session	Mpraeso		x				3,000	2,000				Dept. of Agric	DAD, RAD
10 AEAs are to conduct at least 2,400 home and farm visits	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		3,000					Dept. of Agric	DAD, Central Admin.
Train and develop 15 FBOs on farm management and good record keeping practices	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,500		1,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Conduct disease surveillance and meat inspection	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		3,000					Dept. of Agric	DAD, Central Admin.
Organize 1 Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) Session	Municipality-wide		x	x			2,800					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize and train farmers on climate smart agriculture adoption technologies	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin., RAD
Celebration of Farmers days					x		18,000	50,000	2,000			Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Reduce disaster losses by 45% by 2028 through community planning, early warning systems, and risk-informed development.													
PROGRAMME: CLIMATE CHANGE disaster prevention and mitigation.													
Form Disaster clubs in second cycle schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000		5,000			NADMO	FS

Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	Municipality-wide	x		x		3,000	2,000					NADMO	FS
Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	3,000					NADMO	FS
Organize public education on early warning signs for floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	5,000					NADMO	FS
Construction of 2 No. fire hydrant	Asakraka		x				80,000					FS	MWD
Desilting of choked gutters	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000				NADMO	EHU, Zoom Lion
Monitor activities of small-scale miners and organize training on land reclamation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	3,000					NADMO	EPA EHU
Re-afforestation of 5 hectares of degraded forest	Municipality-Wide		x	x			10,000	5,000				Forestry Commission	NADMO
Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000						Forestry Commission	PS
OBJECTIVE: Reduce road accidents by 50% by 2028 through intensive safety campaigns, enforcement measures and improved road infrastructure development.													
PROGRAMME: ROAD SAFETY													

Pot holes patching on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		100,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, Central Admin.
Construction of speed rumps on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x		x			150,000	5,000				Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, Central Admin.
Rehabilitation and maintenance of road signages	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, Central Admin.
Sensitization on the enforcement of traffic regulation	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					MTTD, Police	Central Admin
OBJECTIVE: Boost private sector productivity and tourism revenue by 45% by 2028 through infrastructure upgrades and promotional initiatives.													
PROGRAMME: TRADE AND TOURISM													
Organize start your business orientation workshops for SMEs	Zonal Councils	x	x	x	x	10,000	40,000					NBSSI	Central Adm., Comm. Development
Training on Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy.	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng, Atibie and Mframa	x				6,000						NBSSI	Central Admin., GES
Strengthening and formation of 6 business Association	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng, Atibie and Mframa	x	x	x	x	10,000						NBSSI/BAC	Central Admin., GES
Identification and development of tourist attraction	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000	10,000				GTA	Central Admin.
Organization of grand Durbar and cultural heritage by KTC			x				85,000					KTC	Central Admin.

Organization of paragliding festival	Atibie	x			x	2,000,000						GTA	Central Admin.
Annual inspection of hotels in the municipality	Municipality-wide	x				50,000						GTA	Central Admin.
Monitoring exercise for the payment of 1% tourism levy	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	75,000						GTA	Central Admin.
Registration and licensing of hotels	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000						GTA	Central Admin.

Table 6.3 2029 Annual Action Plan

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST (GH¢)				PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
		1	2	3	4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
OBJECTIVE: Enhance sub-national fiscal by 30% within three years through improved revenue-sharing, capacity-building and transparent financial systems.													
PROGRAM: GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAMME													
Procure stationery & office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		150,000	20,000				P. U	Central Adm.
Organize quarterly mandatory meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		80,000	15,000				Cen. Admin.	PM MPCU Assembly
Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		150,000	15,000				T.O	Central Admin.
Maintenance of peace and Security	Municipality-Wide						100,000	20,000				GPS	Central Admin.
Support the community-initiated projects	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		120,000	25,000				Cen. Admin.	MWD, P. U
Gazetting of Fee Fixing Resolution	Municipality-Wide	x					8,000	2,000				Cen. Admin.	Budget Unit

Organize quarterly MPCU and Budget Committee meetings and Mid-Year and Review Meetings	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		75,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Preparation of 2029 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Mpraeso			x			40,000	2,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Zonal Councils level		x		x		55,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU
Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		70,000	50,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Support to sub-structures	Zonal Councils level	x	x	x	x		50,000	20,000				Cen. Admin.	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Organize annual stakeholders' meetings	Mpraeso		x		x		45,000	5,000				Planning Unit	MPCU Cen. Admin.
Hold meeting between Elected Assembly members and Hon. MCE	Municipality-Wide		x				25,000	5,000				Cen. Admin.	ISD
Capacity building training for Assembly Members and staff	Mpraeso		x		x		95,000					HR	Central Admin.
Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	Zonal Councils level	x		x			18,000	2,000				Fin. Dept.	NCCE
Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		5,000	3,000				IAU	Fin. Dept.
Prepare monthly financial report	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		10,000	5,000				Fin. Dept.	Cen. Admin.
Procure Value Books	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		25,000	5,000				P. U	Fin. Dept.

Statistical data collection and management	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		30,000					MUN. STATS.	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure access by 45% and implement a spatial framework to guide sustainable and balanced settlement development by 2029.													
PROGRAMME: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT													
Renovation of Meat Shop	Mpraeso		x				150,000					EHU	MWD
Spot improvement of feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		1,000,000					MWD	Feeder roads, Central Admin.
Routing maintenance (reshape) 25km feeder roads	Municipality-wide	x			x		550,000					MWD	DFR
Construction of 3No. Culverts an	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		750,000					MWD	URD
Supervision, Site inspection on projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		8,000					MWD	PPD
Pothole patching	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		80,000					MWD	Urban roads,Cent. Adm
Reshaping of town roads	Atibie	x	x	x	x		250,000					MWD	Urban roads, Central Admin.
Renovation of 1no. 6-unit classroom block	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		100,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 3 No. foot bridges	Municipality-wide						300,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000	20,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Repair and Maintenance of Office equipment	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		100,000	5,000				MWD	Central Admin.

Construction and rehabilitation of 15 No. borehole	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		180,000					MWD	CWSA
Renovation of 3 Assembly bungalows	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		100,000	50,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Renovation of teachers quarters	Nkyenkyene	x	x	x	x		150,000					MWD	GES, Central Admin.
Establishment of industrial site	Atibie	x	x	x	x		300,000					NBSSI/ BAC	Central Admin.
Hold quarterly meeting of the Spatial Planning Committee	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		8,000	2,000				PPD	Developers, Central Admin.
Monitoring and supervision of Developments projects	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		8,000	2,000				PPD	MWD
Continue the street naming exercise and the National Digitalization of Properties Addressing	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		145,000	5,000				PPD	All stakeholders
Preparation of Planning Schemes	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		45,000	5,000				PPD	Chiefs, Cen. Admin.
Preparation of site plans for all Assembly properties	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x		40,000					PPP	MWD.
OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive enrolment and school quality by 2029, focusing on marginalized groups and Ghana education standards.													
PROGRAMME: EDUCATION													
Organize quarterly MEOC meetings and Annual Education Review	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		10,000	5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Provide support for needy but brilliant students	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		60,000					GES	Central Admin., MP
Monitoring and supervision of Schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					GES	Central Admin.

Conduction of mock exam for JHS 3 Candidates	Municipality wide		x				42,000					GES	Central Admin.
Annual National conference of Education Directors	Accra				x		10,000	4,000				GES	Central Admin.
Organize Independence Day celebration and My First Day at School	Mpraeso		x				40,000	5,000				GES	Central Admin.
Organize a 5 day inter-District U-13 and U-15 basic school sport festival	Mpraeso		x		x		50,000					GES	Central Adm
Rehabilitation of 2No. classroom blocks	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		250,000					GES	MWD
Construction of 1 no. 3 units classroom block with auxiliary facilities	Asakraka R/C	x	x	x	x		300,000					GES	MWD
Organization of sport and culture	Municipality-wide		x		x		50,000					GES	Central Admin.
Organize a 5-day STMIE camp at the district and regional level	Municipality/Region				x		20,000					GES	Central Admin.
Organize Quiz competition for basic schools and SHS	Municipality-wide		x	x			10,000					GES	Central Admin.
Organization of teacher prize/best teacher award	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		100,000					GES	Central Admin.
Support for the procurement of 20 laptops for GES directorate	Mpraeso	x	x	x	x		20,000					MP, GES	Central Admin.

OBJECTIVE: Reduce health access disparities by 45% in underserved communities by 2029 through targeted service expansion and inclusive health policies.

PROGRAMME: HEALTH

Renovation of CHPS compound	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		70,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit nurses' quarters	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		350,000					MWD	Central Admin.
Support towards Health Delivery (MP)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		85,000					GHS	MP
Health education on related health issues	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		55,000	5,000				GHS	NCCE, EHU
Celebration of Child Health Promotion Week	Sub-districts		x				10,000					GHS	Central Adm.
Support immunization programmes	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x		5,000					GHS	Central Admin.
Organize a public for a to educate parents on girl-friendly guidance and counselling systems	Municipality-wide		x		x		5,000					GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
Sensitize communities and/or parents on the need to send their pregnant girls to school after delivery	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000						GES	Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
Conduct at least one supportive visit to all facilities rendering HIV testing and counselling services and Organize People Living with HIV/AIDS meetings	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000						GHS	Central Admin.
Set up pregnancy schools at all ANC sites and support facilities with Nutrition counselling	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x	7,000						GHS	Central Admin.
Conduct supervisory visit to all facilities	Sub-districts	x	x	x	x	8,000						GHS	Central Admin.

OBJECTIVE: Improve household sanitation access by 70% and reduce open defecation by 75% by 2029 through infrastructure development and education.													
PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH													
Organize National Sanitation Day and Clean-up exercise	Municipality-wide		x					20,000				EHU	Zoom lion, Cen. Admin.
Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps, levelling and pushing of final disposal dump sites and fumigation	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x			25,000				EHU	Zoom lion
Medical screening for food and drink vendor	Municipality-wide	x						20,000				EHU	GHS, Cen. Admin.
Control of stray Animals	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x			5,000				EHU	Zonal Councils
Procuring sanitary tools and cleaning materials	Mpraeso	x		x				50,000				EHU	P. U
Organize Health Education and awareness creation on the construction of house hold latrines	Municipality-wide	x		x				5,000				EHU	ISD
Construction of 2 no 6 units institutional KVIP	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x			1,000,000				MWD	Central Admin.
Construction of 1 no 6 units institutional WC	Bepong	x	x	x	x			1,200,000				MWD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Enhance livelihoods of poor and vulnerable groups by 70% by 2029 through skills training, access to finance and inclusive social protection programmes in the Municipality													
PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													

Sensitization and Monitoring of income generation activities of PWDs provided with working tools and cash support	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		12,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Registration and updating of data on vulnerable groups	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		9,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Provision of start-up capital, medical aid, scholarship and bursaries support for PWDs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		240,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and monitor the activities of NGOs	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	3,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Monitoring and Supervision of day care centres	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,000	3,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Provide welfare services to vulnerable children and support for OVCs.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	13,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Organize Gender Based Violence (GBV) programs and sensitization	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	3,000	2,000					SWCD	Central Admin., DOVVSU
Register and settle all reported child and family welfare cases	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	1,500	5,000					SWCD	Central Admin.
Training women on income generation activities	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000	8,000					SWCD	BAC
Sensitization of communities on HIV/AIDS, drug Abuse, child labour, Teenage Pregnancy and other social protection related issues.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	4,000	6,000					SWCD	GHS and GES

Undertake home visit to impart home management skills, nutrition, etc	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	6,000						SWCD	Central Admin.
Identify and facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS for all PWDs, LEAP beneficiaries, OVCs, Aged and indigent.	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000					SWCD	NHIS
Adult education	Municipality-wide		x	x		2,000	4,000					SWCD	Central Admin. NCCE
Conduct community need assessment on LEAP activities and mobilize LEAP beneficiaries for payment	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,392					SWCD	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Increase agricultural yields by 50% by 2029 through improved farming practices, input support, and extension services.													
PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
Organize and coordinate 1 RELC planning session	Mpraeso		x			3,000	2,000					Dept. of Agric	DAD, RAD
10 AEAs are to conduct at least 2,400 home and farm visits	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		3,000					Dept. of Agric	DAD, Central Admin.
Train and develop 15 FBOs on farm management and good record keeping practices	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,500	1,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Conduct disease surveillance and meat inspection	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		3,000					Dept. of Agric	DAD, Central Admin.
Organize 1 Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) Session	Municipality-wide		x	x			2,800					Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.

Conduct MRACLS activity to assess crop and livestock performance	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x							Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize and train farmers on climate smart agriculture adoption technologies	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000						Dept. of Agric	Central Admin., RAD
Organize Municipal Farmers' Day Celebration	Municipality-wide				x		150,000	2,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Train 30 FBOs on group dynamics and sustainability	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		10,000	2,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Sensitize 600 (300 males & 300 females) poultry and livestock farmers on scheduled diseases and vaccination regimes	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		5,000	5,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Conduct 365 disease surveillance and meat inspection exercises	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		2,000	4,000				Dept. of Agric	Central Admin.
Support to farmers on farmer inputs (GLRSMP)	Municipality wide	x	x	x	x	80,000			World Bank			EPA	Mofa
Sensitize 3,000 (2,000 males & 1,000 females) farmers on Feed Ghana Programme (FGP)	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		1,000	3,000					
Train 150 farmers (80 males & 70 females) on non-traditional agricultural	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	500	5,000						

activities (bee-keeping, snailery, and rabbit and grasscutter production)													
Train 150 women and children on indigenous green leafy vegetables and fruits to improve rural family's nutrition	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	10,000						
OBJECTIVE: Reduce disaster losses by 50% by 2029 through community planning, early warning systems, and risk-informed development.													
PROGRAMME: CLIMATE CHANGE disaster prevention and mitigation.													
Form Disaster clubs in second cycle schools	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000		5,000					NADMO FS
Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	Municipality-wide	x			x	3,000	2,000						NADMO FS
Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	3,000						NADMO FS
Organize public education on early warning signs for floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	5,000						NADMO FS
Construction of 1 No. fire hydrant	Atibie		x				80,000						FS MWD
Desilting of choked gutters	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000						NADMO EHU, Zoom Lion
Monitor activities of small-scale miners and organize training on land reclamation	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	3,000						NADMO EPA, EHU

Re-afforestation of 15 hectares of degraded forest	Municipality-Wide		x	x			10,000	5,000				Forestry Commission	NADMO
Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	Municipality-Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000						Forestry Commission	PS
OBJECTIVE: Reduce road accidents by 60% by 2029 through intensive safety campaigns, enforcement measures and improved road infrastructure development.													
PROGRAMME: ROAD SAFETY													
Pot holes patching on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		100,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, Central Admin
Construction of speed rumps on all major roads	Municipality-wide	x		x			150,000	5,000				Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, Central Admin.
Rehabilitation and maintenance of road signages	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x		50,000					Dept of Urban roads	Works dept, Central Admin.
Sensitization on the enforcement of traffic regulation and pedestrians' safety for drivers and pedestrians	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	2,000	5,000					MTTD, Police	Central Admin.
OBJECTIVE: Boost private sector productivity and tourism revenue by 50% by 2029 through infrastructure upgrades and promotional initiatives.													
PROGRAMME: TRADE AND TOURISM													
Organize start your business orientation workshops for SMEs	Zonal Councils	x	x	x	x		50,000					NBSSI	Central Adm., Comm. Development
Training on Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy.	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng,	x				6,000						NBSSI	Central Admin., GES

	Atibie and Mframa													
Strengthening and formation of 6 business Association	Mpraeso, Obo Obomeng, Atibie and Mframa	x	x	x	x	10,000							NBSSI/ BAC	Central Admin., GES
Identification and development of tourist attraction	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	50,000		10,000					GTA	Central Admin.
Organization of paragliding festival	Atibie	x			x	2,000,000							GTA	Central Admin.
Annual inspection of hotels in the municipality	Municipality-wide	x				50,000							GTA	Central Admin.
Monitoring exercise for the payment of 1% tourism levy	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	75,000							GTA	Central Admin.
Organization of grand Durbar and cultural heritage by KTC			x				85,000						KTC	Central Admin.
Registration and licensing of hotels	Municipality-wide	x	x	x	x	5,000							GTA	Central Admin.

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the critical roles of both monitoring and evaluation in the effective implementation of projects and how these processes can be practically applied

Monitoring and evaluation keep tracks of progress made in the implementation of project, programmes or activities as well as to ensure the optimum use of the project's resources.

The systematic collection of data on specified indicators of Kwahu South Municipality helps the M&E team to assess the results and to compare it with the objectives proposed. Hence, the M&E report enables the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process.

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix / Results Framework

The M&E matrix draws indicators in order to measure the objectives and activities of the Municipality for the plan period. The indicators were formulated based on the specific activities. The objectives as well as its indicators were classified by the correspondent development themes proposed at the national level. The M&E matrix indicates the specific sources of the data required to monitor the indicators. The sources include governmental institutions, departments or agencies in the Municipality, communities and information derived from field work. The frequency for the monitoring is specified weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly to follow the implementation of every activity. The team responsible for monitoring and evaluation works in collaboration with other project staff from other departments. Additionally, target groups can be involved in the monitoring and evaluation process as a means to ensure wider participation of stakeholders which can guarantee sustainability of the projects. The baseline and the targets present the current situation of each indicator and the expected result by the end of the plan period in 2025. The comparison of the baseline, targets and the achieved result will allow the evaluation of the Municipality's performance. The table 6.1 shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix for the period 2026 to 2029.

- Accelerate Economic growth through Job Creation
- Build an equitable and socially inclusive society
- Ensure an improved Spatial and sustainable Environmental Development

- Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance
- Build a conducive local economy to accommodate /attract foreign investors

Table 7.0 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Goal 1: Promote an effective, transparent and accountable local governance										
Objective : promote inclusive governance										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of Zonal Council that are fully operational	Refers to the total count of Zonal Councils within the Municipality that have the required staffing, infrastructure, budgetary allocation, and are actively performing statutory functions such as revenue mobilization, community engagement, service delivery coordination, and local decision-making.	Output	6	6	6	6	6	Male/Female	Monthly	Central Administration

Police Citizen Ratio	Measures the number of citizens in the Municipality per police officer	Output	1:2,046	1:1,685	1:1,439	1:1,264	1:1,131	Male/Female	Annually	GPS
No. of mandatory meetings organized for Assembly	Total number of legally required Assembly meetings held within the reporting period, as per governance regulations.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male/Female	Quarterly	Central Administration
No. of communities educated on Assembly's Policies	Total number of communities reached through outreach to raise awareness on Assembly policies and programmes.	Output	30	20	20	20	20	Male/Female	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Fire Hydrants Constructed	Refers to the total count of new fire hydrants installed within the Municipality to enhance fire safety infrastructure and support emergency response capabilities.	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Urban Peri-urban Rural	Quarterly	Fire Service

No. of Town Hall meetings organized	Total number of public forums held by the Assembly to inform, consult, and engage citizens in local governance.	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Women's groups Youth PWDs Traditional authorities CSOs	Biannually	MPCU, Budget Committee
Level of stakeholder involvement in annual and Mid-year meetings	Measures extent of participation of stakeholders such women's group, Assembly men, traditional authorities, MWD etc in Annual and Mid-year review meeting	Outcomes	50%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Male/ Female	Biannually	MPCU
No. of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget prepared	Total number of planning and budgeting documents developed annually to guide local development and resource allocation	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Annual Action Plans Composite Budget	Annually	MPCU, Budget committee

No. MPCU meetings Organized	Total number of planning and coordination meetings held to monitor implementation and align sectoral activities	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Statutory Members Gender	Quarterly	MPCU
Amount of Internal revenue mobilized	Measures Total funds generated locally by the Assembly	Outcomes	646,772.04	15%	15%	15%	15%	Property rates BOP Market tolls Fees Fines and penalties Rent and lease	Monthly/Annually	Finance Dept.
Percentage of women participation in decision making	Refers to the proportion of women actively involved in formal decision-making processes within the Municipal Assembly	Output	2	10%	10%	10%	10%	Male/Female	Annually	Gender Desk Officer, DSD
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

No. of SMEs linked with financial institutions	Total number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have formally connection to financial institutions through municipal facilitation, enabling access to credit, insurance and financial literacy support.	Output	75	20	20	20	20	Commercial banks, Rural/community banks, Microfinance institutions, Credit unions, Insurance providers	Annually	BAC/NBSSI
No. of markets developed and constructed	Total number of market rehabilitated or built to support local trade and economic activity.	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Urban, rural areas Electoral areas or sub-districts	Annually	Finance Dep't
No. of co-operative societies formed	Total number of new co-operative groups officially established to promote shared economic, social,	Output	20	10	10	10	10	Sector /geographical area/gender	Annually	BAC/NBSSI

	or agricultural interests among members.									
No. of export products identified and developed	District export product identified, developed for international market	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Male/Female	Annually	Agric Department
Farmer Extension Agent Ratio	Measures the farmers' access to Extension Agents	Outcome	1: 1,743	1:1,500	1:1,300	1:1,100	1:1,000	Male/Female	Annually	Agric Department
Percentage yield in food crops and Livestock population	Measures the improvement crop production through the application of technology and best agriculture practices	Outcome							Annually	Agric Department
-Cassava			1,493.7 mt	3346mt	4567mt	5134mt	5873mt			
-Maize			625.9 mt	2345mt	3234mt	3853mt	4123mt			
-Onion			3,560 mt							
-Plantain/Banana			1,029.6 mt	1545mt	2034mt	2856mt	3123mt			
-Groundnut			64.9 mt	100mt	120mt	130mt	145mt			
-Cattle			3,189	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000	Male/female		
-Sheep			2,151	3,000	4,000	4,500	5,000			
-Goat			4,202	5,000	6,200	7,000	7,500			
-Pig			1,068	2,200	3,000	3,500	4,000			
-Poultry			7,733	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000			

No. of women/ girls engaged in skills training	Counts the number of women and girls participating in organized skills development programmes to improve their economic opportunities and self-reliance.	Output	60	30	40	50	60	Women/Girls	Annually	NBSSI
No. of public Education organized for fringe communities	Counts the number of public education activities conducted to raise awareness and inform underserved or remote communities on relevant social, health, or development issues.	Output	8	4	4	4	4	Geographical rea/target group	Quarterly	Forestry Commission
Hectares of degraded forest, Mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated /restored;	Measures the total land area that has been restored through afforestation and reclamation	Outcome	15hectares	10hec	15hec	20hec	25hec	Land type,restoration method and status	Annually	Forestry Commission

Percentage reduction in disaster cases	Tracks the proportionate decline in reported disaster events over time, reflecting the effectiveness of risk reduction and preparedness measures.	Outcome	20%	15%	205	30%	35%	Disaster type/cause/affected population	Annually/Quarterly	NADMO
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	Tracks the total length or share of roads improved through maintenance or rehabilitation, reflecting efforts to enhance transport infrastructure and connectivity.	Output	9.4 29.6 37.6	5.4 10 20	5.3 10 25	5.5 10 30	6 10 35	Feeder/Urban/Rural, Highway/Access Roads	Quarterly	Urban Roads
Percentage of communities connected with the National Grid (ECG)	Measures communities that are connected to the national electricity grid	Outcome	90%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Rural/urban	Annually	ECG
No. of Culverts and Foot bridges constructed	The total quantity of culverts and footbridges built to enhance drainage	Output	5	3	3	3	3	Rural/urban/Flood-prone areas	Annually	MWD, URD

	systems and pedestrian access.									
Percentage of authorized Development	The proportion of physical developments within the municipality that have received formal approval from the appropriate planning authority, relative to the total number of developments observed or reported within a specified period.	Outcome	45%	15%	15%	15%	10%	Development type/location/time	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dep't
No. of communities with layouts	total number of communities within a municipality that have approved spatial layouts or land-use plans developed by recognized planning authorities.	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2	Rural/Urban	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dep't
No. of inspections organized	Measures the number of physical development inspections organized	output	8	12	12	12	12	Inspection type/Location	Monthly	Physical Planning Dep't, MWD

No. of communities with street names.	Total count of communities within a municipality where streets have been officially named, documented, and mapped specifically through a formal street naming and property addressing system.	Outcome	2	3	3	3	3	Geographic area/implementation status	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dep't
NER KG Primary JHS	NER measures the proportion of children of the official school-age group who are enrolled in a specific level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.	Outcome	83.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male/Female/level	Annually	GES
GER KG Primary JHS	measures the total enrolment in a specific level of education regardless of age as a	Outcome	127.7%	130%	135%	140%	140%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
			115%	120%	125%	130%	135%			
			90%	100%	105%	110%	115%			

	percentage of the official school-age population for that level.									
Classroom-Pupil Ratio KG Primary JH	The Classroom Pupil Ratio measures the average number of pupils per classroom at a given level of education	Outcome	109.9% 103.2% 80.6%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	Gender/class size	Annually	GES
BECE Pass Rate (%)	Measures the percentage of candidates who sat for (BECE) and obtained the minimum required aggregate to qualify for Senior High School (SHS) placement	Impact	73.8%	90%	100%	100%	100%	Male/Female	Annually	GES
Teacher-Pupil Ratio KG Primary JHS	Measures the average number of pupils assigned to a teacher at a given level of education	Outcome	1:30 1:28 1:13	1:30 1:25 1:20	1:30 1:25 1:20	1:30 1:25 1:20	1:30 1:25 1:20	Male/Female	Annually	GES

% of pupils having access to writing and seating places: KG Primary JHS	Measures the proportion of enrolled pupils who have access to both a seat and a writing surface	Outcome	65%	10%	10%	10%	5%	Male/Female	Annually	GES,MA
			75%	5%	5%	5%	5%			
			80%	5%	5%	5%	5%			
% of people with access to safe drinking water Rural Urban	Measures the proportion of the population using improved water sources that are safe, reliable and accessible for drinking and domestic use.	Outcome	45%	15%	15%	15%	10%	Male/Female	Annually	MWD
			50%	10%	10%	10%	10%			
% of Schools with toilet facilities KG Primary JHS	measures the proportion of schools that have at least one functional toilet facility available for pupil and staff use	Outcome	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Male/Female	Annually	EHU, MWD
			20%	20%	20%	20%	20%			
			20%	20%	20%	20%	20%			
No. of CHPS Compound established	Measures the total number of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds that have been	Output	15	2	2	2	2	Rural/Urban	Quarterly/ Annually	GHS

	formally set up and operationalized									
No. of CHPS compound completed	Number of CHPS compounds fully completed and is ready for operational setup.	Output	8	2	2	2	2	Rural/Urban	Yearly	GHS
No. CHPS compound with Permanent Structure	Measures the number of CHPS housed in durable, permanent buildings constructed to meet national health infrastructure standards.	Output	15	1	1	1	1	Rural/Urban	Yearly	GHS
NHIS coverage	Percentage of population registered with the NHIS	Outcome	65%	10%	10%	10%	5%	Male/Female	Yearly	NHIA
OPD attendance	Total number of individual visits made by patients to health facilities for non-admitted care, including consultations, diagnoses, treatment, and follow-up services.	Outcome	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS

Malnutrition prevalence	Proportion of individuals in a population who are affected by nutritional imbalances, including undernutrition (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight) and overnutrition	Outcome	1.9%	1.0	0.5	0.3	0	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
Family planning Coverage (Acceptance Rate)	The proportion of women of reproductive age who are currently using, or whose sexual partners are using, any method of contraception, expressed as a percentage of the total number of women of reproductive age within the population.	Outcome	28.2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Gender/Age groups	Yearly	GHS
Percentage of population tested for HIV	Proportion of individuals within a defined population who have received an HIV test and	Outcome	12%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS

	know their results, expressed as a percentage of the total population.									
HIV prevalence	HIV Prevalence refers to the proportion of the population that is living with HIV infection, regardless of whether they are aware of their status or receiving treatment.	Outcome	1.0%	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	Male/Female	Yearly	GHS
Percentage of HIV person receiving ARV	The percentage of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in a municipality who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), expressed as a proportion of the estimated total number of PLHIV.	Outcome	58%	65%	75%	85%	100%	Male/Female	Quarterly	GHS
Potable water coverage	proportion of the municipality	Outcome	47.8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Male/Female	Yearly	GWCL& MA

	that have reliable access to safe drinking water from improved sources.									
Percentage of households with access to improved toilet facilities	The proportion of households that have access to improved toilet facilities expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.	Outcome	51.3%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Communitie s	Yearly	EHU
Percentage of households without access to toilet facility	The proportion of households within the municipality that do not have access to toilet facility expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.	Outcome	48.7%	30%	20%	15%	5%	Communitie s	Yearly	EHU
Percentage improvement in solid waste coverage	The percentage increase in the proportion of households, institutions, or public spaces receiving regular solid waste collection services.	Outcome	43.2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Communitie s	Quarterly	EHU

No. of LEAP beneficiaries	Measures the number of citizens benefiting from LEAP	Outcome	241	20	30	40	50	Male/Female	Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer , SCWD
No. of Child labour and abuse cases reported and addressed	Total number of child labour cases settled	Outcome	49	15	10	5	0	Male/Female Age	Quarterly	SCWD
No. of Persons with Disability provided with financial support	The total number of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who receive direct financial assistance from the municipality by enhancing their livelihood, education, health or economic participation.	Output	82	20	30	40	50	Male/Female Type of Disability	Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer , SCWD
No. of PWD identified and engaged in income generation activity	Total number of (PWDs) who have been formally identified and supported in income-generating activities either through	Output	210	20	30	40	50	Male/Female Type of Disability	Quarterly	SCWD

	employment, entrepreneurship, vocational training or livelihood programmes									
Percentage of unemployed youth employed	The proportion of unemployed youth who gain formal or informal employment within a specified period, expressed as a percentage of the total number of unemployed.	Output	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Male/Female	Annually	NABCO, MA YEA
No. of monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	Total number of formal M&E activities conducted within a specified period to assess the performance, progress, and outcomes of programmes, projects, or policies.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Type/Geographical area	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of Chieftaincy disputes resolved	Total number of chieftaincy-related conflicts that have been	Outcome	4	2	1	1	1	Local/National	Quarterly	Traditional Council

	formally settled through recognized mechanisms									
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Source: KSMA, MPCU, 2024

7.2 Evaluation

The MPCU would evaluate the MTDP to ascertain its impact. Mid-term and Terminal evaluation of the MTDP would be conducted. Performance of all programmes and projects would be assessed after they have been executed to ascertain whether or not their objectives have been achieved.

The MPCU would also assess the overall changes that these programmes and projects brought about and further examine the relevance effectiveness of all programmes and projects in relation to the Agenda for Jobs policy.

These evaluations will inform management and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation. Apart from these evaluations, the MPCU would also conduct such other studies as strategic evaluation, impact assessment, thematic evaluation and beneficiary assessment

Table 7.1: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance	<p>1. To what extent are the activities relevant considering the Municipality’s context, priorities and needs?</p> <p>2. To what extent are the outcomes selected for the activities relevant given the Municipality’s context, priorities and needs?</p>	<p>What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of relevance of the activities for the preparation of future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2022-2025).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Efficiency	<p>1. What were the benefits obtained in comparison to the costs?</p> <p>2. Could alternative strategies be implemented to reduce costs in relation to the outcomes?</p> <p>3. What was the cost of producing the outcomes and how did they compare to national benchmarks?</p>	<p>What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the efficiency of the district's programmes for future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2022-2025).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>
Effectiveness	<p>1. Have the results stated at the outcome level the MTDP been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement?</p> <p>2. What factors (political, sociological, economic, etc) have affected the outcomes, either positively or negatively?</p> <p>3. How have these factors limited or facilitated progress towards the outcomes?</p>	<p>1. What were the quantity, quality and timeliness of outputs? What factors impeded or facilitated the production of such outputs?</p> <p>2. What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the effectiveness of the</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2022-2025).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	<p>4. What were the key outputs produced by the Assembly that contributed to the outcomes?</p> <p>15. Were the outputs produced by the Assembly relevant these outcomes?</p>	<p>district’s programmes for future plans?</p>			
Sustainability	<p>1. To what extent are outcomes sustainable at the relevant levels (communities, mid or high-level institutions)?</p> <p>2. To what extent have outcomes and outputs been replicated (which were aimed for replication) within the Municipality and especially in support of decentralization strategies? If so, by whom? If not, what are the realistic prospects of doing so?</p> <p>3. To what extent was a specific exit strategy prepared and agreed upon by key partners/stakeholders to ensure post programme sustainability</p>	<p>1. What was the partnership strategy adopted by the Assembly in pursuing the outcomes and was it effective and sustainable?</p> <p>2. What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the sustainability of the district’s preparation of future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/ projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2022-2025).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	specifically in the areas where the Assembly would not work?				

Source: KSMA, MPCU, 2024

7.3 Stakeholder Analysis

7.3.1. Administrative and Institutional Framework

The overriding objective of drawing the DMTDP 2026-2029 is to come out with a framework that will enhance the overall development as well as ensuring a concerted attempts at attaining a socially and economically empowered society in the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly.

The Assembly as required by the Constitution, under the Local Government Act 936 of 2016 to play pivotal role to facilitate coordination in the implementation of the Plan (DMTDP). This section of the DMTDP therefore deals with administrative and institutional issues required to promote an effective and efficient implementation of the plan. Major issues to be addressed encompass the structure, procedures and roles of various Departments, units, Councils, community, traditional authorities, public and private sector operatives comprising civil society groups such as NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, and Donor agencies.

7.3.2 The Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly being the planning authority is mandated to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes over specified periods. This responsibility is best performed by harnessing all the available human, material, or technical resources of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the Sub-committees of the Assembly and the Sub-structure operatives. The Municipal Assembly is responsible for performing among others, the following specific function:

- Generating and sourcing for funds for implementation of selected programmes and projects.
- Developing a framework platform to ensure coordination and operation among the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan.
- Identification of constrains within the district and putting in place needed and appropriate corrective measures.
- Creating an enabling and conducive environment for development partners and other stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of DMTDP.
- Conducting and embarking on regular and periodic monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation.

7.3.3 The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit/Decentralize Department

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) consists of officers of the Central Administration, decentralized Departments and Agencies. The MPCU is a major player in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. The MPCU is therefore required to offer technical support and recommend appropriate procedures for execution of programmes and projects

The MPCU is required to:

- Directly help in the management and implementation process as well as monitoring and evaluation of district Action Plans.
- Outline parameters for measuring and assessing change.
- Solicit feedback information from the sub-district levels for the data required in the preparation of the district annual progress report.
- Promote dissemination of information and create awareness on the performance of the DMTDP at the District and Sub District Levels.
- Conduct Mid-Term and Terminal assessment of the Municipality.

7.3.4. Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)

The Regional Coordinating Council otherwise referred to as the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) is mandated by law to among others monitor the performance of the Assembly and to provide technical support and direction.

7.3.5. Private Sector

All private sector operatives in the Municipality are encouraged to be involved in the preparation of the development plan document. They are to be informed or be aware of the Annual Action Plan and give feedback on the implementation method. This will ensure development activities are tailored towards the attainment of the overall Municipality goal.

7.3.6. Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Groups

Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Queen Mothers) and civil society groups such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, Voluntary, Professional and Religious Associations among others have a major stake in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. The Assembly should create a conducive environment that would encourage the major stakeholders to play their expected role in

the implementation of the plan. The effective participation of Traditional Authorities (TAs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the implementation and monitoring of the DMTDP will help enrich the process and its outcomes. TAs and CSOs are required to play the watchdog role of the DMTDP and thus hold the District Assembly accountable and responsible for its actions and inactions. They should be fully involved in various aspects of plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

7.3.7. Development Partners

The Assembly like all other Assemblies in the country may not have the required resources needed for the overall development of the district. The Assembly should therefore solicit and create an enabling environment that would encourage Development Partners (DP) contribute towards the attainment of the goals of the district. DPs can be encouraged to play specific roles in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. Specifically, Development Partners can contribute by:

- Assisting the Assembly to formulate an efficient information gathering and reporting system.
- Extending financial support to the Assembly towards the implementation of selected programmes and projects.
- Operating within the framework of the plan while providing feedback on these activities in the Municipality so as to avoid duplication of activities and wastage of resources

7.3.8. Zonal Councils and Unit Committees

The Sub-District structures of the Zonal councils and Unit Committee constitute important stakeholders and collaborators in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Urban/Area councils are to support the plan implementation by mobilizing and raising funds for community-initiated programmes and projects with the support of the assembly. Unit committees could also mobilize people to offer labour, material and knowledge for projects. For the District Sub structures to be effective, they should be given the requisite training and encouragement to fully participate and gather timely feedback on projects status and implementation.

Table 7.2: M & E Stakeholders Analysis Matrix

Sn	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibilities	Involvement in M & E Activities
1	Municipal Assembly		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating, implementing, and evaluating of policy. • Mobilizing resources and creating enabling conditions for stakeholder participation. • Ensuring inter-departmental coordination and oversight of sub-structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection. • Monitoring/verification visits. • Dialogue. • Holding review meetings. • Dissemination of information
2	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing implementation processes and conducting periodic assessments. • Defining indicators and collecting performance data. • Facilitating feedback loops between sub-district structures and the Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field visits to assess progress of projects and validate reported outputs. • Organize stakeholder sessions to evaluate programme effectiveness
3	Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors the performance of the Assembly. • Provides policy direction and ensures alignment with regional and national priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
4	Private Sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in plan formulation and feedback mechanisms. • Supporting implementation through investment and service delivery. • Aligning business activities with municipal development goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide insights on how municipal programmes affect business operations, employment, and investment climate.

Sn	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibilities	Involvement in M & E Activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of PPP Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer digital tools and platforms to improve data collection, visualization, and reporting.
5	Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on issues related to traditional and customary entitlements. Advocate for indigenous norms and cultural values that support positive social development. Contribute to policy formulation through cultural and community-based perspectives. Participate in the execution of development initiatives. Support the tracking and assessment of programme and project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather and verify relevant data to support planning and reporting. Conduct formal visits to traditional leaders to foster collaboration. Facilitate stakeholder engagement through structured dialogue sessions. Undertake field visits to confirm and authenticate reported information. Organize on-site meetings at project locations to assess progress and address implementation issues.
	Development Partners	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support for strategic projects. Strengthening data systems and reporting frameworks. Ensuring alignment with the DMTDP to avoid duplication and resource wastage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene periodic review sessions to assess programme performance. Facilitate consultative discussions and stakeholder dialogue.

Sn	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibilities	Involvement in M & E Activities
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine submitted reports and provide constructive feedback. • Conduct field verification visits to validate reported outcomes.
6	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence policy. • Demand transparency and accountability. • Implementation of projects. • Monitoring of programmes and projects. • Collaborate/co-operate with DA's programmes and activities. • Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue • Monitoring of projects and policies. • Dissemination of information.
7	Zonal Councils	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • feedback collection • Mobilize local resources and labour. • Monitor project progress and provide feedback. • Facilitate community participation and sensitization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-district planning sessions • capacity building
	Unit Committees	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community project support; • labour and material support; • project feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local meetings • training and sensitization sessions

Sn	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibilities	Involvement in M & E Activities
8	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee and track the implementation of programmes, projects, and related activities. • Provide expert guidance and technical support to enhance delivery. • Facilitate training and capacity enhancement for stakeholders and implementers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field visits to confirm and authenticate project data and outcomes. • Organize periodic review sessions to assess progress and address challenges. • Prepare and submit reports summarizing findings, performance, and recommendations.
9	District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of expert guidance and specialized support. • Oversight and administration of financial resources. • Supervision and tracking of project implementation and progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and facilitation of stakeholder engagements. • Documentation and dissemination of progress updates and outcomes.

Source: KSMA MPCU, 2024

7.3.9. Institutional Capacity Building for Plan Implementation

The Assembly does not have urban roads department makes it difficult in getting access to information relating to roads in the municipality. However, the Assembly has made arrangement for officers to be posted in the Municipality.

Staff of the Finance Department of the Municipal Assembly who could take responsibility for updating revenue database has limited knowledge in information technology. To bridge this gap, proper training should be organized by the administration for the staff on database management using Microsoft Access, Excel and other application that will be useful for the GIFMIS. The staff of Department also have little knowledge about monitoring and Evaluation. To eliminate this gap, proper orientation workshop should be organised by the administration before the activity commences.

The Assembly has the needed human resource to undertake the activities listed in the plan. These activities however, can only be successfully undertaken if adequate funds are made available on time. It is also important to empower the committees such as the District Chamber of Agriculture Trade Commerce (DCACT) in order to ensure successful implementation of the Government flagship programme.

Staffs of the Assembly are responsible for implementing most of the activities in the Plan. Though there are activities for training of the Staff of the Assembly, the Assembly have to ensure timely release of funds to secure the necessary equipment and logistics are provided to ensure a smooth plan implementation, monitoring and reporting.

7.4 Data collection Strategy (Data Collection, Analysis and Usage)

7.4.1 Primary Data

The MPCU will design and administer questionnaires to collect both qualitative and quantitative data which are unavailable from secondary sources. The Data to be gathered shall cover demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure, environmental and gender issues.

Data on the operations of the MPCU and Zonal Councils, procurement Procedures and compliance with audit recommendations will also be collected. Also, input data in the form of government transfers such as DACF, DACF-RFG, GETFUND, etc as well as transfers from Development Partners, NGOs and Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) will be gathered.

Additionally, construction projects, crops and livestock productions and other output data will be covered.

Finally, outcome and impact related data will be collected. Such data include school enrolment and BECE results among others.

7.4.2 Secondary Data

Apart from primary data, the DPCU would also collect secondary data. These data would be obtained from reports and other documents at the offices of the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, NGOs, MDAs, and CWSA, GSS (CWIQ, GLISS, GDHS Surveys and National Census reports). The secondary data collected would also be validated before they are analyzed.

7.4.3 Data on Programmes and Projects

The Kwahu South Municipal Assembly and other Decentralized Department already have some data on programmes and projects being implemented in the Municipality. These data are in the form of quarterly and annual reports presented to the Assembly, RPCU, NDPC, and MoFEP.

These reports are prepared based on formats designed by the RPCU, NDPC and MoFEP.

The reports indicate on each programme or project such details as project name, location, commencement date, cost, source of funding, expected completion date and status of completion.

The MPCU will collect data on all programmes and projects undertaken by the Assembly, Development Partners and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to up-date the Municipality Programme/Project Register. The data collected will be validated with stakeholders before the up-date is carried out.

7.4.4 Data Validation

It is worth mentioning that stakeholders will be organized to review and validate the data before the collation and analysis will be made to minimize errors and inconsistencies. The contributions of programmes and projects being implemented towards achieving the goal and objectives of the MTDP would also be ascertained.

7.4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Information System

The Municipality lacks a well-functioning IT based monitoring information system. This affects effective and efficient data processing, storage, retrieval and the assessment of the achievements and impact of the MTDP.

The Municipality would rely on questionnaire administration, structured interviews and other existing data collection instruments to collect and process data while making efforts to procure more computers and acquire and establish an M & E information system. With the on-going street naming and property addressing system, efforts would be made to connect the MIS to a Geographic Information System.

7.4.6 How Data will be analyzed and used

Primary and secondary data gathered from M & E activities and other Decentralized Departments would be collated, analyzed and interpreted by the MPCU. Existing data processing methods and M & E software (yet to be acquired) will be used for the analysis and interpretation of the data. The results of the analysis will reflect the Municipality's performance in terms of progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal and objectives set out in the MTDP.

7.4.7 How and When to Report on Findings

The MPCU would embark on monitoring activities on regular basis. The monitoring activities would enable the MPCU ascertain the progress of work and constraints that militate against the implementation process of programmes and projects in the Municipality. The MPCU would, after each monitoring activity, brief the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), the Presiding Member (PM), Assembly members, Decentralized departments, community members and stakeholders on its findings and observations. This would enable stakeholders take remedial action where necessary to address the problems identified.

Findings, observations and reactions from the monitoring exercise would be included in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (QAPRs)

7.4.8. Reporting

Management personnel at various levels of the DMTDP implementation need timely and relevant information to undertake their tasks. The primary work of monitoring and evaluation is to assist

management in establishing information system and involves the collation of recorded programme/project data and the collection of supplementary data for the analysis and interpretation required to make decisions concerning the goals of the DMTDP.

It is required of the M&E team and key stakeholders to report on M&E findings and subsequently disseminate the information to all relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. The following guidelines must be adhered to in the planning, execution and documentation of M&E exercise:

- M&E actors (project actors, communities and sector departments) should be made aware of key observations and findings of the monitoring exercise
- The MPCU should brief the MCE, Presiding Member and other MA actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified
- The MPCU should prepare Quarterly and Annual Reports incorporating all findings and reactions from the monitoring exercise
- The Annual Progress Report (APR) should be a summation of all the M&E activities conducted within the year under investigation.

7.4.9 Which Participatory M & E will be done

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) would be adopted to capture perception and assess whether interventions have met these expectation. The involvement of stakeholders particularly beneficiaries is very important.

- To ensure effectiveness PM&E, beneficiaries would be educated and involved in the selection of indicators to monitor. Partnerships between the Assembly and Non- Governmental and Community Based organizations (NGOs/CBOs) and communities would be promoted.
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA-ER), The Hunger Project-Ghana, the District Citizen's Monitoring Committee and other NGOs and CBOs are already engaged in PM&E and advocacy activities in the district.
- The Assembly would engage these NGOs and CBOs to train and build the capacity and strengthen the local counterparts in PM&E.
- The MPCU would organize workshops for stakeholders and local NGOs and CBOs to discuss their roles and how PM&E results will be incorporated in to the Municipality M&E reports

The following PM&E methods would be used:

Participatory Rural/Appraisal.

- i. Citizen Report Card.
- ii. Community Score Card.
- iii. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.
- iv. Photographing the evidence
- v. Beneficiary Assessment

7.4.10 *Competency matrix for learning*

Refer to table 8.2 in Annex

7.4.11 *Knowledge mapping matrix*

Refer to table 8.3 in Annex

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

8.0 Introduction

Effective communication is crucial for facilitating successful and meaningful public participation. Communication channels are generally grouped into two categories: government-oriented and citizen-oriented. Government-oriented communication focuses on disseminating information to the public and includes approaches such as *Tell*, *Sell*, and *Test*. On the other hand, citizen-oriented communication involves gathering feedback and input from the public through *Consult* and *Join* modes.

The draft **Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029** is now ready for dissemination to the various stakeholders. The MTDP outlines our strategic priorities, development objectives, plan intervention and implementation framework for the upcoming planning period, serving as a roadmap to guide our collective efforts towards achieving sustainable economic growth and improved service delivery as well as inclusive development.

Your active participation and collaboration remain critical to the successful realization of the goals and targets set out in the Plan. We therefore invite all departments, partners, and stakeholders to review the draft MTDP carefully and align their respective programmes and initiatives with its strategic directions.

Copies of the MTDP will be shared through the various zonal council offices, Assembly members platform and printed copies will be placed at the client service reception. Copies will also be presented in the upcoming public hearing engagement scheduled for 27th August, 2025 at 9:00am prompt at the Municipal Assembly Hall.

We appreciate your continued support and commitment to our shared development agenda in as much as the development of the Municipality is concerned.

Selecting appropriate communication methods and channels is essential and should align with the type of stakeholder involved and the specific purpose of the engagement. Tailoring communication

strategies to suit the unique needs and preferences of stakeholders significantly enhances participation and contributes to the overall effectiveness of the Assembly's work.

The Assembly has access to a variety of communication tools to engage with its stakeholders. Beyond traditional methods such as official letters, documentation, and in-person meetings, advancements in information and communication technology have introduced more efficient options like emails, websites, Facebook, mobile phones, and social media platforms.

Additionally, Section 42(a) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) outlines various means of communication, including:

- Town hall meetings
- Information vans
- Group discussions
- One-on-one engagements
- Budget forums for preparation and validation
- Notice boards
- Distribution of flyers
- Use of media outlets
- Community announcement systems
- Gong-gong beating
- Visits to project implementation sites

These diverse communication approaches, when used strategically, help foster inclusivity, transparency, and efficiency in governance processes.

Contents of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports generated from monitoring activities would be presented to and discussed, through various media, with community members, Zonal Councils, departments and other district level stakeholders while copies of same reports would be submitted to the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and Development Partners. This would promote information sharing and accountability and transparency of the Assembly. It would also show the Assembly's commitment to development and poverty reduction and further increase stakeholders' commitment to support development interventions that will emanate M & E activities

The communication strategy for the dissemination of M & E reports in the Municipality indicated in table 8.0.

Table 8.0: Dissemination Strategy for Kwahu South Municipality

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholder sensitization	To disseminate MTDP (2026-2029)	Assembly members and Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media and Development Partners	Stakeholders' fora	July	MCE, MPCU
Community sensitization	To create awareness on MTDP (2026-2029)	Community members, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, chiefs and opinion leaders, Zonal Council members, Assembly members	Discussion and broadcast on local radio station, Community Information centers and community durbars	Quarterly	MCE, MPCU
Stakeholder sensitization	To create awareness on stakeholders' roles & their expectations in the implementation of MTDP (2026-2029)	Assembly members, Town and Area Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media	Stakeholders' fora, power point presentation, discussions	December	MCE, MPCU

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Sensitization of heads of departments	To present/discuss & validate monitoring reports	Heads of departments	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	Every quarter	MCE, MPCU
Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	To disseminate quarterly and annual progress reports and evaluation reports.	Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Present reports physically to the RCC	End of April, July, October, January	MCD, DPO
Sensitization of stakeholders & community members		Assembly members and Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), Traditional Authorities, Religious Groups, Media	Community durbars, town hall meetings, radio discussions/broadcast	Quarterly	MCE, MPCU
Meeting with heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present/ discuss mid-year, annual & mid-term review reports and evaluation reports	Heads of Departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Town and Area Council members, Presiding Member	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	July, February	MCE, MPCU

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization		General public, media, Assembly members, community members, Town and Area Council members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups.	Public fora	July, February	MCE, MPCU, Media
Meeting with heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members and Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present/ discuss revised annual action plans	Heads of Departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Town and Area Council members, Presiding Member	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	August, March	MCE, MPCU
Sustain Assembly's website	To disseminate progress reports and evaluation reports and other relevant information	General public, Media, Assembly members, community members, Zonal Council members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), Traditional Authorities, Religious Groups.	Uploading of progress reports and other relevant information	Throughout the year	MCE, MPCU, MIS Officer

APPENDIX 1: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING AT THE ZONAL COUNCILS ON SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2026-2029 HELD FROM 5TH TO 7TH MARCH, 2025

1.0 Introduction

Pursuant to the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) zonal council level public hearings were organised from Wednesday 5th March to Friday 7th March, 2025 to present the situational analysis of the Municipality and gaps in the municipal profile and performance review with stakeholders for the plan preparation and to take their inputs. The forums attracted broad spectrum of stakeholders from various fields in the Municipality.

1.1 Medium of Communication

Letters were sent to various stakeholders inviting them for the hearings and an information van was sent round to invite all and sundry as well. This was done in the local language.

1.2 Participation

Participants include all CSO's, NGOs, the Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee members, members of the public, Political Parties, traders Group, Social Groups (PWD's), Artisans, Heads of Department/Units and Agencies, Financial Institutions and Media.

1.3 Total Number of Persons at Hearing

In all, Two Hundred and Ten (210) people were in attendance at the hearings representing about 59% women and 41% male.

1.4 Language(s) used at Hearing

The hearing was mainly conducted in the local language (Akan) to enable participants fully participate and understand the process.

1.5 Major Issues at Public Hearing

The following were major issues identified

- Limited potable water supply
- Stray animals
- Poor academic performance
- Lack of structural plans affecting development control
- Increasing rate of drug abuse among the youth
- Abandoned and untarred Town Roads projects in the Municipality
- The need for the Creation of industrial zones
- High teenage Pregnancy
- High incidence of drug abuse among the youth

1.6 Objectives of the Public Hearing

- To discuss performance review on 2022-2025 MTDP
- Gaps identified on situational analysis
- Seek for feedback from stakeholders

Zonal Councils where public hearing was held

In all, public hearings were held in six Town/Zonal Councils as shown below:

Table 8.1: public hearing schedules

TOWN	VENUE	DATE	TIME
Obo	Durbar Ground	5 th March, 2025	10:00am
Mpraeso	Methodist church	5 th March, 2025	2:30pm
Bepong	Chief Palace	6 th March, 2025	10:00am
Asakraka	Chief's Palace	6 th March, 2025	12:30pm

Adawso	Durbar Ground	6 th March, 2025	4:00pm
Kwahu Praso II	Chief's Palace	7 th March, 2025	10:00am

1.7 Facilitation

Mr. Eric Agyei, the Municipal Planning Officer, led stakeholders through the guidelines for preparing the District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029).

He emphasized that the planning process is a crucial exercise that contributes to the formulation of the national development framework.

He presented and discussed progress made on the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)2022-2025, highlighting key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt across sectors such as education, health, water, sanitation, environment.

He again discussed with stakeholders the various identified gaps in the current situational analysis, ensuring alignment with local realities and emerging development needs. He emphasised on the growing population and the limited resource available to them to provide them with the basic necessities.

On the financial sector, Mr Agyei touched on the inability of the Assembly to obtain the target set for the IGF revenue generation owing it to leakages and demotivation on the part of revenue staff as well as the shortage of staff.

He requested from community members, civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders to inform the refinement of strategies, priorities, and interventions for the next MTDP period.

He also presented a list of prioritized development issues realised during the implementation period.

Mr. Agyei noted that the next step would involve analysing the identified issues using tools such as the SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats), a compatibility analysis to ensure internal consistency, and an impact analysis to assess the significance of each issue. He encouraged all stakeholders to actively share their inputs to ensure the final plan addresses the municipality's most critical challenges.

1.8 General Level of Participation

The following observations were made from the forums

- Participants interest was high and sustained throughout the hearing

- Contributions from participants were far reaching and brought out a number of unaddressed issues in relation to participatory governance
- Women participation and contribution were high as compared to men

1.9 Recommendation

The following recommendations were made for the way forward:

- The Assembly should continue to make participatory governance a core policy to engender consensus building and ownership of projects and programmes
- The Assembly must resource the Information Department and NCCE to step up public sensitisation programmes on developmental issues in the district.

2.0 Conclusion

The Municipal Co-ordinating Director thanked the stakeholders for their massive turnout. He indicated that the inputs from the electoral areas, zonal councils and stakeholders will be used to guide the preparation of programmes of action to meet the needs and aspiration of citizens in the Municipality.


 MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
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MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 HON. DAVID OSEI BONSU EFFAH



MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
 PAAPA DAVID ABAKAH-YAWSON



PRESIDING MEMBER
 HON. SAMUEL ADDO OFOSE
 PRESIDING MEMBER (PM)
 KWAHU SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY
 MPRAESO



CHAIRMAN DEV'T PLANNING SUB-COMTEE
 HON. ABDUL MAJID MARFO


 MUNICIPAL DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
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DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER
 ERIC AGYEI

ANNEX

Table 8.2: Competency matric for learning

Competency	Training programme	Evaluation criteria	Learning objective
Website Development	Training of Editorial team on website development	Performance assessment	To improve upon the management and performance of the institutional website
Statistical data collection strategies	Training on improve data collection strategies.	Data validation	To provide quality data
Revenue mobilization	Train revenue collectors on revenue mobilization strategies and proper book keeping.	Financial statement	To equip participants with strategies on Revenue Mobilization and Financial Management
Performance management and appraisal for HoD's and unit head	Train HoD's on performance appraisal requirement	Quarterly Performance appraisal	To equip HoD's/Unit Heads with the Requisite Knowledge on appraising their direct reports
Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) And Assembly Bye Laws	Train staff on local government protocols and Assembly bye-laws	Performance assessment	To equip the staff and zonal councils with the Local Governance Act, 936, LI 1967 and Assembly Bye Laws

Table 8.3 knowledge Mapping matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Administrative aspect and procedures of the Assembly	Edmond Osei-Gyamfi	Training on local governance laws, public administration	Governance and leadership
Data analysis	Elijah Koduah	Training on statistics and data analysis	Advance level on data analysis
Public Financial management	Fredua Agyeman	Public financial management training	Advance level knowledge in public financial management
Website design and programming	Mathew Atongo	Website development training	Updated website needed

Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

Human activities such as construction, mining activities, logging, quarrying, and poor farming practices have over the years impacted negatively on the natural resource endowment of the Municipality. These activities have led to serious environmental degradation especially on the vegetation cover. It is however sad to note that, the Medium-Term Development Plans prepared for the past years had little or no programme or projects to address the above environmental concerns for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the Municipality.

To response to the above issues in the Planning Process, the Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA has been recognised as a major tool for the development and analysis of Programmes, Projects and Policies to ensure that the concept of sustainability is adequately mainstreamed to address the need for balancing socioeconomic development with the requirement for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

5.5.1 Purpose of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Kwahu South Municipality within the framework of SEA and support from EPA undertake SEA to achieve the following objectives:

- Mainstream environmental issues into the DMTDP
- Formulate appropriate interventions to mitigate impacts associated with the implementation of the PPPs.
- Train Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) in the application of SEA.



KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



P.O.BOX MP 26, Mpraeso- Eastern Region
Digital Address: EI-0217-1837
Kindly quote this number and date on all correspondence
Our Ref. No:
Your Ref. No.....
Date:

INVITATION TO PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2026-2029

In pursuance of the objective of Community Participation as integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System). Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 (Section 88) and also in accordance with the third schedule of L1 2232 and the Guidelines for the preparation of the MTDP, the Municipal Assembly is conducting a public hearing on its draft Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029.

The objective of this exercise is to present in the draft document and solicit views and opinions for consideration and incorporate into the final draft from stakeholders. The program is schedule as follows

Date: Tuesday, 15th July, 2025.

Venue: Municipal Assembly Conference Hall

Time: 9.00am

Your full participation would be highly appreciated

Attached is the copy of the draft MTDP for your perusal.

For: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PAAPA DAVID ABAKAH-YAWSON
(MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR)

DISTRIBUTIONS

- The MP Kwahu South Constituency
- Regional Eco. Dev't Planning, Koforidua
- All Assembly Members, KSMA.
- All MPCU Members, KSMA
- Traditional Authorities
- Chairman and Secretary-All Zonal Councils
- NGO's, CSO'S FBO's. Youth Reps
- Media
- Religious Bodies
- Artisans
- PWDs
- Transport Union Reps
- Farmers Association Reps
- Trade Association Reps

KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029) HELD ON 15TH JULY, 2025

1.0 Introduction

Pursuant to the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029 a public hearing was organised on Tuesday 15th July, 2025 to present the draft (DMTDP) 2026-2029 to stakeholder outlining their projects, programmes and activities and to seek for their opinion and amendments. The forums attracted broad spectrum of stakeholders from various fields in the Municipality.

1.1 Medium of Communication

Letters were sent to various stakeholders to invite them for the hearing and an information van was sent round to invite all and sundry as well in the local language.

1.2 Participation

Participants include all CSO's, NGOs, the Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, presiding member, Unit Committee members, members of the public, Political Parties, traders Group, Social Groups (PWDs), Artisans, Heads of Department/Units and Agencies, Financial Institutions and Media.

1.3 Total Number of Persons at the Hearing

In all, a total of One Hundred and Ten (110) people were present at the hearing, this consisted of 25% women and 75% male.

1.4 Language(s) used at Hearing

The hearing was conducted in English and the local languages (Akan) to enable participants fully participate and comprehend the process.

1.5 Objectives of the Public Hearing

- To present to stakeholders, the draft (MTDP) 2026-2029
- To prioritize and select proposed projects and programmes for implementation in the MTDP (2026-2029).
- To confirm and make corrections to the projects and programmes submitted and incorporated into the (MTDP) 2026-2029

- To solicit inputs from stakeholders

1.6 Main controversies and major areas of complaints

Participants made the following complaints:

- Uncompleted and abandoned projects in the municipality
- Increasing rate of drug abuse among the youth
- Abandoned Town Roads projects in Municipality

1.6.1 Proposals for the resolution of the above complaints

In order to ensure a satisfactory resolution of the various complains, the following proposals were made:

The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) on the various abandoned projects in the municipality responded that the government has captured those projects under the legacy projects and has assign budget allocation for them. This means, all the abandoned infrastructure projects will be completed.

The Municipal Social Welfare and Community Development Officer, addressing concerns about youth drug abuse, indicated that discussions are underway and preparatory measures are being taken for a Taskforce operation.

In response to the issue of stray animals, the Municipal Environmental Officer stated that plans and consultations are ongoing for a Taskforce operation to begin in October across the Municipality. Additionally, communities are expected to establish holding pens for stray animals prior to intervention by the Municipal Environmental Unit.

Regarding the stalled town road projects, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) reported that formal correspondence has been sent to the Ministry of Roads and Highways, and it is anticipated that contractors will return to site in the near future.

1.7 Facilitation

During the stakeholder engagement session, Mr. Eric Agyei, the Municipal Planning Officer, presented the draft Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to participants, providing a comprehensive overview of its goals, development focus, Programme of Action (PoA), and Annual Action Plans. He emphasized that the inputs received from various stakeholders and communities during zonal council engagements had been incorporated to ensure the plan reflects the real needs and aspirations of the people.

Mr. Agyei explained that the 2026-2029 MTDP is anchored on five key thematic areas: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations. He encouraged all stakeholders to provide additional feedback to ensure that the final plan effectively addresses the municipality's pressing developmental challenges.

The discussion also covered the detailed breakdown of proposed projects, programmes, and activities to be implemented across the four-year period. Mr. Agyei further elaborated on the cost implications and funding sources for each intervention, noting that financing would be drawn from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), donor support, and other funding streams. Stakeholders appreciated the clarity provided and expressed readiness to collaborate towards the successful implementation of the plan.

A participant enquires about the measures to curb the unregulated developmental projects in the municipality.

Mr. Eric Agyei responded that, a layout planning scheme is being develop for the entire municipality, and a strict adherence is to be observed to prevent the haphazard nature of development.

1.8 General Level of Participation

The following observations were made from the forums

- Participants interest were high and sustained throughout the hearing
- Contributions from participants were far reaching and brought out a number of unaddressed issues in relation to participatory governance
- Women were more actively involved than men
- Artisans, various stakeholders presents and Assembly members deliberated and programmes and projects in the plan and made the necessary amendment.

1.9 Recommendation

The following recommendations were made for the way forward:

The Assembly is encouraged to institutionalize participatory governance as a central policy approach to foster consensus-building and enhance community ownership of development initiatives.

Adequate resourcing of the Information Services Department and the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) is essential to intensify public sensitization efforts on key developmental issues within the Municipality.

The Assembly should actively mobilize both public and private sector funding to ensure effective implementation of the development plan.

The Assembly should adhere to the plan for implementation to enhance progressive development in the Municipality.

2.0 Conclusion

The Municipal Co-ordinating Director expressed appreciation to stakeholders for their strong participation, noting that their contributions will be instrumental in finalizing the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to ensure equitable development across the Municipality.



MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. DAVID OSEI BONSU EFFAH



MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
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DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER
ERIC AGYEI

KWAHU SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY


**REPORT ON ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) 2026-2029 HELD ON 27TH AUGUST, 2025 AT THE
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HALL**

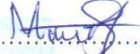
Pursuant to the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029), the Kwahu South Municipal Assembly on Wednesday 27th August, 2025 do hereby adopt for ourselves the above document as approved by the General Assembly.


We further pledge our commitment to implement solely the programmes and projects in the Plan in accordance to the LI2232 and the Local Government Act 936 of 2016.


MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. DAVID OSEI BONSU EFFAH


MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
PAAPA DAVID ABAKAH-YAWSON


PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. ABDO OUFOS SAMUEL
PRESIDING MEMBER (PM)
KWAHU SOUTH MUN. ASSEMBLY
MPRAESO


CHAIRMAN DEV'T PLANNING SUB-COMTEE
HON. ABDUL MAJID MARFO


DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER
ERIC AGYEI

PUBLIC HEARING ON DRAFT MIDP 2026-2029
HELD ON THE 15TH JULY 2025 AT THE ASSEMBLY
HALL.

S/N	NAME	ELECTORAL AREAS	CONTACT	SIGN
1.	Hon. Addo - Samuel Fosu	Asabakra	0547929248	[Signature]
2	Hon. DAVID EFFAH OSEI BOAW	MCE	0267765057	[Signature]
3	Papa A. Tansan	MCD	0243719479	[Signature]
4	Charles Opetu - fori Orons	Asabakra	0243768911	[Signature]
5.	Okyere Kwaku Prince	Ntunbuagya	024818845	[Signature]
6.	Obedia Kofi Ousu	Atibie	0554908778	[Signature]
7	Sani M. Raimi	Atibie	0244679454	[Signature]
8	Kissi Azande	Mpraeso	0243754092	[Signature]
9	Abdul Mawo Majid	Atibie	0243847719	[Signature]
10	Kwabeng Amrafo	Mpraeso	0244582112	[Signature]
11	Jibril Abdul Aziz	Atibie	0241755184	[Signature]
12	Dickson Mireku	Mpraeso	0244631324	[Signature]
13	Cecilia Ofosu	Mpraeso	0244438412	[Signature]
14	Eric Owusu Agyapong	Obomeng	0542540847	[Signature]
15	Hon. Aziamah Robert	Adawo	0246934552	[Signature]
16	Bosu Yaw Nani	Nketepa	0244829817	[Signature]
17	Abiba Bawah	Atibie	0541347865	[Signature]
18	Yeboah Rebecca	Atibie	0246271820	[Signature]
19	Obeng Isaac	Obo	0541026666	[Signature]
20	Frank Odame Aggase	Msease	0546284694	[Signature]
21	Joseph Akrofi Kubi	Piciku	0249350414	[Signature]
22	Alexander Konadu	Kwahu Praso No2	0262450961	[Signature]
23	Mensah Festus	Osbeng	0200245263	[Signature]
24	Danko Rodger	Mfama	0247560098	[Signature]
25	Kofi Anuah	Kwahu Praso 3	024919161	[Signature]
26	Bright Boateng	Sukwa	0545960965	[Signature]
27	Amoel Hamidu	Sukwa	0243187565	[Signature]
28	Amisah W. Emmanuel	Tweneduase	0240741563	[Signature]
29	Kwadwo Tenkurang	Obo	0245273070	[Signature]
30	Williams Asidoka	Kwahu Amanfo	0547292792	[Signature]
31	Ofri Amanfo	Bepung	0244201599	[Signature]
32	Asare - Kurankeng Thomas	Bepung	0245375321	[Signature]
33	Otiwaq Patricia	Mpraeso	0248136615	[Signature]

68.	Gifty Mensah	BDR	0549491403	Gifty
69.	Nana Afari Boagyan	Chief of Joo	0208159443	Afari
70.	Justice Bortey	OTR	0244400955	Bortey
71.	Gloria O Akpali	NFED	0248131803	Gloria
72.	David Wiase	GES	0249343594	David
73.	Peggy Brua Ashong	NCCCE	055147333	Peggy
74.	Nana Kwaku Xante	chief	0208519493	Nana
75.	Nasim Mohamedu	City Guard	0208563264	Nasim
76.	Yaw Boateng	Farmer's Rep	0209680086	Yaw
77.	Nana Effe Pingang	chief, obomeng		Nana
78.	Victor Asiedu Antwi	Forestry	0543748101	Victor
79.	Nana Acheampong Mintah	Obo-Nizhane	0546315470	Nana
80.	Fredrick Dakurah	NHL	0246134949	Fredrick
81.	Nana Ama Serwaa	Obo Henna	0557846181	Nana
82.	Emmanuel O. Tenkang	A.D.P.O	0248055537	Emmanuel
83.	Nana Kyempe Awusu	Obo pats ce	0547696139	Nana
84.	Frank Nyarko	A.D.P.O	0248131705	Frank
85.	Alexander Kwame Odei	A.D.P.O	0207675064	Alexander
86.	Nana Ampadu	Atibie	0551324472	Nana