LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Republic of Ghana

MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2026-2029

Resetting-Ghana Agenda
-Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity.

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)

SUBMITTED TO:

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)

AUGUST, 2025

FOREWORD

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) mandates Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This is to ensure that development plans conform to the national planning guidelines and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF)-Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability, and promoting shared prosperity.

In fulfilment of this statutory and developmental obligation, the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly has prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029. The plan addresses key dimensions of development, namely the social, economic, environmental, institutional, and infrastructural sectors. It reflects the real needs and aspirations of the people, which were identified through broad stakeholder consultations, community needs assessments, public hearings, and a review of the performance of the 2022–2025 MTDP.

The MTDP 2026–2029 outlines programmes, projects, activities, and corresponding budgets, as well as strategies for resource mobilization to ensure effective implementation. It serves not only as a blueprint and directional guide for the transformation and branding of the Municipality, but also as a marketing and poverty reduction tool to attract investment and partnerships from stakeholders.

Effective implementation of this plan will enhance basic service delivery, improve infrastructure development and management, and promote socio-economic growth for the mutual benefit of all residents of the Municipality.

On behalf of the Assembly, I wish to express sincere appreciation to the plan preparation team, Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Departments/Units, and all key stakeholders for their invaluable contributions towards the successful preparation of this plan.

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Hon. John Atteh Matey
Municipal Chief Executive
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
ODUMASE - KROBO, E/R.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly wishes to register its earnest gratitude to individuals and organizations who have contributed in many ways towards the preparation of MTDP 2026-2029.

The MPCU deeply acknowledges the support received from the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director and management staff of the Assembly for their active role in the plan preparation process.

We also appreciate the roles played by Heads of Departments, Assembly Members, Unit Committee members, Zonal Council Members, Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and other stakeholders in the plan preparation process, particularly during data collection/validation and actively participating in meetings and fora organized at the community, Zonal Council and municipal levels.

Finally, we are most grateful to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Eastern Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (ERPCU) for providing technical backstopping, monitoring and coordinating the plan preparation exercise.

Table of contents

Contents

List of tables

List of figures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The LMKMA obtained municipal status in 2012 with L.I. 2046 with the mandate of facilitating socio-economic development and basic service delivery to improve the standard of living. Five municipalities sandwich the municipality, Upper Manya Krobo Municipality to the northwest, Asuogyaman Municipality to the northeast, North Tongu Municipality to the southeast, and Yilo Krobo Municipality and Dangme West Municipality to the south. It has 15 major and 251 minor settlements in the four zonal councils with a projected population of 126,436 people in 2025, from the 2021 PHC of 121,876, thriving in agriculture, industry, and services.

Section 82 sub section 1 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 establishes the District Assembly as a planning authority whilst section 2 sub section 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Act,1994 (Act 480) with Legislative Instrument (L.I.), 2232, 2016 designates the planning function to the District Assemblies and provides guides guidelines for the assemblies to follow in planning. The legal frameworks enjoin Ministries, Sector Agencies, and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare MTDPs based on the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

The LMKMA had prepared a successor MTDP 2026-2029 covering the major sectors of the municipal economy. The Medium-Term Development Plan 2026-2029 describes the framework that will direct the management of the municipality towards the long-term vision of agenda for jobs under the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework which covers social, economic, environment and human settlement development, governance and institutional development, and international relations. This plan would serve as a directional guide for development and a marketing tool to attract stakeholders' interest and support.

The MTDP 2026-2029 preparation was based on a comprehensive consultative meeting with the relevant stakeholders, needs assessment and prioritization of development issues meetings at the community and zonal council levels, performance review of MTDP 2022-2025, municipal profiling, data collection and analysis, public hearing and validation meetings and deskwork. Finally, the MPCU presents the plan to Development Planning Sub-committee to deliberate and recommend to the Executive Committee and subsequent to the General Assembly for adoption and approval for implementation. The presentation of projects/activities with many locations are indexed in the POA/AAP and in the footnotes. Other auxiliary materials are kept in the appendix to aid reading and reference of the plan with ease.

The priority areas of the MTDP 2026-2029 are improved social services delivery (education, health, water, sanitation and social protection), infrastructure development (roads, electricity, market facilities, public toilets, school blocks, CHPs compounds), increased agriculture productivity (planting for jobs, export, inputs supply and extension services extension), private sector development (SMEs and income growth), promote participatory good governance, effective revenue mobilization and improved service delivery (M&E).

The total cost of the implementation of the proposed intervention in the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan 2026-2029 is 101.5 million. This covers the six development dimensions, programmes and sub-programmes, goals, objectives, strategies, and projects/activities for the planned period.

The MTDP 2026-2029 is expected to achieve infrastructure development, participatory local governance, potable water supply, safety and security, clean environment, improved accessibility (road), orderly spatial development, increase access to education, improved quality of basic health service delivery and increase job creation along agriculture value chain and SMEs development.

The list of Heads of Departments/Units for the plan preparation team is:

1. Municipal Chief Executive
2. Municipal Co-ordinating Director
3. Municipal Agriculture Director
4. Municipal Education Director (Plan. Officer)
5. Municipal Health Director
6. Municipal Social Welfare& Com. Dev. Director
7. Municipal Physical Planning Director
8. NADMO Director
9. Urban Roads Engineer
10. Municipal Works Engineer
11. BAC/GEA Head
12. Forestry Manager
13. Municipal Finance Director
14. Municipal Env. Health Officer
15. Municipal Budget Analyst
16. Municipal Planning Officer
17. Human Resource Manager
18. Municipal Transport Head etc

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 for the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly. It lays the foundation for understanding the Assembly's mandate, core functions, and operational environment. The chapter highlights the vision that shapes our aspirations, the mission that defines our purpose, and the core values that guide our operations. Additionally, it presents the organizational structure (organogram), geographical location, and the thematic framework of the MTDP (2026–2029). The chapter aims to contextualize the development plan, illustrating the institutional capacity and framework that support its effective implementation.

1.1 Background of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly (LMKMA) is a key administrative and planning authority in the Eastern Region of Ghana. As a decentralized local government institution, the Assembly is mandated under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) to promote local development and ensure the effective delivery of public services to communities within its jurisdiction. The municipality is notable for its rich cultural heritage, significant agricultural and tourism potential, and emerging urban centers, including Odumase-Krobo, which serves as the administrative capital.

The Assembly operates under the leadership of a Municipal Chief Executive and a Coordinating Director, supported by decentralized departments, units, and agencies. Together, these structures work collaboratively to formulate and implement policies, programmes, and projects aimed at improving the socio-economic well-being of residents and fostering sustainable development across the municipality.

1.1.1 Vision and Mission Statement

1.1.1.1 Vision Statement:

A first-class Municipal Assembly in terms of accountable governance and socio-economic development.

1.1.1.2 Mission Statement:

The Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the district through partnership with communities and NGOs in the mobilization of financial, human, and material resources for effective delivery of services

1.1.1.3 Core Values

The core values of the Assembly, among other things, include:

1.1.1.3.1 Timeliness

The Assembly aims to meet deadlines concerning official duties

1.1.1.3.2 Value for money

Delivery of quality services and infrastructure for the benefit of the entire populace

1.1.1.3.3 Equity

Equal distribution of Assembly resources and services in line with the Assembly's and Government laws

1.1.1.3.4 Transparency and Accountability

Delivery of services in an open and friendly manner

1.1.1.4 Functions of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) mandates the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly to oversee and promote the holistic development of the municipality. Its key responsibilities include preparing and submitting development plans and budgets to the central government, formulating strategies for effective resource mobilization and utilization, and promoting productive activities and social development. The Assembly is tasked with managing human settlements and the environment, initiating infrastructure development, providing municipal services, and ensuring public safety in collaboration with security agencies. Additionally, it guarantees access to courts and tribunals to promote justice and undertakes studies or functions as directed by the Government to fulfill its mandate effectively.

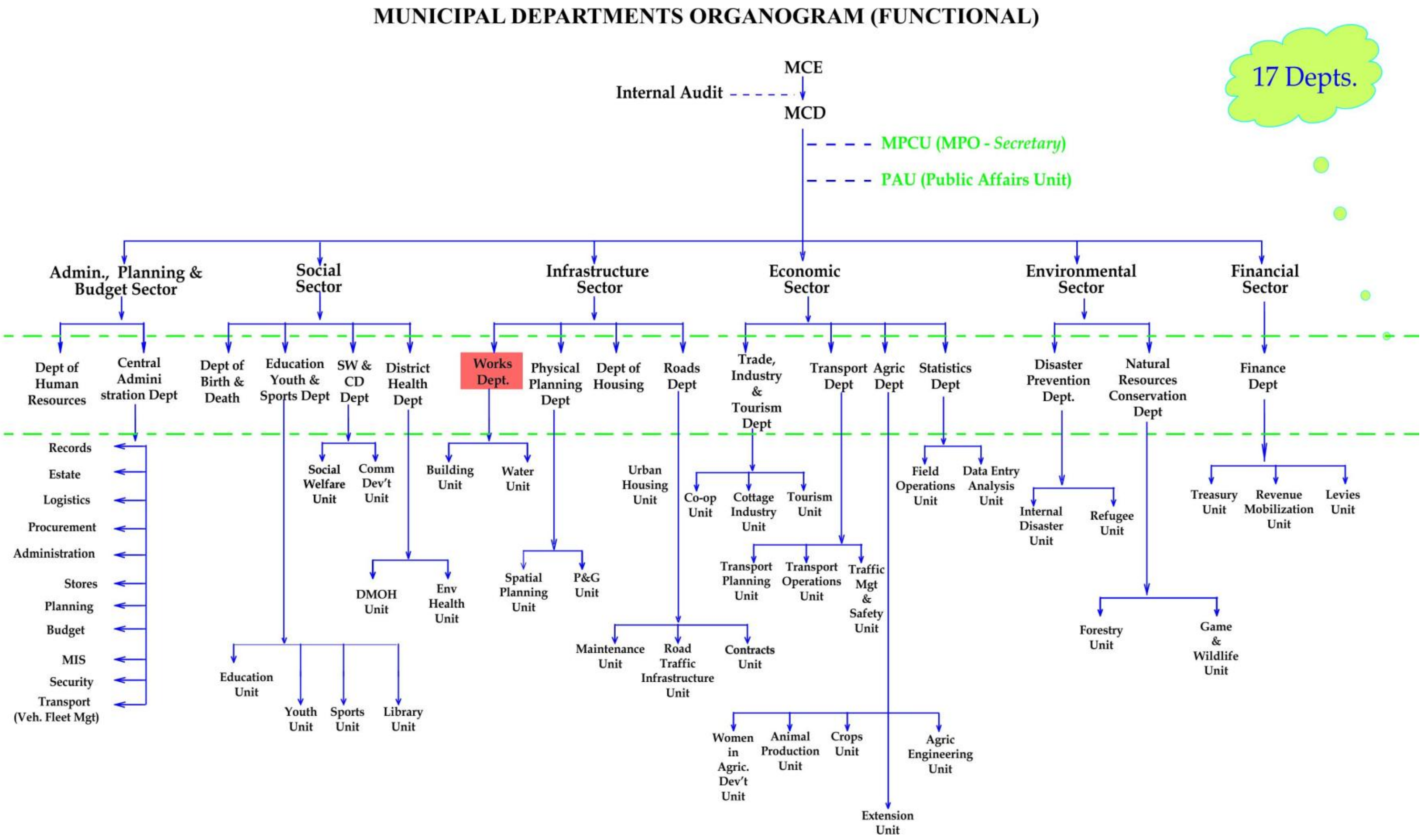
1.1.1.5 Organogram

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly (LMKMA) operates under a decentralized functional structure with 17 departments grouped into six main sectors: Administration, Social, Infrastructure, Economic, Environmental, and Financial**.**

At the apex of the structure is the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), supported by the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD), who oversees administration and coordination. The structure also includes Internal Audit, the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU)**,** and the Public Affairs Unit (PAU), which provide oversight and technical support.

This organogram facilitates coordination, service delivery, and accountability by clearly defining roles across departments and units, while promoting collaboration to achieve the Municipality's development objectives.

Figure 1.1: Municipal Departments Organogram

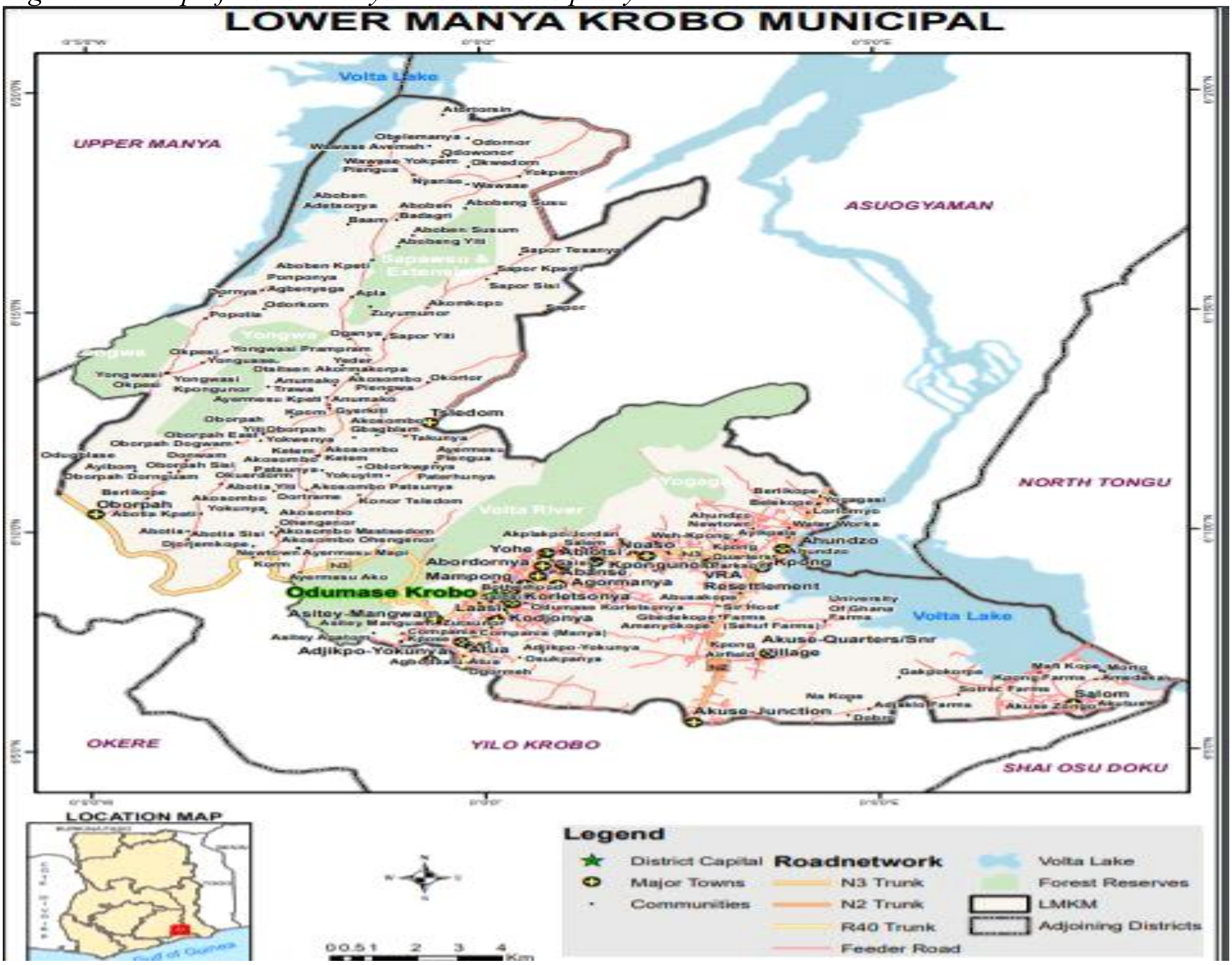


1.2 Municipal Location and Map

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipality (LMKM) is situated in the eastern corner of the Eastern Region of Ghana, lying between latitudes 6.2°–6.5°N and longitudes 0.0°–0.3°W, with an altitude of 457.5 meters above sea level. The Municipality was originally the parent Municipal Assembly from which the Upper Manya Krobo District was carved out through Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1842 in 2007. It was subsequently elevated to Municipal status on 9th February 2012 under L.I. 2046.

The Municipality covers an area of 316 square kilometers, representing approximately 1.64% of the total land area of the Eastern Region (19,323 km²). It comprises about 235 settlements distributed across four zonal areas. Geographically, the Municipality is bounded to the northwest by Upper Manya Krobo District, to the northeast by Asuogyaman District, to the southeast by North Tongu District, and to the south by Yilo and Dangme West Districts. Figure 1.1 illustrates the map of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality.

Figure 1.2: Map of Lower Manya Krobo Municipality



Source: MPCU updated map, May 2025

1.3 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 is structured into eight chapters. Chapter One introduces the Assembly's background, vision, mandate, and the overall structure of the plan. Chapter Two provides a comprehensive socio-economic and spatial profile of the Municipality. Chapter Three details the stakeholder engagement process undertaken during plan preparation. Chapter Four highlights key development issues identified through performance reviews and community consultations. Chapter Five defines the development goals, objectives, and strategies in alignment with national policies. Chapter Six presents the Programme of Action (PoA), outlining prioritized projects and implementation timelines. Chapter Seven describes the arrangements for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, while Chapter Eight outlines the communication strategy to ensure stakeholder awareness, participation, and transparency throughout the plan period.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the current development situation in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. It includes a performance review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, an analysis of financial performance, and an assessment of existing conditions across key development sectors. A SWOT analysis is also provided to highlight strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Furthermore, the chapter outlines medium-term development needs identified through technical assessments and community consultations. The insights gained from this analysis form the basis for prioritizing development issues in the 2026–2029 planning period.

2.1 Performance Review of MTDP (2022-2025)

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022–2025 was prepared in alignment with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework: Agenda for Jobs. The development dimensions adopted for the plan include economic and social development, environment, infrastructure and human settlements, governance, corruption and public accountability, emergency preparedness and response, as well as implementation, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation.

Between 2022 and 2025, the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly implemented several programmes and activities in line with this framework to improve the living standards of residents. Key focus areas of the MTDP 2022–2025 included the construction of classroom blocks, CHPs compounds, public toilets, roads, culverts and storm drains, market stores/sheds, teachers' and nurses' quarters, drilling and mechanization of boreholes, capacity development initiatives, support for SME growth, health sensitization and treatment programmes, and disaster prevention and control measures.

The performance review of the MTDP 2022–2025 was conducted using a set of indicators, triggers, and targets designed to monitor and evaluate the achievements of objectives across key programmes and projects implemented during the period. The objectives of the review were to:

- Provide a comprehensive source of information on the progress made through the implementation of the MTDP 2022–2025;
- Identify key challenges and issues encountered during implementation that hindered the attainment of the plan's goals and objectives; and
- Highlight good practices, lessons learned, and recommendations from the implementation experience to inform the development of the next plan.

The review was structured around the six development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework and assessed:

- The extent of implementation of proposed programmes, projects, and activities, classified as fully implemented, partially implemented, ongoing, or not implemented;
- The achievement of set goals, objectives, and targets; and
- The levels of key indicators from 2022–2025.

The review assessed the outcomes and impacts of the implemented activities and programmes. It should be noted, however, that most indicators primarily reflect outputs rather than higher-level outcomes or impacts. Only a few outcomes and impacts are captured in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary of development outcomes of MTDP 2022-2025

Development Dimension	Indicator	2021	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes	
				Year	Data
Economic Development (Goal: Build prosperous society)	Total output of agricultural production -staples (Mt) -Selected cash crops (Mt) -Livestock and poultry (count) -Fisheries (Mt)	 162,784Mt 5,280Mt 12,515 Co. 10,025Mt	 178,464mt 6,095mt 27,282co. 138,098Mt	 2023 2023 2023 2023	 166,404mt 5,710mt 28,099co 10,961Mt
	Growth rate of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) (%)	48.98	90%	2024	123.20%
Social Development (Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians)	Net enrolment ratio • KG • Primary • JHS	 67% 89% 55%	 100 100 100	 2023 2023 2023	 72% 90% 59%
	Gender Parity Index • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS	 1.27 1.09 1.52	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	 2023 2023 2023 2023	 1.00 1.43 1.22 1.52
	Completion rate • Primary • JHS • SHS	 100% 80.10% 50%	 100% 100% 100%	 2023 2023 2023	 28.73% 14.38% 20.07%
	Pass Rate • JHS • SHS	 60.80% 52.90%	 90% 85%	 2023 2023	 71% 81%
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital	 10 2 4 3		 2023 2023 2023 2023	 90% 100% 100% 100%
	National Health Insurance Scheme Implementation Status (% of OPD Attendance)	90.2%	100%	2022 2023 2024 2025	89.8% 86.85% 85.3% 80.7%
	Proportion of children 0-2 years receiving immunization services	98%	100%	2022 2023 2024 2025	80.3% 82.2% 94.5% 80.0%
	Prevalence of Malnutrition: • Wasting • Underweight • Stunting	0	0	2025	0

	• Overweight				
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	586	0	2025	0

Source: MPCU, May, 2025

2.1.1 Implementation status of MTDP 2022-2025

The Assembly was able to implement 279 programmes and projects out of 356 (represents 78.37%) in the MTDP 2022-2025 as at August, 2025. The annualized achievements of the plan implementation are 80 in 2022, 62 in 2023, 99 in 2024 and 38 as at the end of August, 2025. Therefore, the Assembly is unlikely to complete the full implementation of the planned activities, and the outstanding interventions will be rolled over into the 2026–2029 MTDP. The main challenges accounting for the incomplete implementation include low internal revenue mobilization, weak public commitment towards plan execution, and delays in the release of funds from the Central Government.

2.1.2 Financial Performance 2022-2025

The total estimated cost of implementing the Plan was GH¢58.65 million, while the total amount of funds received stood at GH¢53.62 million, leaving an overall shortfall of about GH¢5.03 million. Key funding sources such as GoG, DACF, DACF-RFG, MP funds, and IGF all recorded significant shortfalls. For instance, only 7.8 percent of the estimated GoG allocation was released, resulting in a gap of more than GH¢13.5 million. On the other hand, MSHAP/HIV, PWD's CF, and UNICEF recorded negative variances, indicating that while no funds were budgeted for them, some amounts were received as unplanned inflows. The GSCSP recorded the largest positive variance, where GH¢39.05 million was received against an estimate of GH¢6.45 million, creating an excess inflow of over GH¢32.59 million. This highlights the Assembly's heavy reliance on GSCSP resources to finance development activities. Meanwhile, allocations from Any Other (MAG) also fell short by nearly GH¢0.98 million. Overall, the analysis reveals that although the Municipality managed to mobilize significant resources, the heavy dependence on GSCSP and shortfalls in traditional predictable sources such as GoG, DACF, and IGF raise concerns about the sustainability and reliability of funding for effective plan implementation. Table 2 shows analysis of financial performance 2022-2025.

Table 2.1: Analysis of financial performance 2022-2025

Source of funds	Total estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total amount Received (B)	Variance (A-B)
GOG	14,662,705	1,147,585.32	13,515,119.68
IGF	8,797,623	4,009,659.51	4,787,963.49

DACF	13,489,688	4,378,857.37	9,110,830.63
DACF-RFG	9,970,639	3,006,852.80	6,963,786.20
MP	4,105,557	1,410,291.08	2,695,265.92
MSHAP/HIV	Nil	19,042.91	-19,042.91
PWD's CF	Nil	339,294.50	-339,294.50
UNICEF	Nil	75,000.00	-75,000.00
GSCSP	6,451,590	39,046,257.86	-32,594,667.86
Any Other (MAG)	1,173,016.40	191,805.16	981,211.24
Total	**58,650,818**	**53,624,646.51**	**5,026,171.89**

Source: Department of Finance, May 2025

2.1.3 Summary of Performance Review of MTDP 2022–2025 and Implications for 2026–2029

The review of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) highlights several critical lessons and considerations for preparing the next plan (2026–2029). A key priority is to design and implement projects and programmes that are not only practical but also well-integrated with other initiatives to enhance sustainability and maximize results.

The review further underscores the need for the Assembly to intensify efforts to mobilize additional resources, particularly from development partners and donors, while simultaneously strengthening its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) base to provide more reliable financing for development interventions. Revitalizing the role of Zonal Councils will also be essential, as their active participation can facilitate the successful implementation of self-help and community-led projects.

One of the major challenges identified is the delayed release of funds from the central government, which constrained the timely execution of projects and undermined value for money. Going forward, timely and predictable fund releases will be crucial to improving implementation outcomes.

A consolidated summary of the performance review of the MTDP 2022–2025 and its implications for the 2026–2029 planning period is presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Summary of Performance Review in MTDP 2022-2025 and its implications in MTDP 2022-2025

Key Problems/Observations Made in Implementing MTDP 2022–2025	**Lessons Learnt from the Previous Plan**	**Recommendations for the Subsequent Plan (MTDP 2026–2029)**
Delay in release of funds from central government.	Late funding interrupts implementation schedules and affects project outcomes.	Improve internal financial planning and cash flow management.
Weak Internally Generated Fund (IGF) performance.	Over-reliance on external funding reduces financial sustainability.	Intensify revenue mobilization strategies and enforce compliance to boost IGF performance.
Low community participation in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and other engagement activities.	Projects are more successful when communities are involved and feel a sense of ownership.	Strengthen stakeholder engagement and reactivate Zonal Councils to lead community initiatives.
Inadequate collaboration with development partners.	Pooling external support enhances capacity and funding opportunities.	Develop strategies to attract and maintain partnerships with NGOs and donor agencies.
Limited integration and coordination among departments during planning and implementation.	Disjointed implementation leads to resource waste and project delays.	Promote inter-departmental collaboration and integrated planning at all levels.
Inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems.	Reliable data is critical for tracking progress and decision-making.	Strengthen M&E frameworks and build capacity for routine data collection and reporting during plan implementation.
Some programmes lacked forward and backward linkages.	Isolated interventions have limited long-term impact.	Design programmes with clear linkages to promote sustainability and continuity.
Difficulty of getting inputs from the decentralized departments for the preparation of quarterly progress reports		Limit the number of activities/projects and programmes to ensure reasonable level of achievements
Data gaps for evidence-based decision-making process		Ensure reasonable dissemination of the plan to all relevant stakeholders to enhance co-ordination, ownership and support

Source: MPCU Performance Review, May 2025

2.2 Situational Analysis of Lower Manya Krobo Municipality

The situational analysis of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality provides an overview of the natural and human environment, highlighting factors that shape the Municipality's development potential and challenges. The relief and drainage system defines the physical landscape, influencing settlement patterns, agriculture, and infrastructure development. The climate and prevailing weather conditions determine agricultural cycles, water availability, and vulnerability to climate change. The geology and soils form the foundation for land use, mineral potential, and agricultural productivity, while the vegetation cover and soil types reflect both natural endowments and human activities such as farming and settlement expansion.

In addition, the demographic characteristics including population size, growth trends, age structure, and distribution have significant implications for service delivery, employment creation, and resource allocation. Together, these factors provide a comprehensive picture of the Municipality's development context and guide the identification of priorities for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan.

2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics and Their Implications

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality recorded a population of 89,246 (41,470 males and 47,776 females) with an average household size of 6.5. By the 2021 Census, the population had grown to 121,849 (56,867 males and 64,982 females), representing an increase of over 30% within the period, though the average household size declined sharply to 3.2, reflecting changes in family structure and living arrangements.

Projections indicate a continued steady growth in population from 127,592 in 2025 to approximately 133,074 by 2029. The male population is expected to increase from 62,661 to 65,305, while the female population will rise from 64,931 to 67,769 over the same period. This growth trend underscores the need for expanded social services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities to accommodate the rising population while addressing the challenges of smaller household units. Table 4 provides a detailed breakdown of census and projected population data from 2025 to 2029.

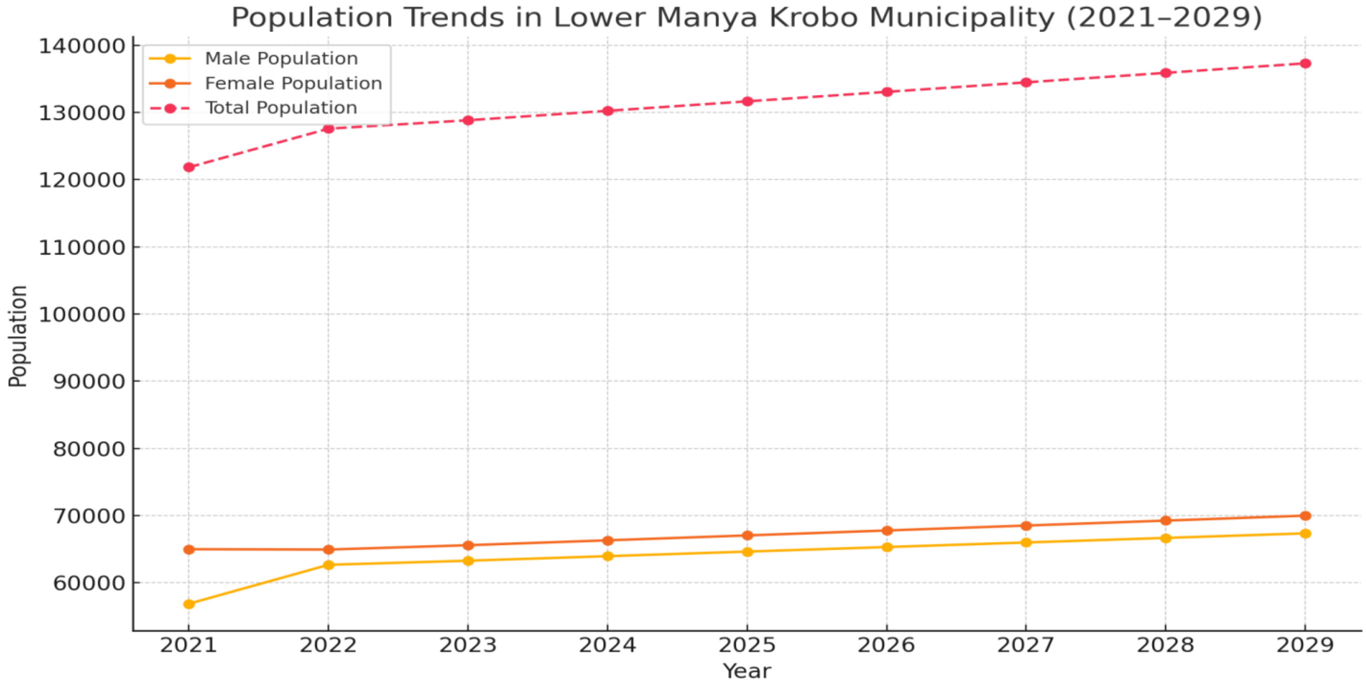
Table 2.4: Shows Census and projected populations

Population	Year	Population Figure			Average HH Size
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	
Census Population	2010	41,470	47,776	89,246	6.5
	2021	56,867	64,982	121,849	3.2
Projected Population	2025	62,661	64,931	127,592	
	2026	63,269	65,579	128,848	
	2027	63,947	66,305	130,252	
	2028	64,626	67,035	131,661	
	2029	65,305	67,769	133,074	

Source: MPCU Projections from 2021PHC May, 2025.

The population of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality increased by 32,603 between the 2010 and 2021 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC), representing significant growth over the eleven-year period. Population projections, based on the Eastern Regional annual intercensal growth rate of 1.0%**,** indicate a continued upward trend. This trajectory is illustrated in Figure 2.3**.**

Figure 2.3: Projected population from 2021 to 2029



Source: MPCU Projection from 2021PHC, May 2025

2.3 Municipal Physical Characteristics

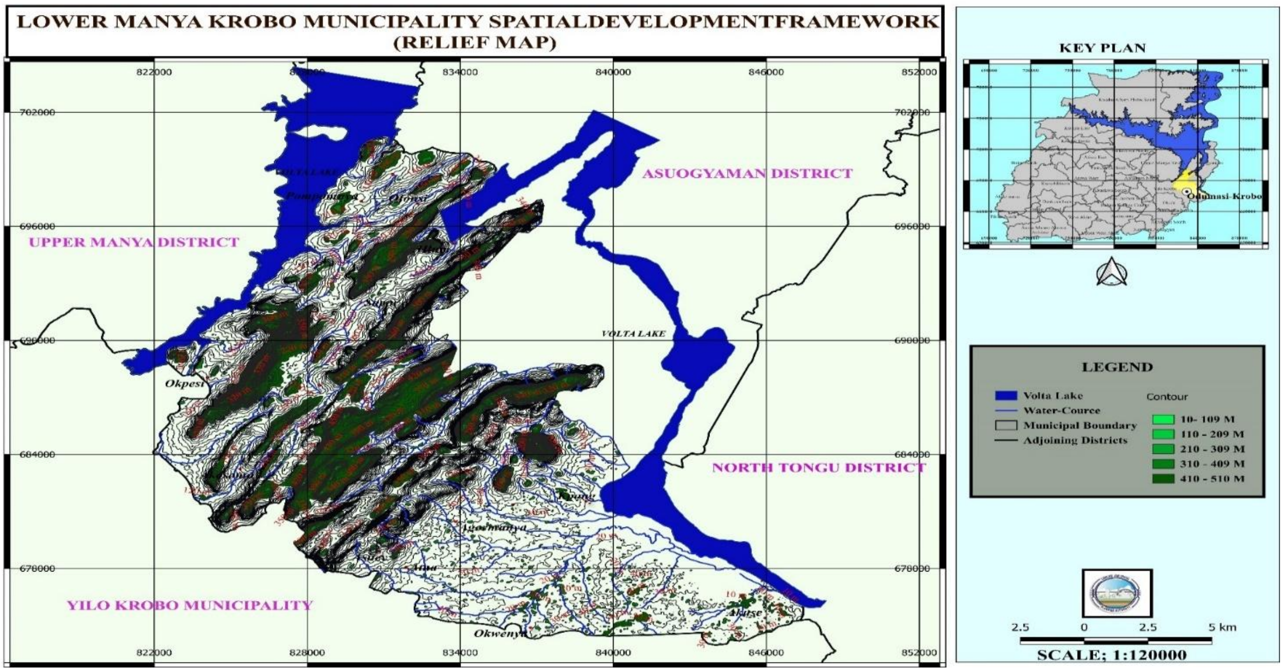
The Municipal Physical Characteristics comprise the relief, drainage systems, climate, vegetation, geology, soils, and water resources, which collectively shape the natural environment and influence agriculture, settlement patterns, and overall development in the Municipality. The following sections discuss each characteristic and highlight their implications for sustainable development.

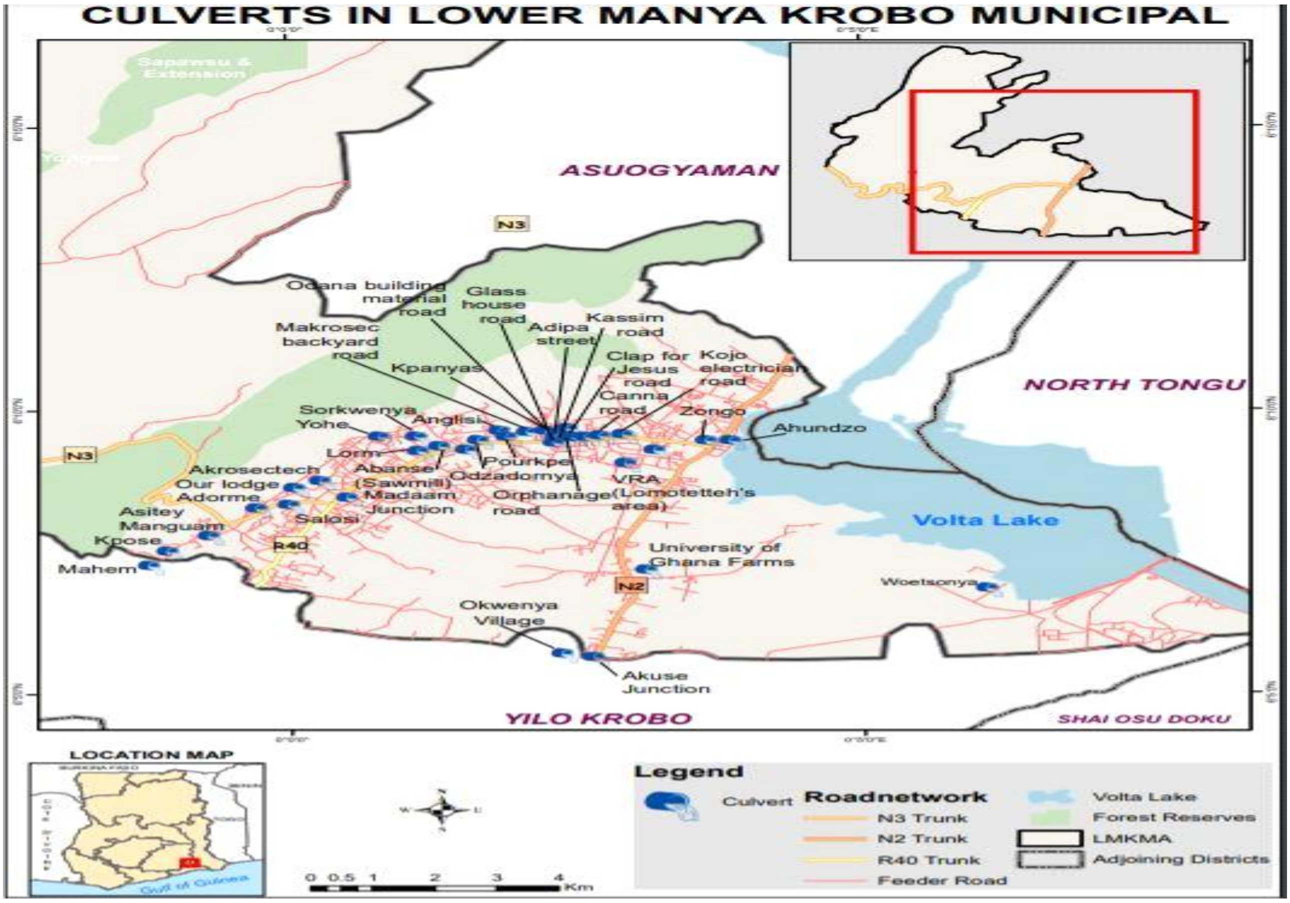
2.3.1 Relief and Drainage System

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipality features a varied landscape, with flat low-lying areas in the south and undulating terrain with streams in the north, most draining into the Volta Lake along the eastern boundary. Elevations range from about 50 meters in the south to 350 meters at the Krobo Mountains. The area is drained by the Volta, Ponpon, and Ayermesudo rivers, with the Volta River serving as both a major drainage outlet and a boundary.

The flat southern plains, particularly around Kpong to Amedika, hold strong irrigation potential, while the riverbanks offer opportunities for rice and vegetable cultivation, fishing, and tourism. The hills and rocky outcrops present prospects for quarrying and eco-tourism, though rugged terrain in the north hampers road construction. Seasonal flooding and waterlogging near rivers remain a challenge during the rainy season. Figure 2.4 shows the relief and drainage of the municipality.

Figure 2.4: shows the relief and drainage of the municipality.





2.3.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial climate belt, with mean annual rainfall ranging from 900mm to 1,150mm. Relative humidity is high during the wet season (70–80%) and drops to 55–60% in the dry season. The area experiences two main seasons: the wet season (April–early August and September–October) and the dry season (November–March), with August being dry but cool. Average temperatures range between 26°C and 35°C. Climatic conditions are shaped by the southwest monsoon winds from the Atlantic (March–July) and the dry Harmattan winds from the Sahara (November–March).

This climate provides favorable conditions for agriculture, plantation development, and forest growth. However, the concentration of rainfall within six months disrupts farming cycles, leaving many farmers idle in the dry season. Heavy rains also damage rural roads, causing erosion, gullies, and potholes that limit the transport of foodstuffs to urban markets. Figure 2.5 and 2.6 indicate the rainfall pattern of the municipality.

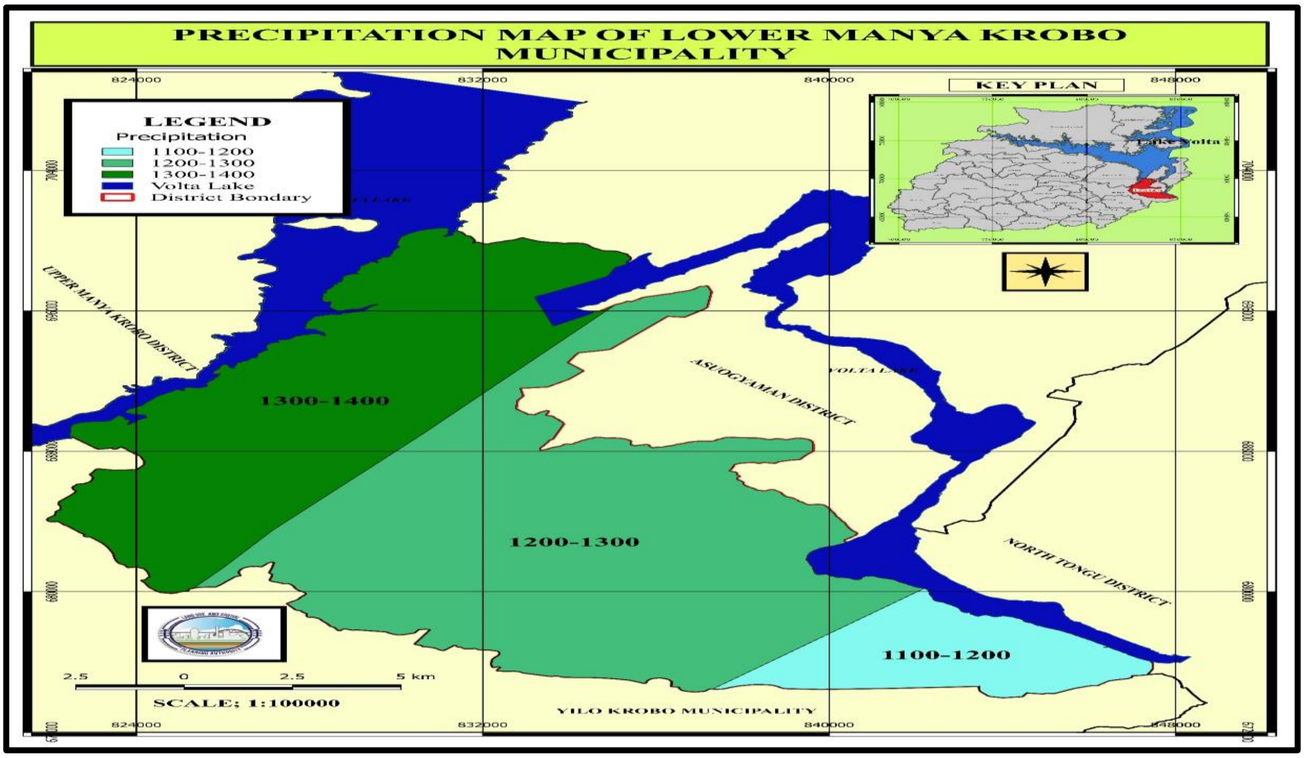
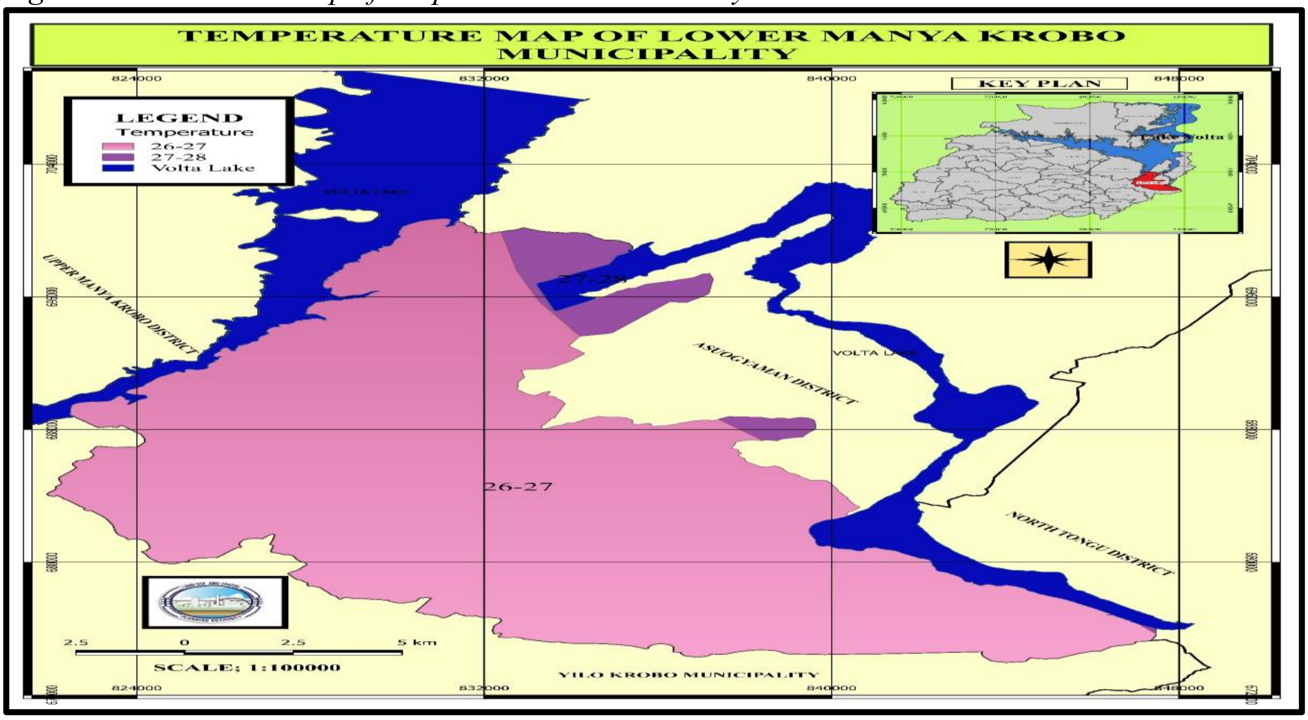


Figure 2.5: Shows the map of precipitation at Lower Manya.

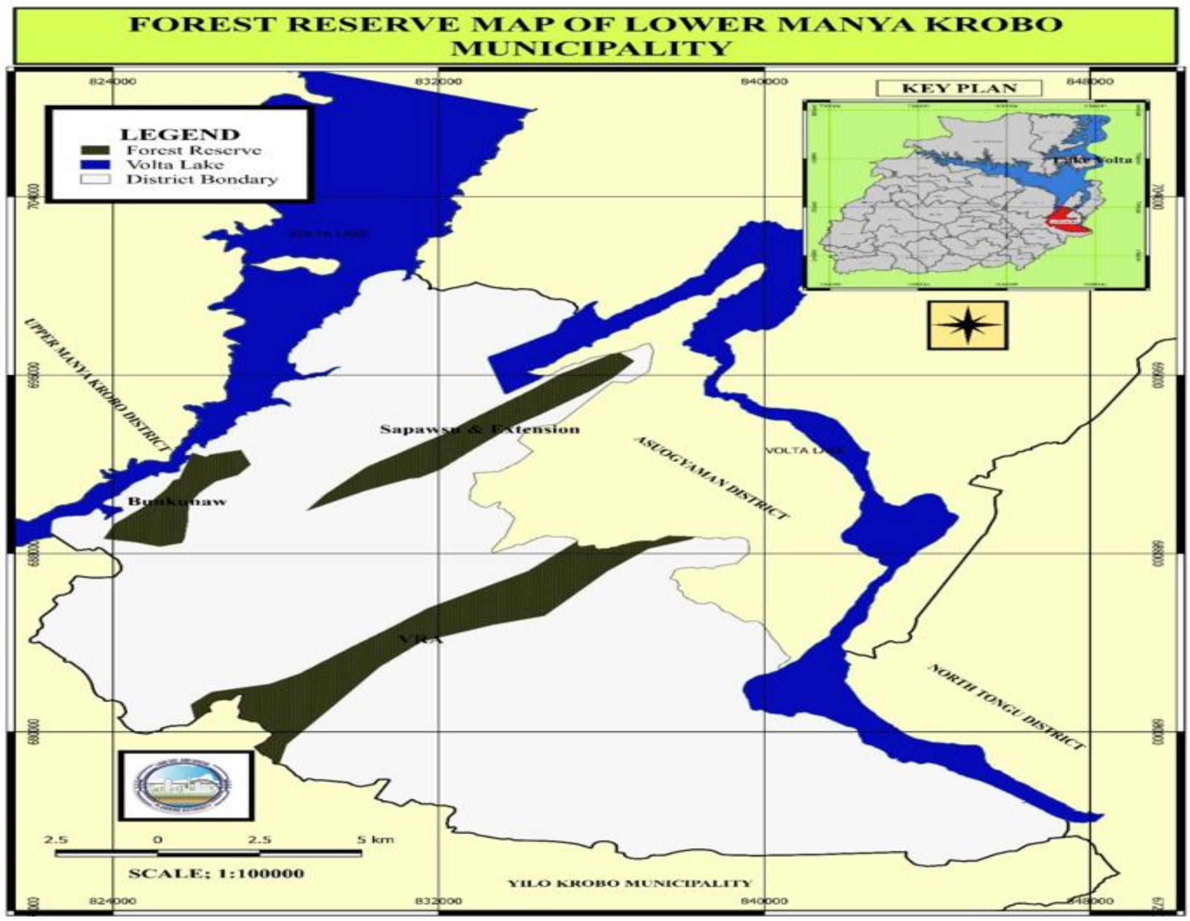
Figure 2.6: Shows the map of temperature at Lower Manya



Vegetation in the Municipality falls within the semi-deciduous forest and savanna zones. The semi-deciduous forest is divided into a "fire zone" (dry semi-deciduous) covering about 209.5 km², stretching from Yilo Krobo into the lower areas of the Municipality, and is characterized by species such as mango, ceiba, neem, and acacia. The inner zone consists of secondary forests and perennial grasslands, with palm, acacia, neem, mango, and ceiba scattered across the landscape.

Unfortunately, human activities—including illegal farming, bush burning, and chemical misuse—have led to severe land degradation, leaving fragmented secondary forests, particularly around Odumase and Yonguase, where about 66 hectares have been affected. Urgent interventions are needed to curb further destruction, restore degraded areas, and promote sustainable land management, reforestation, and environmental conservation. Figure 7 depicts the forest reserve map of Lower Manya Krobo Municipality.

Figure 2.7: Shows the forest reserve map of Lower Manya Municipality



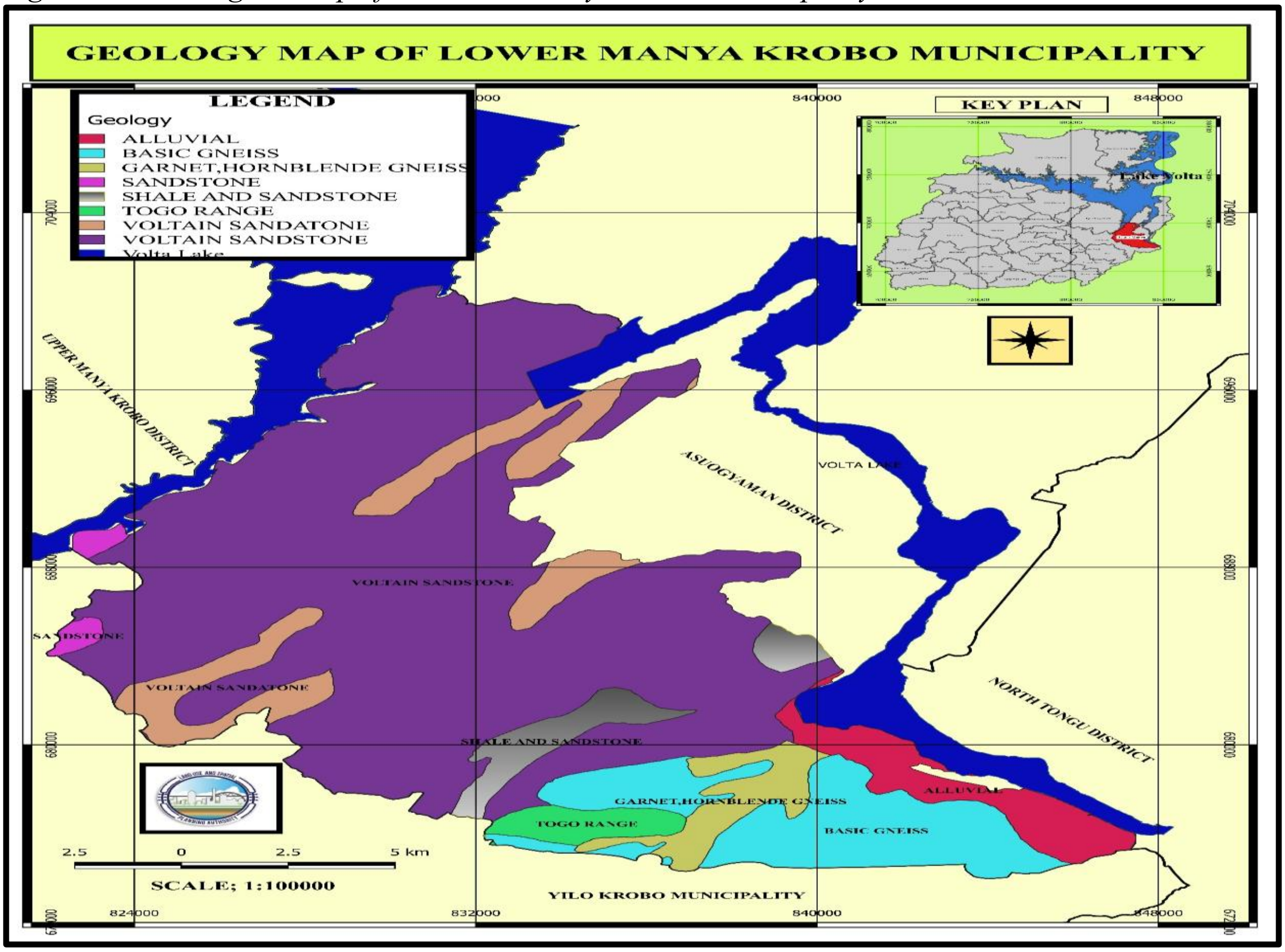
2.3.3 Geology and Soil

The soils of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality fall into five major groups: soils over sandstone (Yaya-Pimpimso-Bejna association), Buem soils over sandstone, shales, and mudstones (Akosombo association), soils over acidic gneiss (Simpa-Aquantaw complex), soils over basic gneiss and pyroxenite (Akuse-Bumbi associations), and laterite.

The predominant type is the sandstone-based soils (Yaya-Pimpimso-Bejna), mainly found in the south, which are well-drained and suitable for rice, sugarcane, food crops, and vegetables. In contrast, the Akosombo series, developed over shales and mudstones, are poorly drained and less suitable for cultivation.

Geologically, the municipality is underlain by the Voltaian formation—comprising sandstone, shale, and limestone while granite gneiss, one of the oldest formations, occurs around the Krobo Mountains. The area has significant mineral potential, with limestone deposits at Yonguase, Popotia, Oborpa, and Odugblase, as well as clay at Amedeka and Okwenya, offering prospects for mining and industrial use. The figure 2.8 shows the geological map of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality.

Figure 2.8: Geological map of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality



2.3.4 Municipal economic characteristics

The Municipal Economic Characteristics encompass revenue sources, agriculture, small and medium enterprises, financial institutions, markets, occupations, industry, employment, and tourism, with each section analyzed in terms of its implications for the Municipality's socio-economic transformation.

2.3.4.1Sources of Revenue to the Assembly

Between 2021 and 2025, the revenue sources of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality reflected both growth and volatility, with a total inflow of ₵78,406,950.70. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) showed gradual improvement, peaking at ₵2.64 million in 2024 before declining sharply in 2025, contributing ₵6.57 million overall. The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and DACF–Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) recorded irregular flows, amounting to ₵5.09 million and ₵2.46 million respectively, limiting effective planning. Staff compensation remained the largest recurrent expenditure at ₵18.72 million, consuming a significant portion of resources, while MPs' DACF allocation provided a modest ₵2.14 million to support community projects. Notably, the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) emerged as the dominant source, contributing ₵43.43 million and underscoring reliance on donor and central government transfers. Overall, while revenue increased substantially between 2021 and 2024, the sharp decline in 2025 highlights the Municipality's vulnerability to funding volatility, overdependence on external sources, and the pressing need to strengthen local revenue mobilization for sustainable development financing. The Actual revenue received from 2022-2025 detailed in table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Actual revenue received from 2022-2025

Revenue Source	Actual 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Actuals 2025	Total
IGF	975,872.06	1,027,632.67	1,173,938.97	2,640,254.98	750,606.5	**6,568,305.18**
DACF	706,748.38	1,722,462.88	1,004,675.47	1,651,718.02	-	**5,085,604.75**
DACF-RFG	1,123,812.00	1,154,512.08	-	181,043.56	-	**2,459,367.64**
STAFF COMP	2,507,709.68	2,849,482.54	7,390,443.16	5,968,305.73	-	**18,715,941.1**
MP DACF	354,652.07	461,077.15	379,657.72	649,213.93	300,000.00	**2,144,600.87**
GSCSP	4,386,873.39	-	16,347,955.34	22,698,302.52	-	**43,433,131.2**
Total	**10,055,667.6**	**7,215,167.32**	**26,296,670.7**	**33,788,838.7**	**1,050,606.5**	**78,406,950.7**

Source Municipal Finance Dept./Budget Unit, May 2025

2.3.4.2 Agriculture Services and Management

Between 2021 and 2025, the Municipality recorded mixed performance in crop and livestock production. Staple crops such as maize, rice, cassava, and plantain showed growth in early years, with maize production peaking at 205,992.41 Mt in 2023 before declining to 174,613.6 Mt in 2024, while data gaps exist for yam and cocoyam production. Similarly, mango as a selected cash crop experienced steady growth from 4,520 Mt in 2021 to 5,876 Mt in 2023, but production halted in 2024, with no subsequent data available. On the livestock side, cattle, goats, pigs, and sheep increased from 26,167 in 2021 to 41,711 in 2023, but production collapsed in 2024, with 447 animals lost to diseases such as African swine fever, CBPP, and PPR. Poultry numbers rose significantly to 225,610 in 2023, but production stopped in 2024, with 642 deaths from Newcastle and Fowl Pox**.** Other animals such as cats and dogs also recorded 39 rabies cases during the period.

The agricultural sector in the municipality faces persistent challenges that undermine productivity and sustainability, including fluctuating crop and livestock output caused by climate variability, input shortages, and disease outbreaks, which reduce farmer incomes and food security. These are compounded by weak value chains, overreliance on a few staples, and inadequate data for diversification, while postharvest losses of about 8.12% from poor storage, limited adoption of modern technologies, unsustainable practices, and unfavorable land tenure further constrain efficiency and large-scale farming. Additionally, weak farmer cohesion, reflected in only 17 active farmer-based organizations, limits collective action and access to resources, collectively restricting output growth, resilience, value chain development, job creation, and long-term food security. Table 6 shows production levels of livestock, poultry and crop.

Table 2.6: Production Levels of livestock, poultry and crops

Crop	Total Production (Mt)					Production Area/ Location (Ha)	Number of livestock affected
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
Maize Rice (Paddy) Cassava Yam Cocoyam Plantain	171,152.4	184,197	205,992.41	174,613.6 (Excluding production figures for yam & cocoyam)	Data Not Available	48,567 (excluding production area for yam & plantain)	Nil
Selected Cash Crop: Mango	4,520	5,472	5,876	Nil	Data Not Available	456	Nil
Livestock (cattle, pig, goat, sheep)	26,167	40,647	41,711	Nil	Data Not Available	Nil	447 (African Swine Fever, CBPP, PPR)
Poultry	132,163	221,017	225,610	Nil	Data Not Available	Nil	642 (Newcastle, Fowl Pox)
Other Animals (Cats, Dogs)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Data Not Available	Nil	39 (Rabies)

Source: Municipal Agric. Office, May 2025.

2.3.4.3 Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Sector

The municipality has an unequal distribution of occupation, industry, employment, and sector among its citizens. There is a need for a policy target to stimulate municipal economic growth and development.

2.3.4.4 Local Economic Development (SMEs development)

There are approximately 405 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) operating within the municipality, covering agro-processing, clothing and textiles, metal and wood works, cosmetics and beautification, health, and other service-related activities. These enterprises fall under the three broad sectors (agriculture, industry, and services) of the municipal economy.

Despite their potential contribution to local economic development, the SMEs face several challenges, including limited access to credit facilities, high cost of raw material supply, low market patronage, inadequate production facilities and equipment, and weak group cohesion**.** Table 7 presents the distribution of small-scale industries in the municipality.

Table 2.7: Types of Small-Scale Industries

Category of Small-Scale Industries	**Industry**	**No. of SMEs engaged**
Agro-based	Milling, gari processing, distillery/brewery, fishing/fish mongering, rice milling, chop bars, bakery	90
Wood–based	Carpentry, wood works, wood carving, sawmills	4
Clothing	Tailoring/dressmaking, seamstress, fashion and design	70
Service	Hair dressing, restaurants/chop bars, guest houses, transport, hotels, filling stations, financial, private schools, public toilet operations, barbering, mobile money transfers	66
Repairs	Bicycle repairing, motor cycle repairers, tyre vulcanizing, car repairing, welding, blacksmithing, electronic gadget repairs, phones etc.	30
Metal-based	Black smith, welding, garages, upholstery, sprayers, vulcanizing, mechanics, auto electrician	55
Art-based	Beads making, basket, weaving, raffia fan weaving etc.	24
Beautician	Hair dressing salons, cosmetic	56
Heath based	Laboratory/medical screening, chemical stores counter medicine sellers, herbal,	10
Total		**405**

Source: BAC/MPCU, May, 2025.

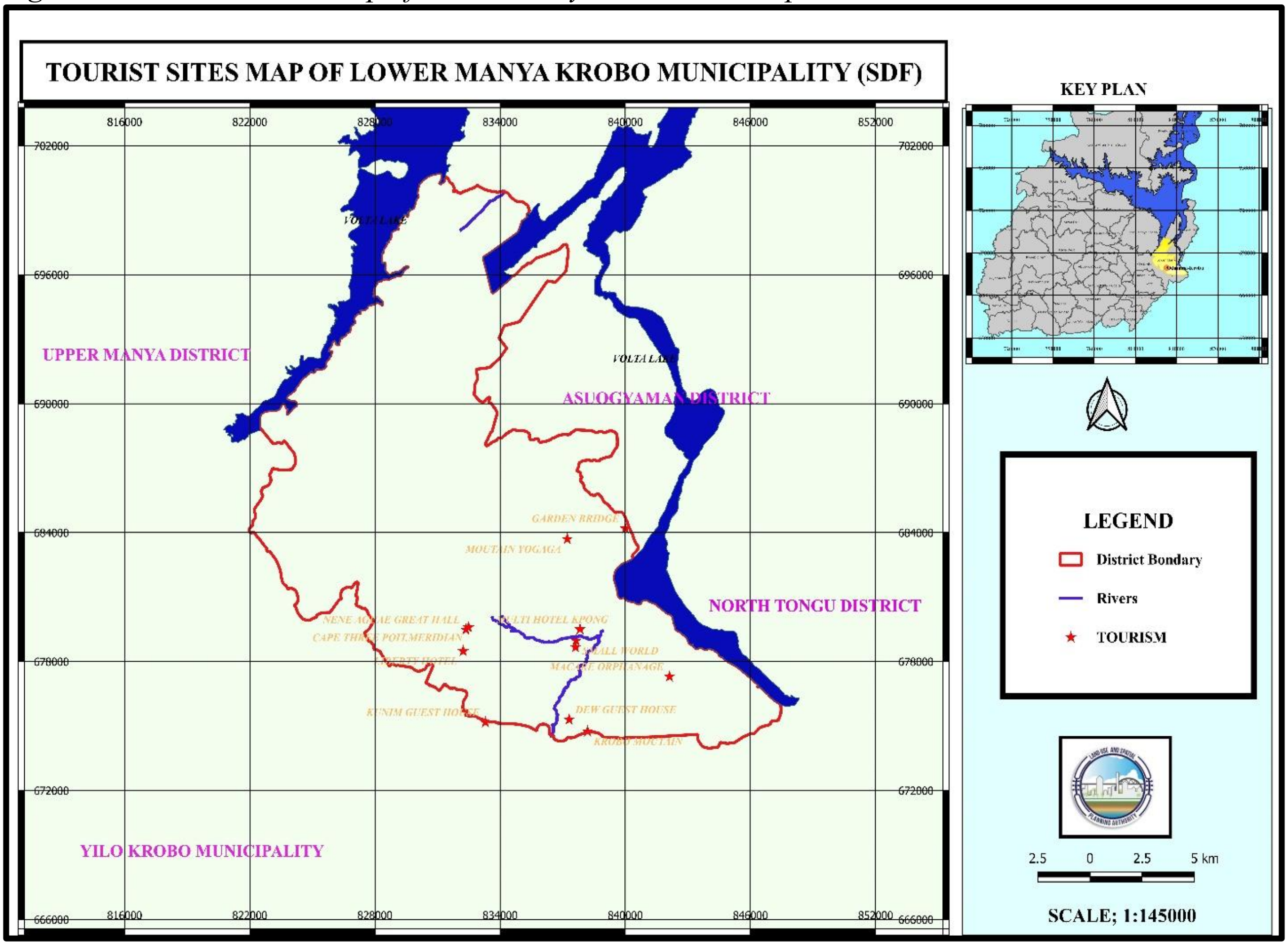
2.3.4.5 Financial institutions

The municipality has limited financial institutions, with only one Ghana Commercial Bank branch at Akuse and a Rural Bank at Abanse, while the majority of financial services are delivered through savings and loans companies and numerous mobile money vendors spread across communities. Insurance services are provided mainly by MiLife and Pinnacle Insurance. However, the limited presence of formal financial institutions remains inadequate to drive broad-based financial inclusion, deepen access to credit, and promote a strong savings culture among residents.

2.3.4.6 Tourism Development

The municipality is endowed with rich tourism potential, featuring attractions such as Mountain Yogaga, Krobo Mountain, Kpong Landing Beach, the renowned bead industry, the Ngmayem Festival, and diverse scenic landscapes. These natural, historical, and cultural assets offer strong opportunities for tourism development, which can be further supported by the growing hospitality sector. However, to fully harness these resources, comprehensive feasibility studies are needed on the identified sites to attract private sector partnerships and ensure sustainable tourism promotion. Figure 2.9: shows tourism sites map of Lower Manya Krobo Municipality.

Figure 2.9: Tourism sites map of Lower Manya Krobo Municipal



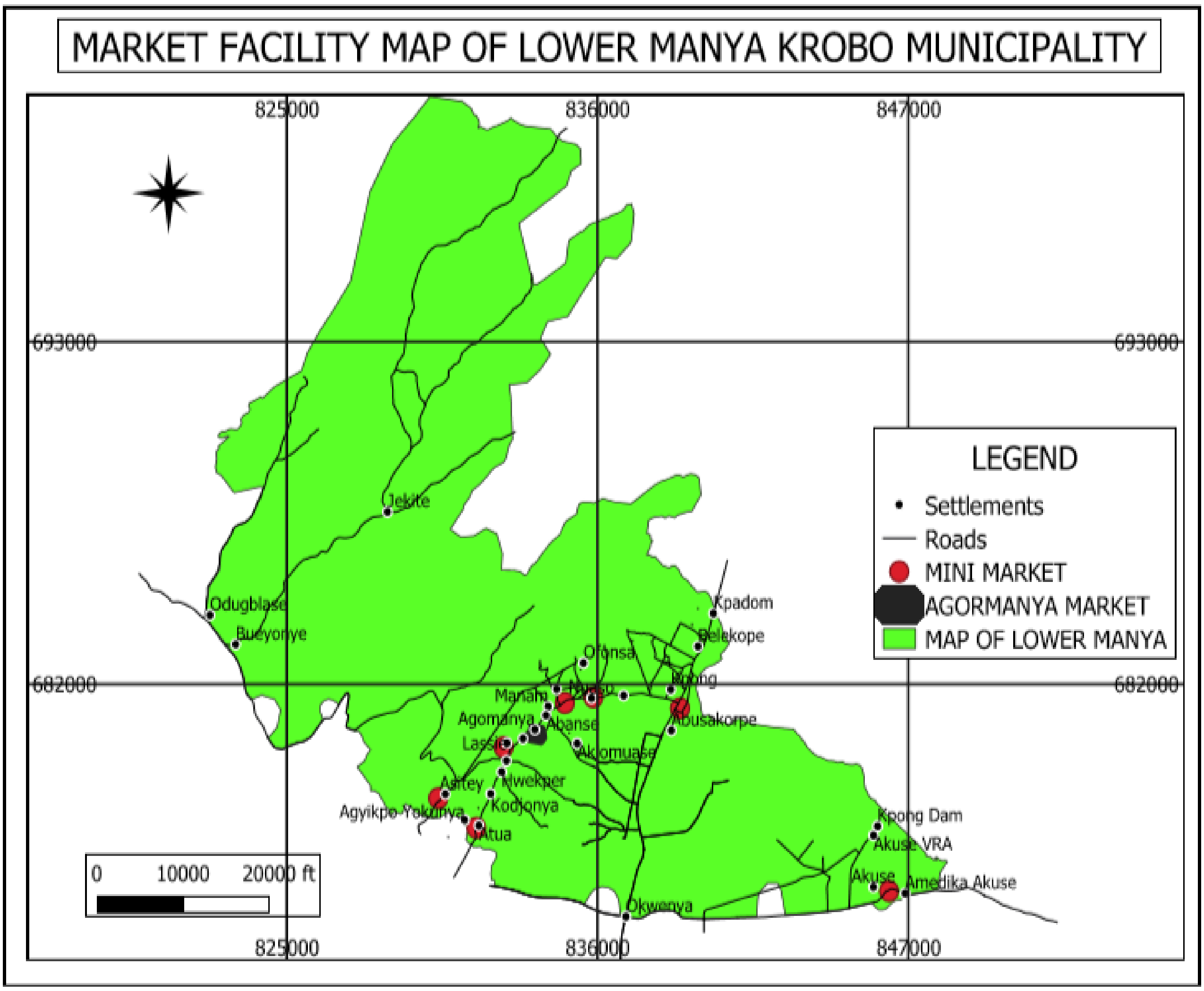
2.3.4.7 Trade and Commerce

A large share of the working population in the municipality is engaged in trading and commercial activities, dealing in goods such as foodstuffs, building materials, and spare parts. While some traders operate within designated markets, many are small-scale retailers conducting business along roadsides and in residential areas. This widespread informal trading pattern creates environmental sanitation challenges and highlights the need for improved regulation and the provision of adequate market infrastructure.

2.3.4.8 Markets and related facilities

The municipality hosts one major periodic market, the Agormanya Market, which operates every Wednesday and Saturday. Complementing this are eight daily satellite markets spread across the Odumase, Kpong, and Akuse zones. Despite this, the Middle Belt of the municipality remains without any market facilities, creating spatial imbalances in market access. The distribution of markets and related infrastructure is shown in figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Map of markets in the municipality



2.4 Municipal Social Characteristics

The social characteristics cover the socio-cultural profile, education, health, water and sanitation, social protection programmes, disability, gender mainstreaming, vulnerability analysis, poverty, inequality, etc.

2.4.1 Socio-Cultural Profile

The municipality is predominantly inhabited by the Krobo people (66%), with significant minority groups including Ewe (18%), Akan (7%), and Hausa (3%). Christianity is the dominant religion (92.8%), alongside small Islamic (3.7%) and Traditionalist (0.4%) populations. The area is culturally rich, with practices such as the Ngmayem Festival and Dipo rites serving as major cultural assets with potential for tourism and social cohesion.

The people are traditionally known for agriculture, bead-making, and trading, supported by cooperative systems such as the Huza land tenure arrangement, which facilitated farming expansion into the plains. While these cultural and social structures remain central to livelihoods, certain practices such as scarification rites—pose public health risks and require regulatory attention. The municipality's strong cultural heritage and diversity present both opportunities for local economic development and challenges for inclusive planning and social integration.

2.4.2 Education Facilities and Related Indicators

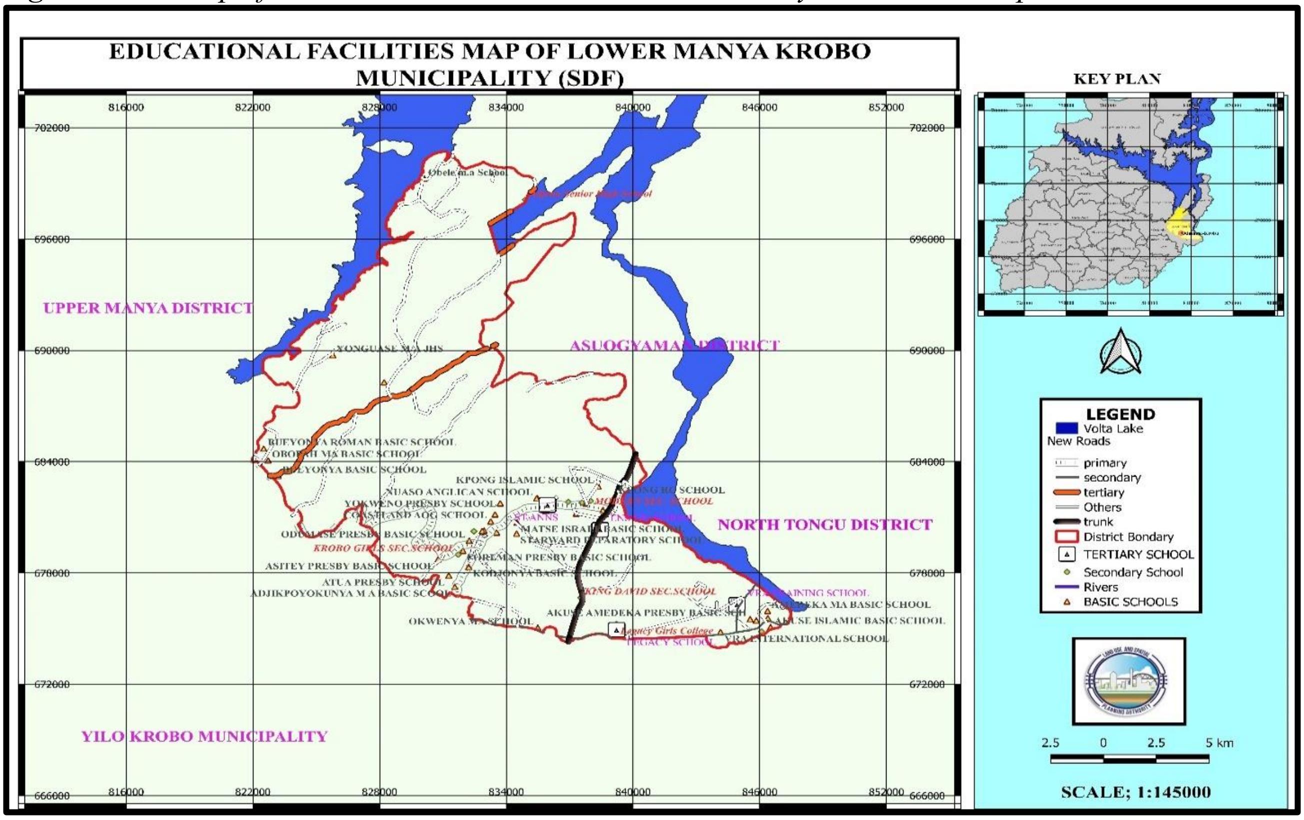
The municipality has a total of 137 public schools (45 KG, 47 Primary, 40 JHS, 4 SHS, and 1 Vocation /Tech) and 201 private schools (77 KG, 77 Primary, 40 JHS, 6 SHS, and 1 Voc./Tech). Despite this provision, the combined enrolment of 36,347 pupils and students exceeds the capacity of available infrastructure, many of which are in poor condition and not conducive to effective teaching and learning. Enrolment in public schools comprises 12,581 boys and 15,768 girls, while private schools record 3,944 boys and 4,054 girls. Inadequate teachers availability continue to undermine quality education delivery, contributing to the modest BECE pass rate of 63.1% in 2023.The education sector in the municipality is constrained by inadequate infrastructure, inequitable access to ICT, insufficient teaching and learning materials, and sanitation deficits. The breakdown of enrolment for all levels for both public and private schools is captured in Table 8 and Figure 11.

Table 2.8: Education Facilities and Related Indicators, 2025

Schools	**Public**					**Private**				
	Pre-Sch.KG	**Pri.**	**JHS**	**SHS**	**Voc./ Tech**	**Pre-Sch.KG**	**Pri.**	**JHS**	**SHS**	**Voc./ Tech**
No. of School Infrastructure	45	47	40	4	1	77	77	40	6	1
Physical conditions of school infrastructures (Number of schools need repairs/rehabilitation)	12	12	15	1	0	45	45	30	4	2
No. of available furniture	1388	3250	2341	8712		1737	3120	1089	600	
No. of ICT facilities available in schools	0	0	5	4		79	139	137	4	
No. of functional public toilets in schools	41	41	38	12		63	63	40	8	
Staff situation in schools	109	379	426	540		158	243	126	72	
Enrolment: Boys	1043	4701	3048	3789		1585	1904	455		
Girls	1029	4735	2716	7288		1589	1964	501		
BECE performance in 2023			63.10%					63.10%		

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, May 2025

Figure 2.11: Map of Educational Facilities in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal



2.4.3 Health Facilities and Related Indicators

The municipality is served by 42 health facilities, comprising three (3) active municipal hospitals at Atua, Agormanya, and Akuse, two (2) clinics, four (4) health centres, ten (10) CHPS compounds, twenty-seven (27) CHPS zones, and three (3) laboratories. These facilities provide both curative and preventive services across the four zonal areas. Despite this provision, the distribution and capacity of health infrastructure remain inadequate to ensure equitable access to basic healthcare. Complementary services are provided by licensed chemical sellers, traditional healers, traditional birth attendants (TBAs), and community health volunteers. The Municipal Health Administration coordinates technical and administrative functions, including resource allocation, training, and policy compliance.

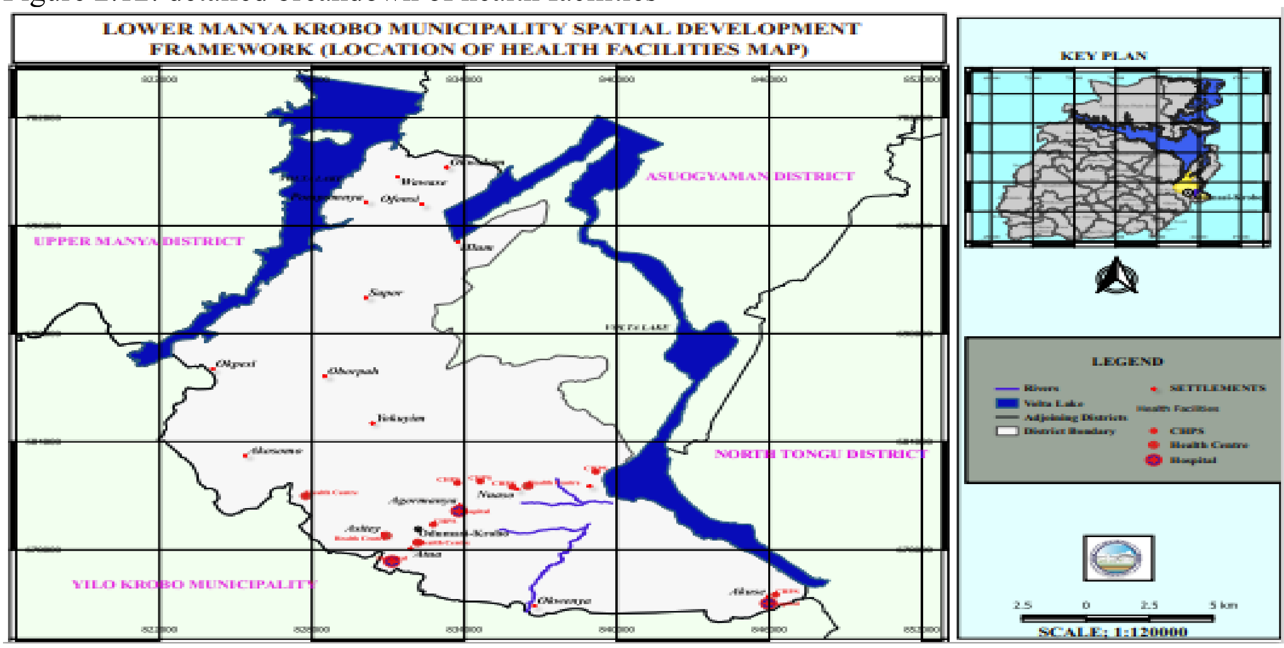
Health indicators show mixed trends. Outpatient morbidity declined from 43,135 cases in 2021 to 11,978 by May 2025**,** with neglected tropical diseases reducing from six (6) cases in 2021 to none as of May 2025. HIV/AIDS prevalence fluctuated, rising from 0.47% in 2021 to 2.74% in 2022**,** before falling to 1.05% in May 2025. School health challenges persist, particularly eye infections among children. Coverage under the NHIS and child immunization also declined, with outpatient NHIS coverage dropping from 90.2% in 2021 to 80.7% in May 2025, and child immunization coverage falling from 98% to 80% over the same period. A detailed breakdown of health facilities and indicators is presented in table 2.9 and figure 2.12.

Table 2.9: Health Facilities and Related Indicators

Health facilities/Related Indicators	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hospitals	3	3	3	3	3
CHPs Compounds	10	10	10	10	3
CHPS Zones	27	27	27	27	27
Health Centres	4	4	4	4	4
Clinics	2	2	2	2	2
Laboratories	3	3	3	3	3
Top ten outpatient morbidity	43,135	19,042	17,722	14,477	11,978
Immunization coverage	98	80.3	82.2	94.5	80.0
Trend of malnutrition rate	0	0	0	0	0
Trend of Neglected Tropical Diseases	6	4	32	0	0
Trend of HIV/AIDs infection	0.47	2.74	1.85	1.62	1.05
TB	146		57	65	45
National Health Insurance Scheme Implementation Status (% of OPD Attendance)	90.2 %	89.8	86.85	85.3	80.7

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, DHIMS2 Platform and Annual Report May, 2025

Figure 2.12: detailed breakdown of health facilities



2.4.4 Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis

The Incidence of Poverty (H) in the municipality stands at 19.8%**,** indicating that nearly one-fifth of the population experiences multidimensional poverty. The Intensity of Poverty (A) is relatively high at 43.4%, showing that among the poor, deprivations are deep and affect multiple aspects of wellbeing, including education, health, and living standards. The overall Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI or M0) is 0.1, reflecting moderate but significant poverty levels compared to national benchmarks.

As of May 2025, the Municipality recorded 4,165 vulnerable persons, representing about 3.26% of the total population. This group, comprising older persons, children, women, orphans, unemployed youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), individuals living with TB, HIV/AIDS or Covid-19, the extremely poor, and residents of disaster-prone areas (particularly flood zones), remains highly susceptible to social, economic, and environmental shocks. The underlying drivers of vulnerability include chronic illnesses, physical impairments such as blindness or difficulty in walking, hearing, or speaking, neglect, loss of caregivers, and recurrent exposure to natural disasters. Table 10 presents the gender-disaggregated data of the affected individuals as of May 2025.

Table 2.10: Category of Vulnerable Persons

No.	Vulnerable person	Type of actions/conditions	No. of persons		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	PWDs	Blindness, difficulty moving, deaf dumb, albinos	461	476	937
2.	Children	Child Labour	23	175	198
		Child Abuse	30	21	51
3.	Aged	Neglect/no support		95	95
4.	Orphan	Orphanage/loss of parent (s)	9	11	20
5.	Sick persons	HIV/AIDS	Nil	Nil	Nil
		TB	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Covid-19	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total					4,165

Source: Social Welfare and Community Development Dept./MPCU, May 2025

2.4.5 Social Protection Programmes

Social protection interventions are state-led strategies and programmes aimed at safeguarding citizens from economic, social, and political shocks. In the Municipality, key social protection initiatives include the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Capitation Grant, Persons with Disability (PWD) Fund, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), and the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP). Poverty, largely driven by reliance on subsistence farming, petty trading, and limited access to basic services, calls for integrated interventions that combine job creation, skills training, social protection, and strategic investments in human capital and infrastructure, guided by spatial poverty mapping to ensure equitable resource allocation. Collectively, these measures seek to protect vulnerable groups, reduce poverty and inequality, and promote social, economic, and environmental resilience in the Municipality.

2.4.6 Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is a critical social development priority in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. It ensures that men, women, boys, girls, and vulnerable groups have equal opportunities to thrive by addressing persistent gaps in education, economic empowerment, political participation, and access to social services. The goal is to promote inclusivity, fairness, and equity in development outcomes.

The Municipality's population structure is skewed, with females constituting 53.4% compared to 46.6% males (GSS, 2021). This calls for gender-sensitive interventions that empower women and girls while enabling men and boys to contribute effectively to development, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas where socio-cultural barriers and poverty limit female participation. Table 2.11 presents the gender analysis and mainstreaming strategies.

Table 2.11: Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Strategies

Stake holders	Population Issues	Concerns / Expectations	Strategies	Implementing & Collaborating Departments/Agencies
Boys	1. Disparities in child care and maintenance 2. Inadequate funding for child development 3. Growing numbers of orphaned/vulnerable children 4. Low awareness and violation of child rights	1. Equal welfare support 2. Equal schooling opportunities 3. Access to resources and opportunities	1. Enact/enforce child rights bye-laws 2. Provide opportunities for all children 3. Scholarship schemes for needy children	MA / Dept. of Social Development / GES
Girls	1. Child labour 2. Teenage pregnancy 3. Disparities in child care 4. Inadequate funding 5. Rising numbers of orphans/vulnerable children 6. Low awareness of child rights	1. Equal access to education/resources 2. Encouragement to stay in school	1. Enact/enforce bye-laws protecting girls 2. Awareness on child rights 3. Scholarship support	MA / Dept. of Social Development / GES
Men	1. High poverty levels 2. High illiteracy 3. Limited access to resources 4. Economic burden on households	1. Improved income generation 2. Equal participation in decision-making 3. Access to resources and opportunities	1. Promote non-formal education 2. Provide access to credit 3. Encourage participation in governance	MA / Dept. of Social Development / GES / Dept. of Agriculture
Women	1. High poverty levels 2. High illiteracy 3. Limited access to resources 4. Heavy domestic/economic burden	1. Violence prevention 2. Increased income generation 3. Equal participation in decision-making 4. Improved welfare	1. Expand women's access to credit/training 2. Promote adult literacy 3. Strengthen representation in decision-making	MA / Dept. of Social Development / GES / Dept. of Agriculture
PWDs	1. Inadequate disability-friendly infrastructure 2. Low appreciation of disability issues 3. High poverty among PWDs	1. Equal participation in governance 2. Reduced discrimination 3. Improved income generation 4. Universal access to infrastructure	1. Enforce Disability Act 2. Provide inclusive infrastructure 3. Support PWD economic activities with funds	MA / Dept. of Social Development / GES / NGOs

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development, May 2025.

2.4.7 Water Supply Facilities and Access

Water supply in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal is derived from both the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) system and local boreholes. The municipality has 42 boreholes (32 mechanized and 10 non-mechanized), of which 13 are currently non-functional. These facilities are distributed across the four zonal areas and serve as a supplement to GWCL's supply from Kpong and Somanya. In the middle belt, many communities depend heavily on scattered boreholes, although some of these contain high mineral concentrations that render the water unsafe for human consumption. In urban areas, burst GWCL pipelines passing through insanitary gutters further compromise water quality. In addition, the municipality is endowed with eight natural water bodies, which remain largely underutilized for domestic and productive purposes.

With respect to household access, a total of 35,185 households rely on improved water sources, particularly pipe-borne water, sachet water, and public standpipes. Specifically, 7,458 households use public taps, 4,900 have water within their dwellings, 9,357 access it from neighbors' compounds, and 4,723 from their own compounds. Sachet water serves 7,201 households, while 1,021 rely on boreholes, with smaller proportions depending on protected wells (240), protected springs (4), bottled water (143), and rainwater harvesting (138).

Despite these gains, about 833 households still depend on unimproved sources such as rivers and streams (646), unprotected wells (34), unprotected springs (59), and dugouts/lakes/dams/canals (87). A few also rely on water vendors (3) and other minor sources (4).

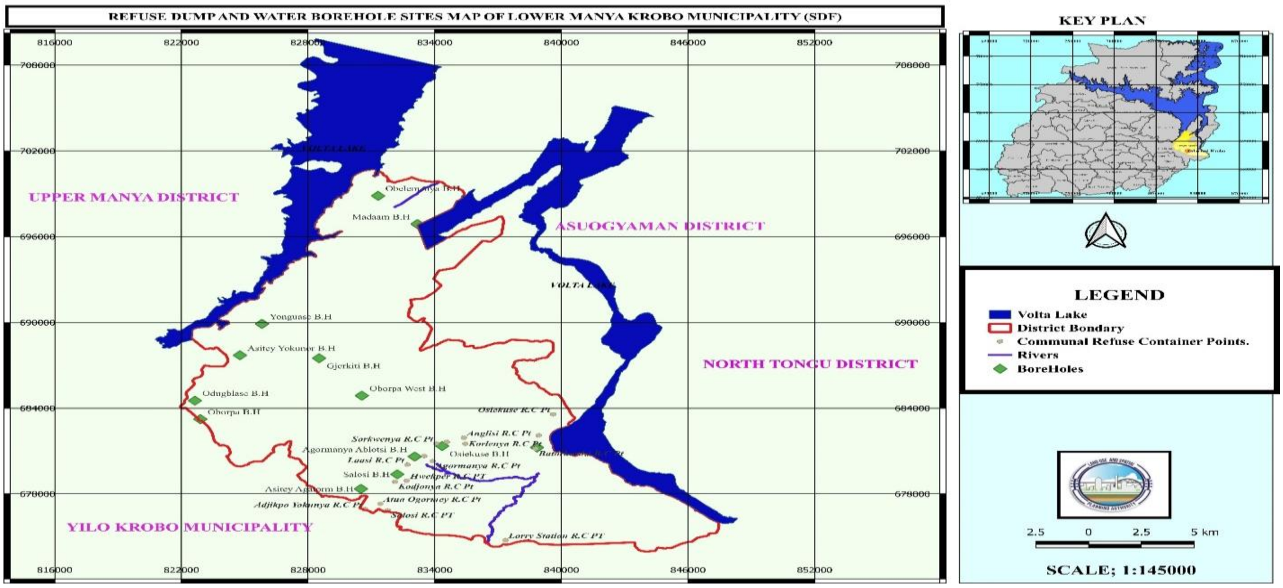
Access to improved water sources in the municipality is relatively widespread; however, significant challenges remain. These include inadequacies in GWCL distribution, high reliance on sachet water, non-functional boreholes, and continued dependence on unsafe sources. Table 12 and figure 13 detailed the available water facilities.

Table 2.12: Water Facilities

Water facilities	Kpong zone	Odumase zone	Akuse zone	Oborpah zone	Somanya GWC	Total
Mechanized boreholes	1	2	0	25		28
Non-mechanized boreholes	1	9	0	0		10
Available River	2	3	2	1		8
Wells/dugouts	Data not available					
Pipe Borne water supply (Somanya/Kpong)	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	2

Source: MPCU Field Data Collection, May 2025.

Figure 2.13: Map of water Facilities



2.4.8 Sanitation Situation and Facilities

Sanitation facilities in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal remain inadequate and unevenly distributed. The municipality has 44 KVIP/public toilet facilities, one final waste disposal site, 16 functional communal refuse containers, and four slaughterhouses/meat shops. Distribution of facilities is highly imbalanced: Kpong hosts 17 KVIPs, Odumase 23, and Akuse 4, while Oborpah has none. Similarly, Kpong has two communal refuse containers and Odumase fourteen, while Akuse and Oborpah have none. In terms of waste disposal, there are 11 designated dumping sites—nine in Kpong and two in Odumase—leaving the other zones underserved. Slaughterhouses are found in Kpong, Odumase, and Akuse (one each), but Oborpah has none, reflecting a broader challenge of inequitable service delivery.

At the household level, 19,657 households have access to toilet facilities, of which 19,206 use improved options and 451 rely on unimproved ones. However, 16,361 households lack toilets, including 14,727 that depend on public toilets and 1,634 with no facility at all. The heavy reliance on public toilets creates congestion, hygiene risks, and sanitation-related health threats, while households without any facilities resort to open defecation, which contaminates the environment and water sources.

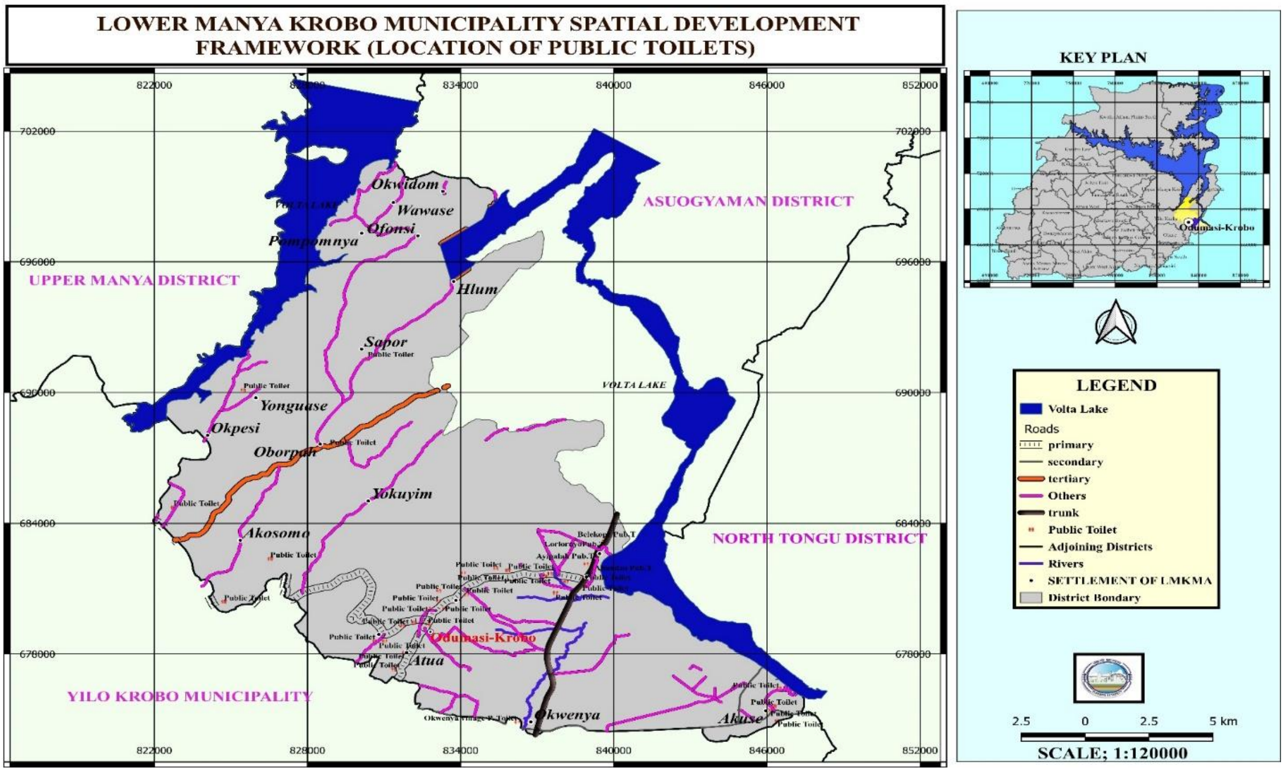
The uneven distribution and insufficient capacity of sanitation facilities undermine environmental health and fail to meet the growing population's needs. Expanding household toilet coverage, reducing reliance on public toilets, and improving equitable access to waste management infrastructure across all zones are critical for advancing sanitation in the municipality. Details of these facilities are presented in Table 2.13 and illustrated in Figure 2.14 and 2.15.

Table 2.13: Available Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation Facilities	Kpong zone	Odumase zone	Akuse zone	Oborpah zone	Total
KVIP	17	23	4	0	44
Dumping Site	9	2	0	0	11
Refuse Container	2	14	0	0	16
Slaughter/Meat Shop	1	1	2	0	4
Animal Ranch	1	1	1	0	3
Household toilets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Final disposal site	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1

Source: MPCU Field Data Collection, May 2025

Figure 2.14: Map of public toilets in the municipality



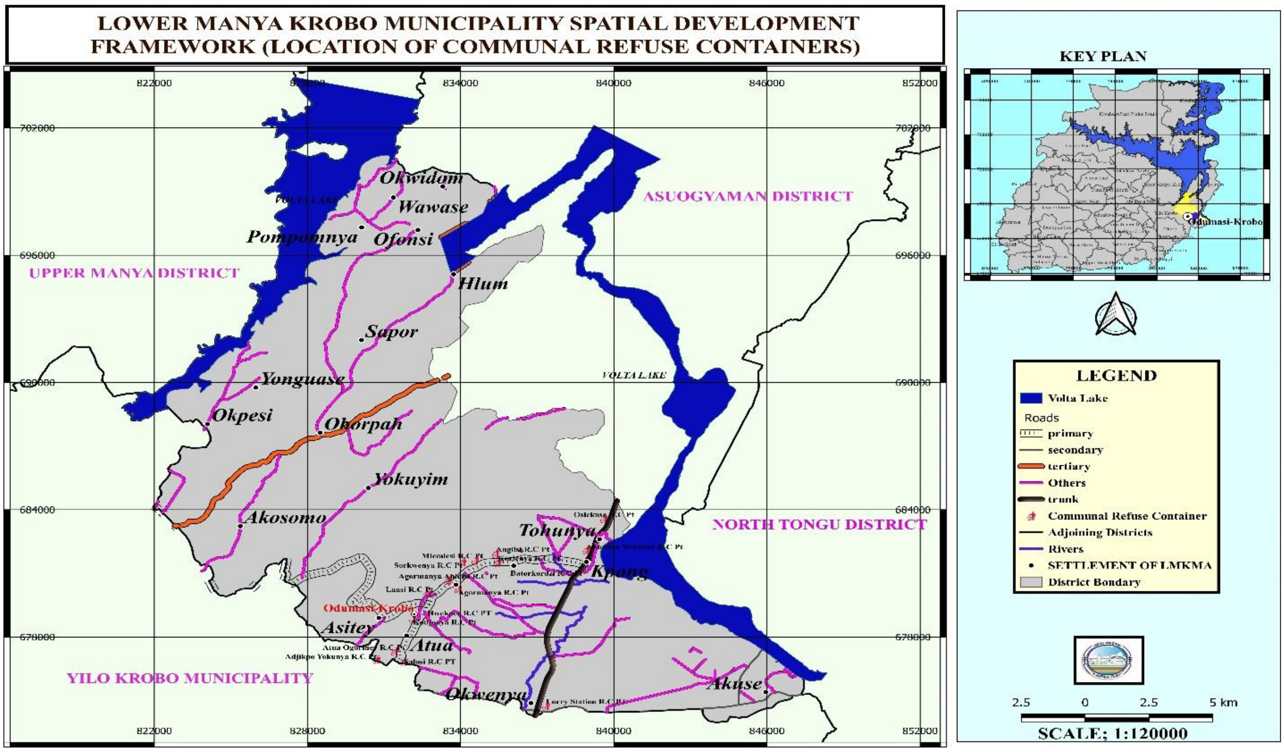


Figure 2.15: Map of Waste Management Sites in the municipality

2.5 Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements

2.5.1 Settlement systems/Built Environment

Settlement patterns in the Municipality are largely linear and nucleated along major roads, with scattered settlements occurring on the outskirts. This pattern is influenced by the traditional *Huza* system practiced by the Krobos and the prevailing topography. In the older sections of urbanized towns such as Odumase-Krobo, Agomanya, Kpongunor, Kpong, Akuse, and Nuaso, the built environment is characterized by poor conditions resulting from inadequate access roads, poor maintenance, and weak service infrastructure. Drainage deficiencies and ineffective solid waste management remain visible challenges across these towns. In the rural areas, settlement forms are predominantly detached.

These conditions are attributable to weak spatial planning, inadequate waste management, absence of enforced by-laws, poor building technologies, and limited development control mechanisms. Consequently, physical development in the Municipality has been largely haphazard and uncoordinated, leading to uneconomic land use, particularly in the urban and peri-urban settlements of Odumase, Agomanya, Kpongunor, Atua, Kpong, and Akuse. The lack of an effective drainage system has further exposed many communities to severe erosion, resulting in rills and gullies that undermine building foundations. Additionally, communities along the limestone mining areas are negatively impacted by strong vibrations from dynamite blasting and air pollution, which require urgent regulation. Road safety has also been compromised by potholes created by heavy-duty trucks engaged in limestone hauling, contributing to accidents along the Odumase-Krobo–Oborpah road. Figure 2.16 and 2.17 show the maps of residential and settlement order.

Figure 2.16: Residential map

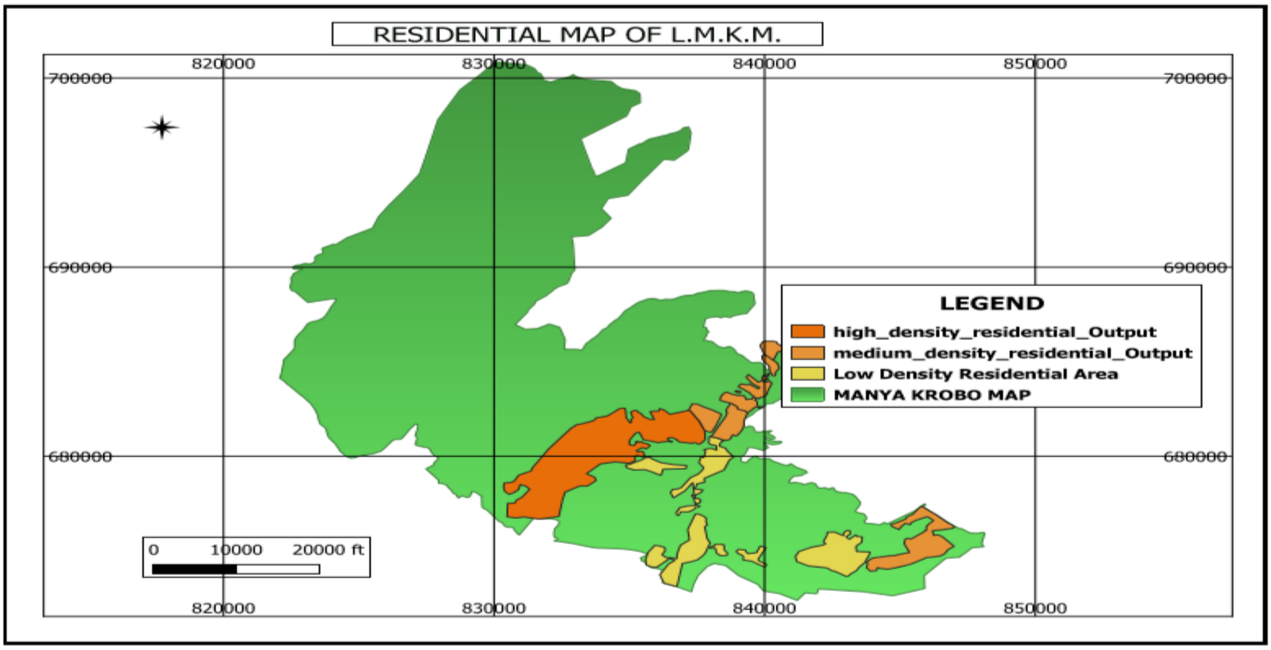
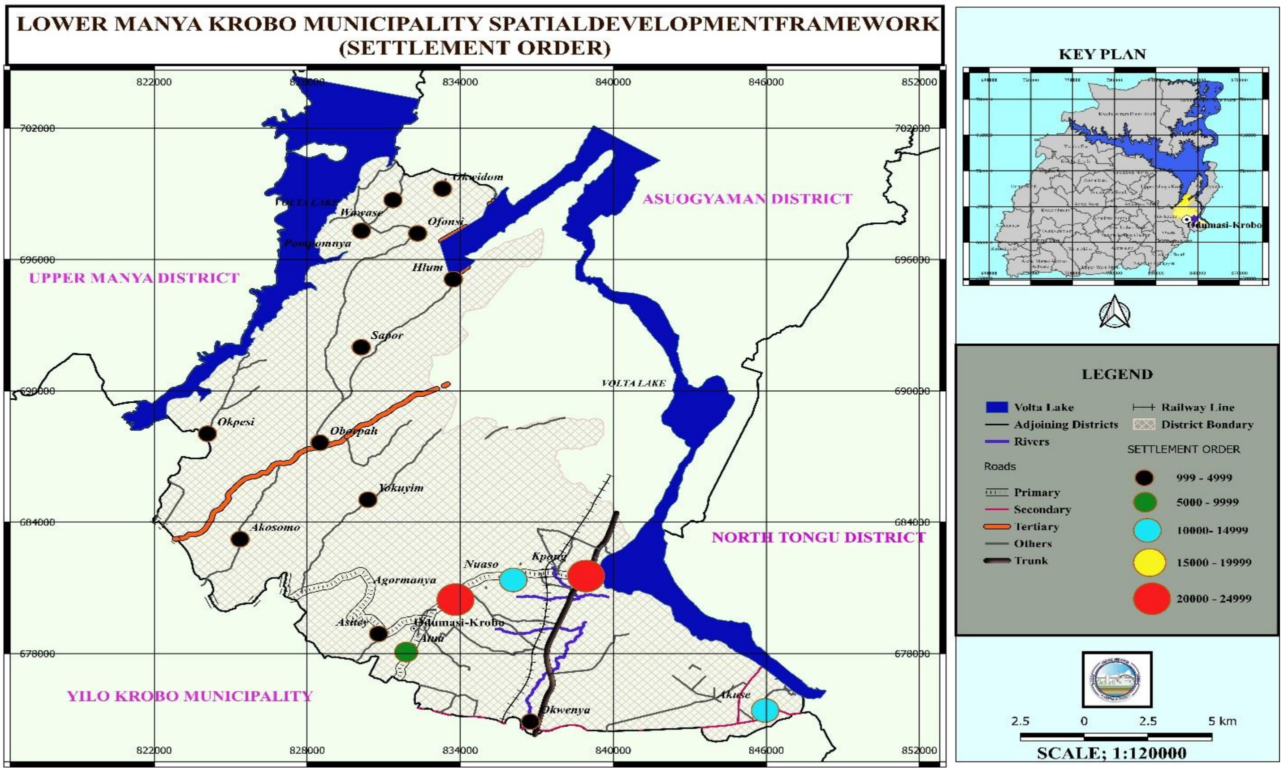


Figure 2.17: settlement order



2.5.2 Climate Change Situation

The Municipality is increasingly exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change, manifested in rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, and more frequent intense storms. These climatic changes are undermining agricultural productivity, particularly rain-fed farming, which remains the dominant livelihood in rural communities. Flooding and erosion, especially in low-lying settlements with poor drainage, have become recurrent, destroying property, damaging infrastructure, and heightening public health risks.

Environmental degradation driven by deforestation, sand winning, and unsustainable land use—further reduces ecosystem resilience and natural protective buffers. Water security is also threatened, with climate-related stresses compounding frequent borehole breakdowns and inadequate GWCL distribution systems. Collectively, these vulnerabilities place significant pressure on livelihoods, public health, and socio-economic development.

Without urgent adaptation measures such as sustainable land management, flood control systems, tree planting, and early warning mechanisms, the Municipality's long-term development and environmental sustainability remain at high risk. The impacts and corresponding response measures are summarized in the table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures in Lower Manya Krobo Municipality

Climate Change Impact	Affected Sector	Key Issues	Proposed Adaptation Measures
Erratic rainfall & prolonged dry spells	Agriculture & Food Security	Low yields, crop failure, reduced livestock feed	Promote irrigation, drought-resistant crop varieties, climate-smart agriculture training
Flooding & soil erosion	Human Settlements & Infrastructure	Damage to roads, erosion of building foundations, gullies, displacement of households	Improve drainage systems, enforce settlement planning, construct climate-resilient infrastructure
Declining groundwater recharge & polluted surface water	Water Resources	Non-functional boreholes, water shortages, contamination of streams and rivers	Rehabilitate boreholes, expand GWCL distribution, protect water bodies, promote rainwater harvesting
Rising temperatures & poor sanitation	Public Health	Increased malaria, cholera, diarrhea, heat stress	Vector control (mosquito nets, spraying), improved sanitation, public health education, disease surveillance

Deforestation & land degradation	Environment & Land Use	Soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, reduced carbon sinks	Afforestation, sustainable fuelwood management, enforcement of bye-laws, promotion of alternative livelihoods
Quarrying & mining activities	Environment & Transport	Air pollution, vibrations from blasting, road damage from heavy-duty trucks	Enforce environmental regulations, improve haulage road maintenance, adopt eco-friendly mining practices

Source: MPCU analysis, May, 2025.

2.5.3 Accessibility to Services and Facilities

The major towns in the municipality serve as service hubs, offering a wide range of facilities and functions that attract large populations. However, many smaller settlements lack adequate access to these essential services, compelling residents to travel long distances to meet basic needs. In this context, accessibility refers to the ease with which residents can reach or be reached by essential services, shaped by factors such as distance, road conditions, and available modes of transport.

Access to services such as banking, Senior High Schools, periodic markets, health facilities (including hospitals, health centres, clinics, and CHPS compounds), police, and postal services remains limited in smaller settlements. This situation reflects weak spatial linkages between rural areas and urban centres, constraining equitable service delivery.

Road networks form the primary means of surface accessibility in the municipality. While basic schools, CHPS compounds, and markets are relatively more accessible, critical services such as banks, hospitals, police, post offices, and second-cycle institutions are less evenly distributed. Consequently, residents in major towns enjoy relatively high accessibility to key services, whereas those in peripheral communities experience medium to low levels of accessibility.

Enhancing road infrastructure, particularly by improving surface conditions, would significantly increase physical access to services and promote stronger spatial integration within the municipality. Table 2.15 provides a detailed overview of the accessibility of selected services and facilities across settlements.

Table 2.15: Accessibility of settlements to selected services, functions, and facilities

No.	Services/Functions	Location
1.	Periodic Markets	Agormanya
2.	Daily Markets	Atua, Kpongunor, Laasi, etc
2.	Hospital/Health Centre/Clinics/CHPs Compounds/Maternity Home	Municipal Wide

3.	Banking services	Abanse
4.	Senior High/Vocational/Technical Schools	Makro Sec., Akrosec., Krobo Girls Sec
5.	Police service	Akuse, Odumase
6.	Post service	Akuse, Odumase
7.	Basic Schools	Municipal Wide
8.	Borehole/Small Town Water System	Municipal Wide
9.	ICT facility	Municipal Wide
10.	Tertiary Institutions/Colleges	Odumase, Kpong

Source: MPCU, May 2025

2.5.4 Transport and Drainage Infrastructure

The movement of people, goods, and services plays a vital role in local development, fostering economic growth through trade, technology transfer, and social interaction. An efficient transport system is central to this process, as it enhances access to socio-economic services, reduces travel time and congestion, and boosts productivity across all sectors.

Despite its importance, the current transport infrastructure in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality falls short of meeting these objectives. The municipality has a total road network of approximately 449 km, comprising:

- 81 km of tarred roads: 49 km (60.49%) in good condition, 10 km (12.35%) fair, and 22 km (27.16%) poor.
- 271 km of untarred roads**:** none classified as good; 45 km (16.60%) fair and 226 km (83.39%) poor.
- 97 km of feeder roads: similarly, none in good condition; 45 km (16.60%) fair and 226 km (83.39%) poor.

Drainage infrastructure is also inadequate. Out of 241 km of drains, only 7 km (2.90%) are in good condition, while 234 km (97.10%) are poorly maintained. The municipality has 95 culverts—30 good, 3 fair, and 62 poor—and five footbridges, all of which are dilapidated and unusable.

The poor condition of roads and drains severely limits connectivity between communities, particularly in the hilly Middle Belt, where alternative routes are scarce. Many rural residents continue to rely on narrow footpaths and unpaved tracks to access markets, schools, and health facilities, often transporting goods manually.

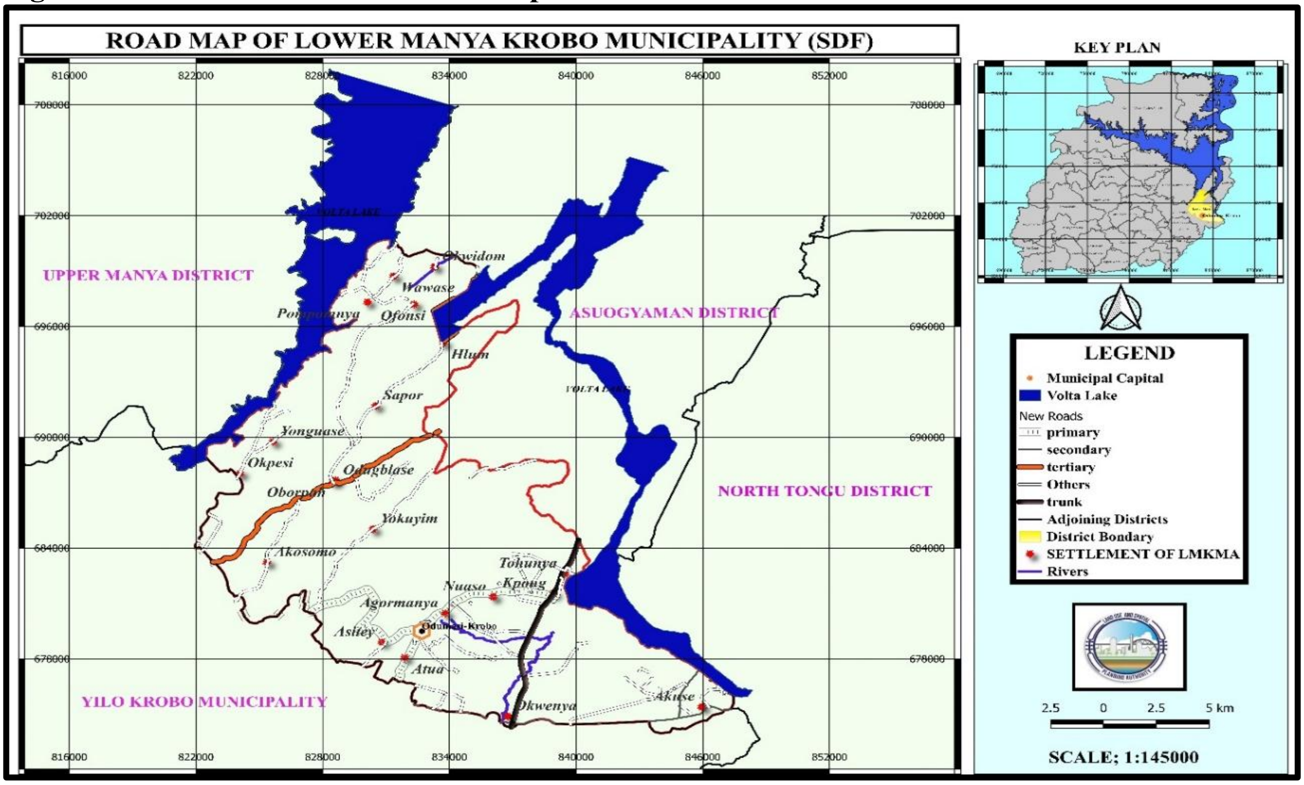
Improving and expanding transport and drainage infrastructure is therefore critical to unlocking the municipality's development potential. Investment in road surfacing, drainage maintenance, culvert rehabilitation, and safe pedestrian crossings would significantly enhance accessibility, reduce vulnerability to flooding, and promote inclusive socio-economic growth. Table 16 and Figures present the classification of roads in the municipality.

Table 2.16: Classifications of Roads, Drainage System

Type of Road	Distance of Road (km)/ Drains (km)/culverts (No.)/footbridges (No.)	Condition of Roads (%)		
		Good	Fair	Bad
Tarred Roads	81	60.49	12.34	27.16
Feeder Roads	271	0	16.60	83.39
Untarred Roads	271	0	16.60	83.39
Drains	241	2.90	0	97.10
Culverts	95no	31.58	3.16	65.26
Footbridges	5no	0	0	100

Source: Urban Roads Department May 2025.

Figure 2.18: Classification of roads map



2.5.5 Road Transport Services

Motor vehicles remain the primary means of transport for most residents in the municipality. Commercial transport is mainly provided by vans and taxis, with the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) and PROTOA serving as the dominant operators.

However, analysis shows that significant improvements are required in the condition of the municipality's road network. In particular, poor roads in remote, food crop–producing communities hinder accessibility, limit access to markets, and constrain agricultural productivity. This situation negatively impacts household incomes and contributes to persistent poverty.

To address these challenges, stronger collaboration between the Municipal Assembly and relevant road agencies is needed to upgrade and maintain roads, especially those linking rural farming areas to urban markets. Improved road infrastructure will enhance accessibility, promote food production, expand market opportunities, and support poverty reduction efforts across the municipality.

2.5.6 Scalogram Analysis of Distribution of Services, Functions, and Facilities

The assessment of major towns in the municipality reveals disparities in the distribution of socio-economic infrastructure and services across the settlements. Educational facilities are fairly spread, with all towns hosting at least a kindergarten and primary school. However, access to higher levels of education such as Senior High Schools (SHS) and tertiary institutions is concentrated in Odumase, Kpong, Akuse, and a few others, positioning these towns as key educational hubs.

In terms of health, most towns possess basic facilities such as CHPS compounds and pharmacies, but hospitals and specialized health centres are mainly located in Odumase, Kpong, and Akuse. Economic activities, including markets and commercial facilities, are strongest in Odumase, Agormanya, and Kpong, which also serve as transport nodes due to the presence of lorry stations, tarred roads, and culverts. Accommodation facilities such as hotels and guest houses are limited, reflecting potential opportunities for tourism and hospitality growth.

Sanitation and water infrastructure remain uneven, with only a few towns equipped with toilet facilities, dumping sites, refuse containers, and mechanized boreholes. Financial and justice-related services, including banks, courts, fire stations, police posts, and the Ghana Water Company, are highly centralized in Odumase and Akuse, making these towns service centres for the surrounding communities.

The centrality analysis ranks Odumase (1st), Kpong (2nd), and Akuse (3rd**)** as the municipality's leading urban centres due to their high concentration of services, population, and functional linkages. Other settlements such as Agormanya, Kodjonya, and Atua also play important supporting roles but with lower functional capacity. Peripheral settlements such as Wawase, Amedeka, and Ayermesu record very limited facilities, reflecting infrastructural gaps that require targeted interventions to improve equity in service delivery. Table 17 shows the scalogram analysis of facilities, services and functions in the municipality.

Table 2.17: Functionality Index (Scalogram) Analysis of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality

		Education						Health						Econ. Act.		Resort			Road & Transport				Sanitation And Related			Water		Financial		Security And Justice						Position				
MAJOR TOWNS	**POPULATION**	**KG**	**Primary**	**Library/ICT**	**JHS**	**SHS**	**Tertiary**	**Nurse**	**Pharmacy**	**Laboratory**	**CHPs**	**Health**	**Hospitals**	**Market**	**Slaughter house**	**Hotel**	**Guest house**	**Com.Center/ durbar**	**Tarred**	**Untarred**	**Lorry**	**Culverts**	**Toilet**	**Dumping**	**Refuse container**	**Non-mechanized**	**Mechan-boreholes**	**Bank**	**Post-office**	**Court**	**Fire service station**	**Police Station**	**Prison**	**Custom Sevice**	**Ghana Water**	**Petrol filling**	**NO. of functions**	**TOTAL WEIGHT CENRAL/NGO**	**% TOTAL WEIGHT. CENTRAL/**	**RANKING**
WEIGHT		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	2	1				
Nuaso	11,814	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	x	x	o	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	14	284.1	20.3	10th
Odumase	20,148	x	x	o	x	x	x	o	x	o	o	x	o	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	o	o	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	x	23	769.6	33.5	1st
Agormanya	22,133	x	x	o	x	o	o	x	x	o	x	o	x	x	o	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	21	487.5	23.2	5th
Asitey	3,641	x	x	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	12	236.5	19.7	13th
Atua	6,645	x	x	o	x	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	x	x	o	o	x	o	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	13	269	20.7	7th
Oborpah	6,502	x	x	o	x	o	o	x	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	x	12	246	20.5	9th
Wawase	231	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	6	49.18	8.2	15th
Kpong	27,290	x	x	o	x	o	x	x	o	o	x	x	o	x	o	x	x	o	o	x	o	x	x	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	o	o	x	x	20	554.1	27.7	2nd
Okwenya	371	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	7	138.8	19.8	12th
Akuse	8,696	x	x	o	x	x	o	x	o	x	o	o	x	x	x	o	x	x	o	x	x	x	x	o	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	o	o	x	20	541.6	27.1	3rd
Amedeka	551	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	6	134.7	22.5	6th
Ayermesu	3,443	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	6	123.8	20.6	8th
Kodjonya	2,988	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	8	197.2	24.7	4th
Kpong Zongo	756	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	x	x	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	9	178.2	19.8	11th
Kpongunor	10,024	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	o	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	12	222.2	18.5	14th
NO. OF TOWNS WITH FUNCTIONS		15	15	2	15	4	3	5	2	2	8	4	3	6	3	4	8	4	6	15	4	7	12	4	8	2	6	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	7	187	4432	326.8	
CENTRALITY INDEX(100)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE		6.67	6.67	50	6,67	25	33.33	20	50	50	12.5	25	33.33	16.67	33.33	25	12.5	25	16.67	6.67	25	14.31	81.33	25	12.5	50	16.67	33.33	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	14.31				

Source: MPCU analysis from field data, 2025.

2.5.7 Housing Stock and Conditions

The housing stock in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality is predominantly made up of structures constructed with traditional building materials such as stabilized earth, concrete blocks, and iron roofing sheets. While these materials are relatively affordable and widely accessible, many of the buildings exhibit varying degrees of vulnerability to hazards and disasters, including domestic fire outbreaks, flooding, structural collapse, and poor sanitation-related risks.

These vulnerabilities are more pronounced in rural communities, where housing infrastructure is generally less developed, poorly serviced, and often constructed without adherence to standard building regulations. Overcrowding in some settlements further exacerbates health and safety risks, contributing to poor living conditions. Housing Stock and Conditions is detailed in Table 18.

Table 2.18: Housing Stock and Conditions

Category	Total country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total Population	33,742,380	3,063,552	126,337	95,163	31,173
Tot. Households pop	8,699,586	916,547	37,483	28,487	8,996
No of households	9,022,027	919,986	37,939	28,577	9,088
Population per house	3.74	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.43
Housing conditions	Average	Average	Good	Good	Poor

Source: MPCU Analysis from 2021PHC, May 2025

2.5.8 Natural resources and their implication for development

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly is endowed with diverse natural resources, including mountainous landscapes, limestone deposits, the Volta River, vast fertile agricultural land, and the indigenous bead industry. These resources hold significant potential for promoting local economic development, particularly in the areas of tourism, industry, and agriculture. Table 1.18 presents the available natural resources and their specific locations within the municipality.

While these resources provide opportunities for growth, some also pose challenges and risks to human life and the environment. The Volta River, for instance, causes perennial flooding in settlements located along its banks, displacing households and damaging livelihoods. Similarly, limestone mining activities generate dust and emissions that contribute to air pollution, exposing nearby communities and road users to respiratory and related health risks.

To fully harness the municipality's natural resource potential, there is a need for sustainable resource management strategies that balance economic benefits with environmental protection and community safety. This includes flood control interventions, responsible mining practices, and the promotion of eco-friendly tourism and agriculture. Table 19: shows available natural resources**.**

Table 2.19: Shows available natural resources

No.	Natural Resource	Location	Area of development
1.	Mountains	Krobo Mountain, Mountain Yogaga	Tourism
2.	Limestones	Adugblase	manufacturing
3.	Volta River	Kpong, Akuse	Fishing
4.	Vast fertile land	Middle Belt, Along Volta River, Akuse	Maize, Vegetable, rice, plantain
5.	Forest reserves	Odumase and Yonguase	Timber/wood works
6.	Stone Quarry & Sand Wining	Asitey- manguam	Building materials
7.	Bamboo	Yohe, Saisi and Abordornya	Weaving/manufacturing
8.	Clay	Amedeka, Okwenya	Pottery/building materials
9.	Grazeland	Wawase, Osorkutu, Akwenor	Animals rearing

Source: MPCU field data collection, May, 2025

2.5.9 Communication and Information Services

The municipality hosts post offices in Kpong, Odumase, and Akuse, which provide basic postal services. In terms of telecommunication, major service providers such as Vodafone, MTN, and Tigo operate within the municipality. However, reliable network coverage is largely concentrated in the urban centers, while communities in the middle belt experience limited access.

The municipality has no local radio station, but residents can access signals from FM stations in Koforidua, Tema, Accra, and other surrounding areas. Similarly, television signals from national and private broadcasters—including GTV, TV3, TV Africa, Multi TV, and Metro TV are available in most parts of the municipality.

Internet access remains limited, with only one internet café/ICT centre at Odumase and an undeveloped Community Information Centre (CIC) in the major towns. These facilities, though few, play an important role in facilitating access to information and feedback mechanisms, which are critical for effective participation in governance and development processes. To strengthen this sector, the Assembly should work with service providers to improve and sustain communication infrastructure and services. In addition, clear guidelines must be developed to regulate the operations of CICs to ensure they serve community needs effectively.

The computer literacy rate is relatively high, particularly among the youth and students. However, access to ICT education is limited by inadequate infrastructure. To address this gap, the Municipal Assembly should prioritize the connection of electricity to all Basic Schools to enhance teaching and learning in ICT.

2.5.10 Energy Access

According to PHC2021, energy access in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality is dominated by electric sources, particularly connection to the national grid. Out of a total of 36,018 households, approximately 94% (33,793 households) rely on electricity, either from the mains, community-based mini-grids, or renewable alternatives such as solar panels.

However, non-electric sources are still widely used, especially in rural communities. About 21% of rural households (1,824 households) continue to depend on kerosene lamps, torchlights, solar lamps, candles, and other non-electric sources. In contrast, only 401 urban households use such alternatives.

The data highlights significant disparities between urban and rural energy access. While urban areas enjoy near-universal electricity connectivity, rural households face challenges, reflected in their relatively higher dependence on non-electric lighting. This situation underscores the need for expanded rural electrification, investment in renewable energy systems, and policies to ensure reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy access for all households in the municipality.

2.6 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2.6.1 Traditional Governance System

The traditional governance system in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality comprises the Traditional Council, Chiefs, and Queen Mothers, who serve as custodians of culture, customs, and heritage. These institutions constitute an established governance framework that complements formal state structures in promoting development, social order, and community mobilization.

The system is led by the Paramount Chief (Kornor), based in Odumase-Krobo, who exercises jurisdiction over all traditional areas within the municipality. He is supported by divisional chiefs, formally nominated and installed as custodians of specific territories, as well as Wetsomantsemei representatives assigned across communities.

Sub-chiefs, including Asafoatse and Dademantsemei (farming chiefs), together with elders and Queen Mothers, provide leadership at the community level. Clan heads and family elders also play critical roles in lineage-based decision-making and conflict resolution.

Additionally, opinion leaders representing various ethnic groups and interest groups contribute to community governance, ensuring inclusiveness in decision-making processes.

Collectively, these traditional authorities facilitate participatory development, promote peace and social cohesion, safeguard communal land and cultural assets, and support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of development initiatives across the municipality.

2.6.2 Institutional and Legal Framework for Local Governance

Local governance and development planning in Ghana are guided by key legal frameworks, including the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law 327), the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). These enactments collectively strengthen the mandate of District Assemblies to ensure effective decentralization, participatory governance, and inclusive development.

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly (LMKMA) serves as the highest political and administrative authority within the municipality. It is composed of a 45-member General Assembly, made up of thirty-one (31) elected representatives, eleven (11) government appointees, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), and the Member of Parliament (MP) for the area. The General Assembly performs both deliberative and executive functions and is presided over by a Presiding Member, elected by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly members.

The Assembly operates through its Executive Committee, chaired by the MCE, which coordinates the activities of seven (7) statutory sub-committees:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Social Services Sub-Committee
- Agriculture Sub-Committee
- Small and Medium Enterprises Sub-Committee

Each sub-committee deliberates on sector-specific issues within its mandate and submits recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration. These recommendations are subsequently presented to the General Assembly for further deliberation, approval, and adoption.

Through this institutional arrangement and multi-stakeholder collaboration, the Assembly ensures participatory decision-making, effective resource allocation, and coordinated implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to promote inclusive and sustainable local development.

2.6.3 Administrative and Planning Structure of the Municipal Assembly

The Office of the Municipal Assembly, established under the Local Government Act, 2003 (Act 656) as amended in 2016 (Act 936), serves as the bureaucratic nerve centre of the Assembly. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the political and administrative head of the institution, while the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) provides overall leadership and technical direction to the Assembly's staff and decentralized departments.

The administrative structure of the Assembly is composed of the General Administration, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), the Finance and Budget Units, the Internal Audit Unit, the Works Department, the Environmental Sanitation Unit, and the Estate Unit. In addition, the Assembly oversees fourteen decentralized departments and agencies, which include education, health, agriculture, social welfare and community development, physical planning, finance, human resource management, disaster prevention and management, trade and industry through the Ghana Enterprises Agency, transport, urban roads, forestry and natural resource conservation, as well as other service providers such as the National Health Insurance Scheme, the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), and the Ghana Water Company (GWC).

The Central Administration manages the day-to-day affairs of the Municipality and is responsible for translating the decisions of the General Assembly into action. This function is carried out by the core staff of the Assembly working closely with the decentralized departments under the leadership of the MCD.

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) plays a pivotal role in the planning and coordination of development initiatives. It is chaired by the MCD and made up of key Assembly staff, heads of departments such as health, education, agriculture, and social welfare and community development, alongside a representative of the General Assembly. The Municipal Planning Officer serves as the secretary to the MPCU and ensures effective technical and administrative support for planning functions.

In line with the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), every District Assembly is mandated to prepare and submit its District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) to the Regional Co-ordinating Councils (RCCs). The RCCs review and harmonize these plans with regional priorities and national development policies before submitting them to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for final approval. This arrangement creates a vertical planning relationship between the NDPC at the national level, the RCCs at the regional level, and the Municipal Assembly at the local level. The system ensures coherence, alignment, and consistency in Ghana's decentralized planning framework and strengthens the link between local development priorities and national policy objectives.

2.6.4 Institutional Capacity Needs Analysis

The staffing analysis indicates that the Municipality currently has 59 professional staff in place out of 144 required**,** representing a shortfall of 85 staff across key departments. The gaps are most pronounced in the Department of Agriculture (12)**,** Disaster Prevention and Management Department (17)**,** National Health Insurance Authority (18)**,** Forestry Service Division (2) and the Central Administration Department (8)**.**

Most critical service-delivery sectors, including Education, Finance, Physical Planning, and Social Welfare, remain significantly understaffed. This situation constrains effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of municipal programmes and undermines the delivery of essential services. Table 2.20 shows the institutional staff situation.

Table 2.20: Institutional Staff Situation

Department	Professional staff in place	Professional staff required	Difference
Central Administration Dept.	32	40	8
Dept. of Agriculture	6	18	12
Municipal Health Administration	-	-	-
Dept. of Social Welfare & Community Development	7	8	1
Municipal Education Office	4	10	10
Physical Planning Department	2	10	8
Disaster Prevention and Management Dept.	-	17	Nil
Forestry Services Division	-	2	Nil
Finance Dept.	3	9	6
Human Resource Management Dept.	2	4	2
National Health Insurance Authority	-	18	Nil
Ghana Enterprises Agency	1	8	7
Total	**59**	**144**	**54**

Source: HRD, May 2025

2.6.5 Institutional management capacity index

The capacity of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2022–2025) was assessed based on the availability of human, material, and financial resources. The Municipality has a total staff strength of about 188 with an institutional management capacity index of 5.1. This indicates that the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly has the necessary personnel, incentives, and facilities to implement and monitor the MTDP, although certain resource gaps remain, particularly in funding and logistics.

While there is the need for the Municipal Assembly to put in strategies to provide office and residential accommodations, improve capacities of the existing staff. Assembly is also lobbying for the postings of qualified and skilled staff to the municipality. This will help push the index up to the required standard of institutional capacity management. Table 2.21 Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Capacity and Management Index.

Table 2.21: Municipal Planning Co-ord. Unit (MPCU) Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Scores For Departments	Total	Average Score
1. Qualifications of personnel	10, 9, 8, 6, 7, 6, 9, 7, 10, 7, 10, 8, 9, 7	112	8
2. Staff Compliment	5, 9, 7, 7, 8, 6, 10, 7, 10, 8, 6, 7, 6, 9	105	7.5
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 6, 8, 6, 5, 8	98	7
4. Availability of Funds	5, 4, 6, 5, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3,5, 4, 2, 3	52	3.7
5. Utilization of Funds	6, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 4	68	4.9
6. Timely Access to Funds	5, 7, 4, 5, 3, 6, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 7, 8, 5	72	5.1
7. Leadership	5, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 6, 8,5,7, 6, 4, 6, 7	73	5.2
8. Management	8, 6, 7, 9, 8, 9, 9, 5,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8	99	7.1
9. Workload	8, 4, 5, 8, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 3, 8, 3, 6, 2	77	5.5
10. Motivation/ Incentives	3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 5	62	4.7
11. Equipment/ Facilities	8, 6, 4, 6, 4, 5, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 4, 6	6	4.5
Management Index		**824**	**5.10**

Source: MPCU analysis, August, 2025.

2.6.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) and Development Partners

The Municipality benefits from the contributions of several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that partner with the Assembly to enhance service delivery and promote development. These include Youth and Women Empowerment (YOWE), Aneg Foundation, Global Mama, Hamadas, Growth Aid, Send Ghana, the Manya Krobo State Queen Mothers' Association, Nectar Foundation, Pencils of Promise, Celdar Foundation, and the Peer Educators and Adolescent Friendly Organization. To maximize impact, the Assembly has strategically positioned itself to coordinate and harmonize the activities of these organizations, thereby minimizing duplication, ensuring efficient resource utilization, and aligning their interventions with the municipality's development priorities.

2.6.7 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) within the municipality are voluntarily established by local residents to address their collective needs and contribute to the broader development agenda. Some of these groups, particularly those operating in the agricultural sector, function without formal legal status, which limits their effectiveness and recognition in the development process. The Assembly therefore seeks to mobilize, organize, and build the capacity of these CBOs to enhance their institutional strength and ensure that they make meaningful and sustainable contributions to the municipality's development discourse.

2.6.8 Relationship with Neighbouring Municipality and Districts

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly is strategically located between one municipal and three districts. It maintains strong collaborative relationships with Yilo Krobo Municipal, Asuogyaman District, Upper Manya Krobo District, North Tongu District, and Shai Osudoku District, particularly in the areas of joint security management, infrastructure development, environmental management, and service delivery. Health and education facilities within the Municipality are also accessed by residents from neighboring districts, reinforcing inter-district cooperation and resource sharing. Notwithstanding these cordial relationships, pockets of boundary disputes with Asuogyaman District, Shai Osudoku District, and Yilo Krobo Municipal persist. These disputes require resolution to consolidate and sustain the gains made in inter-district collaboration and development.

2.6.9 Public-Private Partnership Arrangement

The private sector, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), is recognized as the engine of economic transformation within the Municipality. The sector is dominated by activities such as agriculture including crop and cash crop farming, livestock and poultry production timber processing and carpentry, vehicle repairs, metal fabrication, private education, transport services, hospitality (hotels and restaurants), block moulding, fuel service operations, dressmaking, trading, and hairdressing, among others. In response, the Assembly has instituted measures to strengthen collaboration with private investors, channel investments into critical and viable sectors, and build the capacity of SMEs. These interventions are aimed at stimulating local economic growth, enhancing competitiveness, and reducing poverty across the Municipality.

2.6.10 Security Situation

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly operates a Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC), chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE). The Committee serves as the central body for coordinating security matters and ensuring a safe and stable environment to support development initiatives within the Municipality. Its core mandate is to maintain peace and order by addressing emerging security challenges and preventing disruptions to socio-economic activities. In carrying out this role, the Committee engages in proactive conflict management, including convening dialogue sessions with potential conflict groups to foster peaceful resolutions and strengthen community cohesion.

2.6.11 Social Accountability and Popular Participation

In the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality, social accountability mechanisms such as public hearings, town hall meetings, budget dissemination fora, and community durbars exist but are irregular and limited in coverage. Citizen participation in planning and monitoring remains low, while timely access to information on budgets, projects, and service delivery is inadequate. Existing complaints and feedback systems are also not fully institutionalized.

Popular participation in local governance is generally weak. Attendance at community meetings is often low, and many citizens particularly women, youth, and vulnerable groups—are underrepresented in decision-making processes. Political apathy, limited civic awareness, and logistical challenges further constrain inclusive participation. These gaps reduce citizen influence on priority setting and weaken accountability in municipal governance.

Strengthening social accountability and popular participation will foster citizen ownership, inclusiveness, transparency, and trust, thereby improving resource use and ensuring that MTDP (2026–2029) implementation reflects community priorities and delivers tangible results.

2.7 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Situation

The implementation and coordination of development programmes in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality are undertaken through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), decentralized departments, and sub-district structures. Although the Assembly has functional systems in place, coordination among departments and agencies remains weak and fragmented, with overlapping roles, limited information flow, and inadequate collaboration with civil society and private sector stakeholders. In addition, irregular MPCU meetings and inadequate logistics further constrain effective coordination.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes are guided by the National Development Planning System (NDPS) and include periodic review meetings, quarterly and annual progress reports, and monitoring visits. However, persistent challenges such as inadequate funding, weak data collection systems, and limited technical capacity of staff, undermine effective performance tracking, learning, and evidence-based decision-making.

Weak implementation, coordination, and M&E systems could delay project execution, reduce efficiency, and create duplication of efforts, thereby limiting the effectiveness of planned interventions. Strengthening these systems is therefore essential for the successful delivery of the MTDP (2026–2029). Enhanced coordination will promote the efficient use of resources and synergy among actors, while robust M&E will ensure timely feedback, accountability, and adaptive management throughout the implementation period.

2.8 Emergence Preparedness and Response

This section presents the hazards and disaster risks facing the municipality, as well as the existing disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

2.8.1 Hazards and Disaster Risk

The hazard profile of Lower Manya Krobo Municipality reveals multiple risks with significant social and economic implications. Flooding, both from heavy rainfall and dam spillage, continues to threaten vulnerable settlements such as Belekope, Abobeng, Aklomoase, Kpong, Agormenya, and Akuse, causing damage to property, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Windstorms and rainstorms remain among the most destructive hazards, affecting over 1,500 persons and leading to extensive destruction of housing, roofing, school facilities, and personal assets across numerous communities. Fire outbreaks—both bush and domestic—have been frequent and widespread, resulting in the loss of lives and property in several towns, including Osorkutu, Kodjonya, Nuaso, Odumase, and Agormanya.

In addition, road accidents along high-risk corridors such as Asitey Curve, Adomeh, and Akuse Junction continue to pose safety challenges, while recurrent disease outbreaks such as malaria, typhoid, HIV/AIDS, and respiratory infections impact health and productivity across all communities. Other notable hazards include bushfires, rabies, and African swine fever, which undermine environmental sustainability, public health, and local economic activities, particularly in agricultural and livestock-based areas. The persistence and recurrence of these hazards, occurring at different times of the year, underscore the urgent need for integrated disaster risk management, improved spatial planning, and proactive community-based resilience strategies within the Municipality.

The Municipality is faced with perennial flooding along the river banks and waterways during the rainy season. If there is a spillage of water from the Akosombo Dam might cause some form of migration from those areas to inland. Farming, fishing, and other commercial activities undertaken by these people are halted. Thereby, it affects the livelihood of the people. The Volta River Authority has a yearly programme with districts that would be affected when there is a spillage to educate them about possible temporary safe havens.

The Municipality has 28 accident-prone areas across the four zonal councils with different cases, such as Pedestrian knockdown by cars/vehicles/motorbikes, vehicle brake failure, car crush, etc., at various points. There are 67 flooding-prone areas in the municipality, made up of 40 flooding and 27 muddy areas. The accidents and flooding-prone areas are located in various areas of the municipality. The other manifesting hazards and disasters are windstorms, bushfires, and outbreaks of diseases.

The Assembly has resolved to educate transport actors on road safety measures, source resources to support to the victims, develop drainage, promote good waste management practices etc. Table 2.22 shows hazard risk profile, while figure 18 and 19 indicate accident and flood prone areas.

Table 2.22: Hazard Risk Profile of Lower Manya Krobo Municipality

Hazard	Effects	No. of Affected Persons / Properties	Noted Areas / Vulnerable Communities	Period of Occurrence
Flooding (Heavy Rainfall)	Damage to buildings, personal belongings, foodstuff	80 persons	Belekope, Abobeng, Aklomoase	June 2021, July 2023, May 2024
Flooding (Spillage)	Damage to property and infrastructure	-	Kpong, Agormenya, Akuse, Atua, Obelemanya, Okwenya, Yonguase, etc.	April–July, September–November
Windstorm / Rainstorm	Destruction of houses, roofing sheets, furniture, appliances, school materials, electronics	1,587 persons	Aplah, Ahudjo, Dorhetso, Akuse Cross, Lasi, Kpong Quarters (Voc. School), Yohe, Agormanya Market Down, Aklomoase, Asitey, Akro Sec. Tech. (Lasi), Yokworsi, Nuaso, Manpong, Adomeh Forman Basic Sch., Akro M/A Basic Sch. (Mataheko), Menekpo, Manya Kpongunor Presby Sch., Memlesi, Lorm, Odjam, St. Theresa Memorial Sch., Abanse, Abledu	Feb 2021, Mar 2021, May 2021, Nov 2021, Feb 2022, May 2022, Feb 2023, Apr 2023, Dec 2023, Apr 2024, May 2024
Fire Outbreaks (Bush & Domestic)	Loss of lives and properties including appliances, furniture, cash, foodstuff, vehicles	183 persons	Osorkutu, Kodjonya, Kotokoli, Nuaso Kple, Belekope, Menekpo, Akuse (Salom), Mahem, Zongo (Akuse), Nuaso, Nyinase, Odumase, Aklomuase (Aboama), Condola Down, Parkson, Nyinase, Nuaso, Osupanya, Werh Kpong, Manya, Patahunya, Agormanya, Zimama, Hwerkpe, Asitey Titanguanor, Manpong, Nuaso Odjam, Manpong Akwenor, Kodjonya Sawmill, Pampam Agormanya	Feb 2021, July 2021, Aug 2021, Nov 2021, Dec 2021, Mar 2022, May 2022, July 2022, Dec 2022, Feb 2023, May 2023, June 2023, Oct 2023, Jan 2024, Feb 2024, May 2024, July 2024, Aug 2024, Sept 2024
Road Accidents / Accident-Prone Areas	Injuries and fatalities	24 persons	Gbabienya, Asitey Curve, Adomeh, Okwenya-Kpong Road, Akuse Junction	All year round
Disease Outbreaks (Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Typhoid, TB, HINI/COVID)	Health impacts, morbidity and mortality	-	All communities	All year round
Bush Fires	Property and vegetation damage	-	Vulnerable forested / agricultural areas	October–March
African Swine Fever	Livestock deaths, economic loss	-	Pig farms / rural communities	All year round
Rabies	Human and animal health risk	-	All communities	All year round
Fires (Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Market)	Loss of property and life	-	Residential, commercial, and market areas	All year round

Source: MPCU analyzed data from NADMO, May, 2025.

Figure 2.18: Accidents Prone Areas

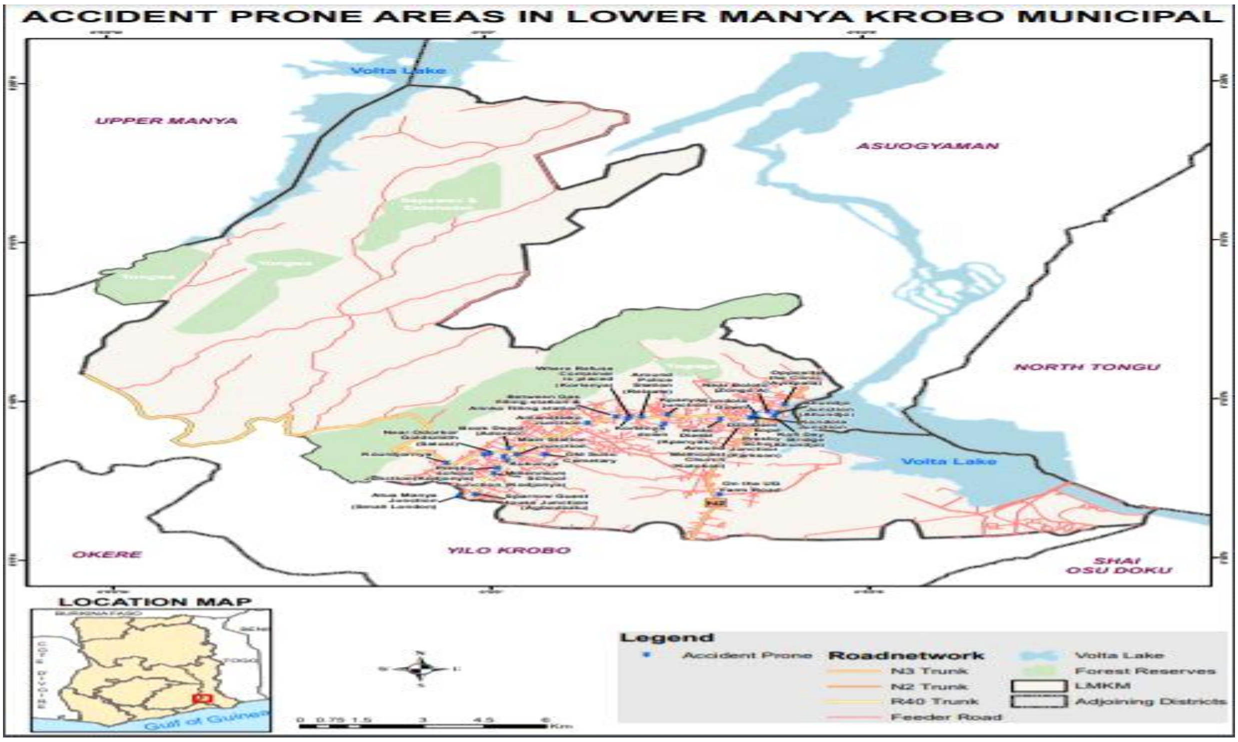
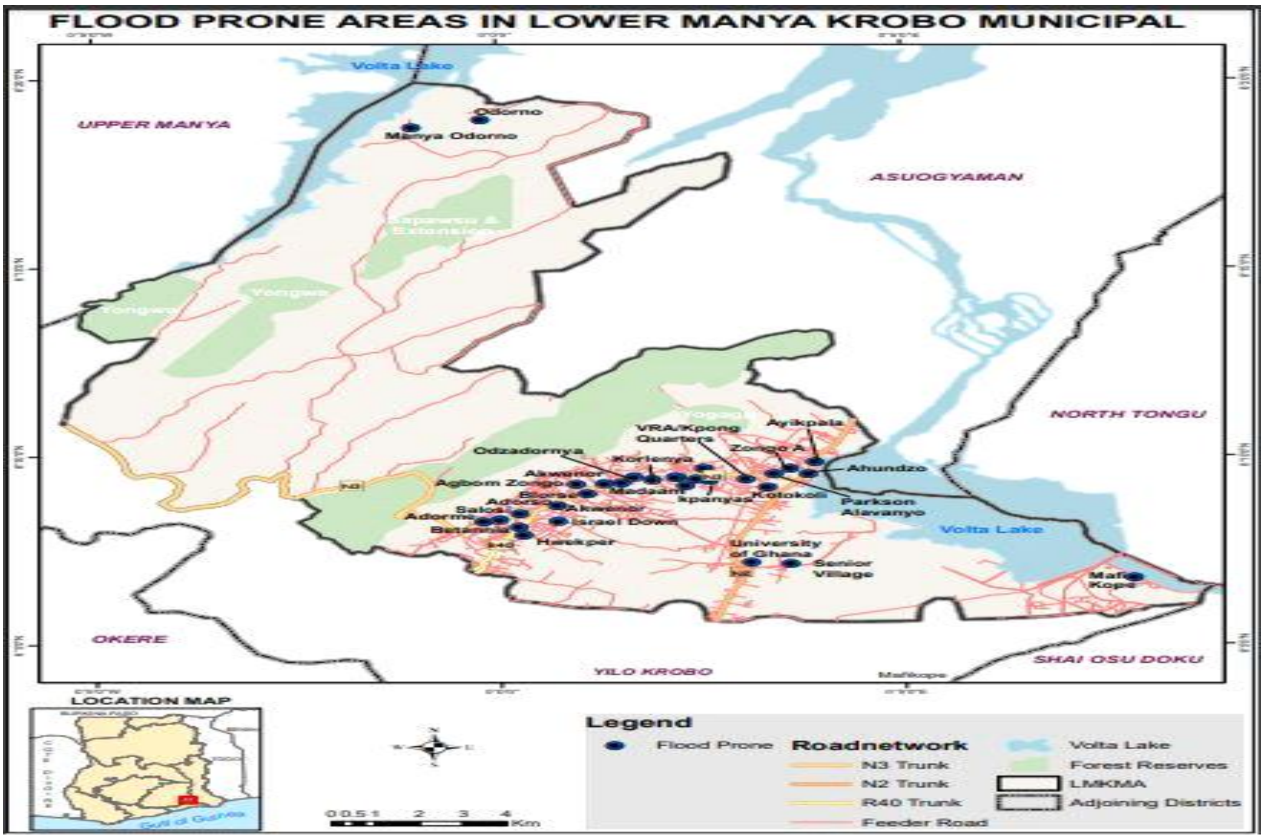


Figure 2.19: Flood-prone areas



2.8.2 Disaster Preparedness and Response

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipality has a structured disaster preparedness and response framework led by NADMO in collaboration with the Municipal Disaster Management Committee (MDMC). Chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive with NADMO as Secretariat, the MDMC brings together critical state and technical institutions including VRA, Fire Service, Police, Armed Forces, Health Service, and the Meteorological Agency for advisory and operational support. At the community level, NADMO operates through zonal officers and volunteer groups to promote risk awareness and local preparedness.

Despite this framework, the Municipality faces major challenges such as inadequate resources, weak inter-agency collaboration, limited technical staff, fragile early warning systems, poor road networks, and low community awareness of disaster risk reduction (DRR). These gaps hinder effective response, resilience building, and equitable relief delivery.

To address these constraints, the Municipality relies on the Flood Contingency Plan (FCP) and Disaster/Drainage Master Plan, coordinated through the Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC). Sectoral leads oversee evacuation, rescue, emergency health care, shelter, food and nutrition, WASH, security, and psychosocial services. Additional preparedness measures include early warning dissemination, risk assessments, sensitization campaigns, simulation exercises, drain desilting, enforcement of planning and sanitation by-laws, and mobilization of relief resources. Together, these interventions aim to reduce vulnerability, improve coordination, and strengthen disaster resilience.

2.9 Key Development Issues and Priorities

The performance review and situational analysis underscore the need for the MTDP 2026–2029 to prioritize job creation and livelihoods, improved infrastructure and social services, environmental resilience, and accountable governance in response to the aspirations of the people of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. The identified development issues are systematically presented and analyzed through the SWOT framework in table 2.23 and 2.24.

Table 2.23: Harmonized identified development issues

Harmonized Identified Development Issues	Harmonized Identified Development Issues
Economic development ➢ High unemployment & limited jobs ➢ Inadequate farm inputs/credit/tools ➢ Inadequate electricity/streetlights ➢ Inadequate IGF & grants ➢ Undeveloped SMEs & credit access	**Environment & Human Settlement Development** ➢ Weak ICT/telecom infrastructure ➢ Haphazard spatial planning ➢ Environmental degradation

➢ Poor markets/stores/sheds ➢ Weak tourism infrastructure	
Social development ➢ Inadequate health facilities/staff ➢ Inadequate education infrastructure & support ➢ Inadequate potable water ➢ Poor sanitation & waste management ➢ Youth indiscipline & reckless riding ➢ Entrenched cultural practices ➢ Limited social protection coverage ➢ Poor sports & recreational facilities ➢ Absence of modern abattoir	**Governance and Institutional Development** ➢ Boundary disputes ➢ Weak monitoring & evaluation ➢ Inadequate logistics & staff motivation ➢ Weak sub-structures & stakeholder engagement ➢ Inadequate security staff/facilities

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

Table 2.24: SWOT Analysis of Key Development Issues

Development Dimension / Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Economic Development				
High unemployment & limited jobs	- Large youthful labor force - Potential for skills training & innovation	- Infrastructure deficits (markets, electricity, water, sanitation) - Weak SME and agricultural base	- Youth entrepreneurship in ICT, green jobs & creative arts - Municipal-level social enterprises - Digital service delivery (e-permits, e-tax)	- Rising poverty & crime - Migration of skilled labor - Weak social protection
Inadequate farm inputs/credit/tools	- Arable land & labor availability - Farmer cooperatives exist	- Limited access to credit & inputs - Weak extension & irrigation services	- Modern farming technologies (irrigation, mechanization, improved seeds) - Digital farmer savings/credit schemes	- Food insecurity & rising prices - Climate change & pest outbreaks
Inadequate electricity/streetlights	- Pilot solar & mini-grid potential - Local businesses in renewable energy	- Frequent outages - High cost of alternative energy - Low investor confidence	- PPPs for off-grid solar lighting & power - ICT hubs, cold storage, solar irrigation	- National tariff hikes - Grid expansion bypassing municipality
Inadequate IGF & grants	- Availability of multiple revenue sources - Legal framework for mobilization	- Weak collection systems & low compliance - Limited staff & logistics	- Digital revenue systems - PPPs & donor support	- Over-reliance on central transfers - Political interference in revenue mobilization
Undeveloped SMEs & credit access	- Youth & entrepreneurs with potential - Agricultural products for value addition	- Informality & poor market linkages - Limited access to finance & technology	- E-commerce & mobile money platforms - PPPs for financing & exports	- Collateral & loan barriers - Competition from larger markets
Poor markets/stores/sheds	- Strategic location of markets - Adaptation by mobile vendors	- Overcrowding, poor facilities & revenue leakage - Informal trading	- PPPs for modern market redevelopment - Establish value chain hubs	- Loss of municipal revenue - Low product quality & prices
Weak tourism infrastructure	- Rich cultural heritage & festivals - Untapped authentic experience	- Poor roads & branding - Shortage of skilled staff	- Heritage tourism, eco-tourism - Cashless/e-ticketing systems	- Safety concerns & poor facilities - Conflicts with communities
Social Development				
Inadequate health facilities/staff	- CHPS & local health networks - Traditional medicine integration	- Limited facilities, equipment & staff - Poor rural coverage	- Solar-powered medical logistics - Expansion of CHPS compounds	- Disease outbreaks - Brain drain of skilled staff
Inadequate education infrastructure & support	- Active PTAs & community support - Government policy backing	- Poor infrastructure & limited scholarships - Low teacher incentives	- ICT integration in schools - TVET & vocational expansion	- High dropout rates - Over-dependence on donor support

Inadequate potable water	- Rivers, streams & groundwater availability - SME potential in water services	- Non-functional facilities - Low technical expertise	- Rainwater harvesting - Waste-to-water recycling	- Climate variability (drought/floods) - Waterborne diseases
Poor sanitation & waste management	- High demand for sanitation services - Local SMEs can invest	- Inadequate facilities, trucks & staff - Indiscriminate dumping	- Recycling, composting & waste-to-energy - Youth/women-led waste enterprises	- Food & water contamination - Public health crises
Youth indiscipline & reckless riding	- Existing police & bylaws - Potential for youth engagement programs	- Poor adherence to traffic rules - Limited recreational facilities	- Road safety campaigns - Sports & recreation initiatives	- Increased accidents & medical costs - Public safety risks
Entrenched cultural practices	- Strong traditional authority - Festivals & heritage as social capital	- Resistance to reforms - Conflict with modern laws	- Use chiefs/elders for mobilization - Promote cultural industries	- Cultural conflicts with development priorities
Limited social protection coverage	- Municipal social welfare structures exist	- Low coverage & funding - Weak rural outreach	- Expansion of programs to vulnerable groups - Donor/government support	- Widening inequalities - Dependency & exclusion risks
Poor sports & recreational facilities	- High community demand - Youth groups & associations	- Few/poor facilities - High maintenance cost	- PPPs for sports/recreation - Venues for events/festivals	- Idleness & youth vices - Missed tourism/sports opportunities
Absence of modern abattoir	- Livestock base for processing - Municipal regulatory mandate	- Poor hygiene & environmental risks - Informal slaughtering	- Modern abattoir construction - Meat processing & packaging	- Resistance by butchers - Pollution & health risks
Environment & Human Settlement Development				
Weak ICT/telecom infrastructure	- Authority to regulate & incentivize - Land for masts & ICT hubs	- Poor coverage & outdated equipment - Weak coordination with providers	- National digitalization agenda - Support ICT startups & e-commerce	- Businesses avoid poor-connectivity areas - Youth out-migration
Haphazard spatial planning	- Municipal authority to enforce planning - Open land available	- Poor layouts hinder service delivery - Weak enforcement of planning rules	- Use spatial planning for future growth - Improved road/transport layouts	- Flooding, crime & slum growth
Environmental degradation	- Local NGOs & farmer knowledge - Municipal by-laws exist	- Illegal mining/sand winning - Weak waste & land management	- Afforestation & climate-smart agriculture - Eco-friendly investments	- Climate change, erosion & biodiversity loss
Governance & Institutional Development				
Boundary disputes	- Opportunity for improved planning once resolved	- Duplicated/neglected services - Poor resource allocation	- Clear boundaries attract investment & donor support	- Costly litigations - Weak public trust
Weak monitoring & evaluation	- Space for innovative informal tracking	- Poor oversight, duplication & inefficiency	- Partnerships with NGOs/academia - Staff training in M&E	- Delays, poor quality & waste of resources

Inadequate logistics & staff motivation	- Forces prioritization on core tasks - Encourages adaptive practices	- Limited vehicles/equipment - Low morale & absenteeism	- Donor/government support for logistics - Workflow & system reforms	- Delayed services & poor citizen satisfaction
Weak sub-structures & stakeholder engagement	- Space to rebuild inclusive governance - Lessons from gaps identified	- Low awareness & poor participation - Weak coordination	- Town hall & participatory apps - Citizen scorecards	- Public resistance/apathy - Duplication & inefficiency
Inadequate security staff/facilities	- Encourages teamwork & innovation - Scope for community policing	- Few personnel & poor accommodation	- Partnerships with police/NGOs - Incentives for retention	- Rising crime & insecurity

Source: MPCU analysis May, 2025.

2.10 Estimated Future Development Needs

The Municipality's future development needs are projected in line with population growth, socio-economic trends, and infrastructure demands. By 2029, a population of 150,000 will require at least a 50% increase in resilient and affordable housing. Education facilities must expand to match a 40% growth in school-age population through new teachers' quarters, renovated schools, and ICT integration. Health service delivery will also need strengthening with additional CHPS compounds, health workers' quarters, and upgraded facilities.

Water and sanitation demands will require new and rehabilitated boreholes, pipeline extensions, and treatment systems, while transport networks must be improved through upgraded roads, culverts, and rural-urban linkages. Energy and ICT expansion will focus on rural electrification, solar projects, street lighting, broadband, and telecommunications. Agriculture will target higher production capacity through farmer training and improved seedlings, while enhanced revenue mobilization strategies will strengthen the Municipality's financial base. These interventions are critical to achieving inclusive growth, improved quality of life, and long-term resilience. Table 24: Estimated Future Development Needs of the Municipality.

Table 2.25: Estimated Future Development Needs of the Municipality

Sector/Area	Current Situation (Baseline)	Projected Population/Demand (Planning Horizon)	Estimated Future Development Needs	Remarks/Strategies
Housing	37,939	Projected pop. 150,000 (2035)	50% increment in housing	Promote resilient, affordable housing schemes
Education	No. of KG=122, No. of primary=124 No. of JHS= 80, No. of SHS=10, No. of Voc./Tech=2	School-age population expected to grow by 40%	Construct 2NO. Teachers quarters Renovate 3NO. School buildings.	Expand access, integrate ICT
Health	No. of CHPs compound =3. No. of clinics=2	Population-health ratio projected to worsen	Construct 9NO. CHPs compounds Construct 2NO. Health workers quarters	Upgrade existing facilities
Water & Sanitation	Mech. Boreholes= 28, Non-Mech. Boreholes= 10, Available river=8.	Projected demand 12 million liters/ day	Drill/repair 15NO. Boreholes, Maintain existing boreholes. Extend water pipelines/supply to 8no. Areas. Facilitate repair and protection of water pipelines, extend/repair pipelines for water supply, treat 1no. polluted well for public use	Invest in water treatment & WASH
Transport	Feeder roads=271km, Untarred roads roads=271km, Drains=241, Culverts=95no, Footbridge=5no	Growing traffic and trade flows	Construct/renovate access roads in 12NO. Areas Reshape/construct road network in 15NO. Areas	Prioritize rural-urban linkages.
Energy	82% of electricity access, and 21.6% of feeder road coverage.	Population & industrial demand increasing by 35%	Extend electricity to 6NO. Areas Procure/install streetlights in 11NO. Areas	Rural electrification, solar projects.
ICT/Communicatio n	92% of telephone network coverage, 68% of internet coverage, No radio station	Rising digital literacy & demand	Extend telecommunication services Facilitate opening of MTN office	Public-private partnership
Agriculture/ Food security	Total production of 174,613.6	Reach a production capacity of 200,000	Train and equip farmers with seedlings to improve crop production.	Agricultural improvement
Finance/ Revenue	Improve upon revenue mobilization by 80%	Increment 90%	Enhance revenue mobilization strategies	Finance

Source: MPCU analysis may, 2025.

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the outcomes of the systematic prioritisation of development issues identified in Chapter Two. The exercise was undertaken to ensure that the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) responds to the most pressing challenges of the Municipality in a coherent, inclusive, and results-oriented manner. Using agreed criteria and prioritisation tools, the process objectively ranked development issues based on their severity, economic and social impact, spatial development implications, and contribution to national and global development priorities.

Particular attention was given to the five nationally prioritised SDG targets, as well as cross-cutting concerns such as gender equality, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and inclusion of vulnerable groups. The prioritisation process therefore provides a clear framework for directing resources, interventions, and partnerships toward issues that have the greatest potential to accelerate local development, reduce poverty, and enhance resilience.

3.1 Prioritization Narrative and Implications for the 2026–2029 MTDP

The prioritization of development issues for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was undertaken through a structured and participatory process guided by national planning standards, international best practices, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The process applied a weighted prioritization matrix using **a** five-point scoring scale (1 = very low, 2 = low, 3 = moderate, 4 = high, 5 = very high) across five criteria: (i) severity and diversity of the problem (25%), (ii) economic multiplier effects (20%), (iii) contribution to meeting basic human needs and rights (20%), (iv) potential for enhancing sustainable spatial development (15%), and (v) alignment with cross-cutting themes such as gender, vulnerability, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction (20%).

Scores were assigned to each issue, weighted according to its relative importance, and aggregated to determine a final ranking. The results highlighted that high unemployment, inadequate health and education infrastructure, water and sanitation deficits, and poor road and drainage networks are the most critical issues, aligning strongly with SDG priorities (notably SDGs 4, 6, 7, 8, and 16). Governance, environmental management, and institutional capacity challenges, though relatively lower in ranking, were recognised as enablers necessary for sustaining progress.

The implications for the MTDP (2026–2029) are that resource allocation and intervention strategies will be strategically directed toward addressing the top-ranked priority issues to maximize social impact, stimulate economic growth, improve inclusiveness, and strengthen resilience. This approach ensures that the MTDP is not only responsive to local development challenges but also harmonized with national policy directives and the global SDG agenda, thereby promoting sustainable and inclusive development outcomes for the Municipality. The prioritized development issues are presented in Table 25, while the detailed matrix of scores is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 3.23: Prioritized Development Issues

Development dimension	Prioritized Key Development Issue
Economic Development	High unemployment and limited job opportunities constrain local economic growth, increase poverty levels, and reduce household incomes.
	Inadequate supply of farm inputs/credit facilities/equipment/tools
	Inadequate electricity/street lights/bench lights
	Inadequate Internal Generated Funds/grants
	Undeveloped Small-Medium Enterprises/credit access
	Poor conditions/limited space of markets/stores/sheds/pavements
	Inadequate tourism infrastructure development
	Poor nature of roads/drainage system/culverts/footbridges/road markings
Social Development	Inadequate health facilities/staff accommodation/equipment
	Inadequate education infrastructure/financial support system
	Inadequate portable water supply
	Inadequate sanitary facilities/Indiscriminate dumping of refuse/public/household toilets/dustbins
	Youth indiscipline and reckless riding constitute a social challenge that undermines public safety, increases accident risks, and imposes economic costs on households and the community
	Entrenched cultural beliefs and practices
	Limited social protection programmes coverage
	Poor sports/recreational/event facilities/durbar grounds
	Absence of a modern abattoir undermines the local livestock economy and poses significant public health and sanitation risks
Environment and Human	Inadequate/limited telecom infrastructure (ICT/digital)
	Haphazard spatial development/poor layouts

Settlement Development	Degradation of the environment
Governance and Institutional Development	Unresolved boundary disputes hinder effective spatial planning, equitable resource allocation, and service delivery
	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes
	Inadequate office equipment/logistics/vehicles/staff motivation/capacity
	Ineffective sub-structures/stakeholders engagement/awareness
	Inadequate of security personnel/office and residential accommodation

Source, MPCU, May, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the translation of prioritized development issues into goals, objectives, and strategies that will guide the Municipality's medium-term development agenda. The goals with smart objectives are aligned with priority areas and designed to foster synergy across different sectors. Strategies are outlined with due consideration to financial implications, resource availability, target populations, and environmental sustainability. In addition, the chapter integrates spatial planning requirements, ensuring that proposed interventions are consistent with the Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plans where applicable.

4.1 Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The Municipality's development goals are aligned with the national policy framework and aim at promoting inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability, and good governance. The key objectives focus on enhancing local economic opportunities, improving access to quality education and health services, expanding infrastructure, safeguarding the environment, and strengthening institutional capacity and citizen participation. Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes is in table 26.

Table 4.24: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies & Programmes

Prioritized Development Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Economic Development					
Undeveloped Small-Medium Enterprises/credit access	Build a Prosperous Municipality	To increase SMEs growth of **70%** in 2025 to **82%** by the end of December 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	Local Economic Development
Poor conditions/limited space of markets/stores/sheds/pavements		To improve and expand market infrastructure, including sheds, stores, and pavements, to accommodate growing trading activities by 2029.	Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	
Inadequate tourism infrastructure development		To develop and promote at least three tourism sites with supporting infrastructure and services by 2029 to enhance local revenue and job creation.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals	
High unemployment and limited job opportunities constrain local economic growth, increase poverty levels, and reduce household incomes.		To expand sustainable employment and skills development opportunities, particularly for youth and women, by 2029 in order to reduce unemployment and increase household incomes.	Promote job creation and descent work	Create descent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains and labor-intensive programmes, with a focus on youth, women and PWDs (SDG 5.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.3, 12.b)	

Inadequate supply of farm inputs/credit facilities/equipment/tools		To improve farmers' access to farm inputs, credit, equipment, and modern tools by at least 40% by 2029 to enhance agricultural productivity.	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices Increase investments in research and development of soil testing and analysis; climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)	Agriculture Modernization and Post-harvest Programme
Inadequate electricity/street lights/bench lights		To increase municipal electricity coverage from 82% to 100% by the end of December, 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	Revise self-help electrification project (SHEP) and use means testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)	Energy Access and Public Lighting Improvement Programme
Inadequate Internal Generated Funds/grants		To strengthen the mobilization and management of Internally Generated Funds and attract external grants to improve municipal revenue by at least 60% by 2029. To increase percentage change in revenue growth rate of 20% in 2026 to 30% by the end of December, 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources	Financial Management Programme

Poor nature of roads/drainage system/culverts/footbridges		To improve and maintain road networks, drainage systems, culverts, and footbridges by 2029 in order to enhance safe mobility, reduce flooding risks, and ensure equitable access to socio-economic opportunities across all communities To increase the length of good roads of 10.51km, 11 number of culverts and 0 number of footbridges in 2021 to 90.05km, 27No. and 5 by the end of December, 2025.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain road infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 111.2) (AU G10p1 T1 & 2) Promote the construction of storm drains in cities and towns (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) Ensure regular desilting of storm drains and rivers	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Social Development					
Inadequate health facilities/staff accommodation/equipment	Create opportunity for all	To improve access to quality healthcare services through the provision of modern health facilities, staff accommodation, and essential medical equipment by 2029. To increase basic health delivery coverage of **60%** in 2025 to **73%** by the end of December, 2029 To reduce HIV/AIDs infection of 0.47% in 2025 to 0.1% by the end of December, 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality universal Health Coverage	Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)	Health Improvement Programme
Inadequate education infrastructure/financial support system		To expand and upgrade education infrastructure and strengthen financial support	Enhance equitable access to and	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	Education Improvement Programme

		systems by 2029 to enhance equitable access to quality learning opportunities. To increase enrolment of KG of 72%, Primary of 90% and JHS of 59% to KG of 80%, primary of 98% and JHS of 62% by the end of December, 2029 To increase academic performance JHS of 71% and SHS of 81% in 2025 to JHS of 86% and SHS 92% by the end of December, 2029	participation in quality education at all levels	Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2, 4.6, 4.c)	
Inadequate portable water supply		To increase equitable access to safe and reliable potable water supply for all communities by 2029. To increase water coverage of 87% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)	Sustainable Water Supply and Management Programme
Inadequate sanitary facilities/Indiscriminate dumping of refuse/public/household toilets/dustbins/abattoir		To increase sanitation coverage of **73%** in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)	Integrated Environmental Sanitation and Waste Management Programme
Youth indiscipline and reckless		To promote public safety, civic responsibility, and discipline among youth by 2029 to reduce reckless	Enhance public safety and security	Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention	Youth Discipline and Empowerment Programme

		riding, accidents, and related social risks.			
Limited social protection programmes coverage		To expand the coverage and effectiveness of social protection programmes by 2029 to support vulnerable and marginalized groups. To increase child protection service coverage from 38.24% in 2025 to 78.24% by the end of December, 2025. To increase the number of LEAP beneficiaries from 2,143 in 2025 to 4,000 by the end December, 2029. To increase the number of disability fund beneficiaries from 80 in 2025 to 1,000 in 2029. To reduce malnutrition of children/adults from **7** in 2025 to **0** by the end of December, 2029	Strengthen social protection for vulnerable	Implement the CLASS scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant for sustainable income earning opportunities (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) Strengthen and expand the coverage of existing social protection programmes to include all vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including persons with disabilities (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b).	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Poor sports/recreational/event facilities/durbar grounds		To improve and expand recreational, sports, and community event facilities, including durbar grounds, by 2029 to promote social inclusion and wellbeing.	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical activities and foster a fitness culture	Sports, Recreation, and Community Event Infrastructure Development Programme
Entrenched cultural beliefs and practices		To promote positive cultural transformation by reducing entrenched practices that hinder education, health, and	Promote cultural heritage for national development	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development among the general public	Cultural Transformation and Social Inclusion Programme

		gender equality by 50% by December, 2029			
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Inadequate/limited telecom infrastructure (ICT/digital)	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	To expand access to reliable ICT and digital infrastructure and services by 2029 to enhance communication, innovation, and access to information.	Enhance application of ICT in National development	Improve telecommunication affordability and accessibility (SGD Tagets 9.c,17.8) (Au Targets A2 G10 P1 T5)	ICT and Digital Infrastructure Development Programme
Haphazard spatial development/poor layouts		To promote orderly spatial development and improve settlement layouts by 2029 through effective land-use planning, enforcement of planning regulations, and community sensitization. To reduce the number of disaster victims from 234 in 2025 to 171 by the end of December, 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Facilitate the preparation and implementation of human settlement policy (SDG Targets 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	Spatial Development Programme
Degradation of the environment/forests		To protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and forest resources by 2029 to reduce land degradation, enhance climate resilience, and safeguard biodiversity. To increase the number of plants survival/hectares of restored degraded lands from 21.7ha in 2021 to 100ha by the end of December, 2025	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Implement the Robust Afforestation/Reforestation Programme (RAP) to accelerate national landscape restoration efforts under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Unresolved boundary disputes hinder effective spatial planning, equitable resource allocation, and service delivery	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	To resolve all outstanding boundary disputes and integrate orderly spatial planning guidelines in all 100% of local plans by 2029 to enhance equitable resource allocation and service delivery.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation	Boundary Harmonization and Land Governance Programme
Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes		To strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems such that at least 90% of development programmes/projects are regularly tracked, assessed, and reported by 2029. To increase coverage of monitoring and evaluation of development projects/programmes from 86% to 100% by the end of December, 2029	Improve decentralized planning	Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development opportunities	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Programme
Inadequate office equipment/logistics/vehicles/staff motivation/capacity		To improve institutional performance by providing adequate office equipment, logistics, vehicles, and motivational packages, leading to at least a 40% increase in staff efficiency and service delivery by 2029.	Deep political and administrative decentralization	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency and productivity (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a); ECOWAS supplementary protocol Art.1) Implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions (SDG Targets 16.67, 16.a)	Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme

		To increase average percentage score of the Assembly's performance assessments from 82% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029			
Ineffective sub-structures/stakeholders engagement/awareness		To increase community engagement/decision-making coverage from 70% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029		Revamp and adequately resource sub-district structures (Town, Area and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively	Sub-structure Improvement Programme
Inadequate of security personnel/office and residential accommodation		To increase the presence of security personnel and provide at least 70% of required office and residential accommodation facilities for security services by 2029 to improve law and order. To reduce crime rate from 10% in 2025 to 1% by the end of December, 2029	Enhance public safety and security	Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention abuse (SDG Target 3.5)	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme

Source, MPCU August, 2025.

4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

The matrix demonstrates that the MTDP's strategic goals are largely complementary, with strong synergies between inclusiveness, stability, and sustainability. Trade-offs may arise between rapid economic growth and environmental protection, requiring careful planning to ensure that prosperity initiatives are environmentally responsible and socially inclusive. Overall, pursuing these goals in a coordinated manner enhances the Municipality's potential for sustainable, equitable, and resilient development. Goal compatibility matrix is shown in table 4.27.

Table 4.25: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal	Build a Prosperous Municipality	Create Opportunity for All	Safeguard the Natural Environment & Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Maintain a Stable, United & Safe Society	Remarks
Build a Prosperous Municipality	High	High	Medium	High	Prosperity supports inclusiveness and stability, but must be balanced with sustainability.
Create Opportunity for All	High	High	High	High	Inclusive opportunities reinforce prosperity, reduce inequality, and build cohesion.
Safeguard the Natural Environment & Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Medium	High	High	High	Sustainability safeguards prosperity, creates green jobs, and strengthens resilience.
Maintain a Stable, United & Safe Society	High	High	High	High	Stability and safety underpin all other goals, fostering growth, opportunity, and resilience.

Source: MPCU analysis May, 2025.

4.3 Narration of Future Desired Situation

The Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly Future Desired Map provides a spatial representation of the Assembly's development priorities and interventions for the plan period. The map illustrates the distribution of proposed and improved facilities across the municipality, including health facilities, educational infrastructure (KG, primary, JHS), market centers, boreholes, lorry parks, and public toilets. It also highlights the location of hospitals, major settlements, and road networks, ensuring that development interventions are equitably spread to serve both urban and rural communities.

This spatial framework seeks to bridge infrastructure gaps, improve access to social services, and promote balanced growth. By strategically locating facilities such as boreholes and waste management points, the Assembly aims to enhance environmental sustainability, while the siting of schools and health centers addresses human development needs. The Future Desired Map therefore provides a guiding tool for prioritizing investments and ensuring that the MTDP 2026–2029 delivers inclusive, well-coordinated, and spatially balanced development outcomes. Figure 4.20 and 4.21 future desire map and spatial development Framework.

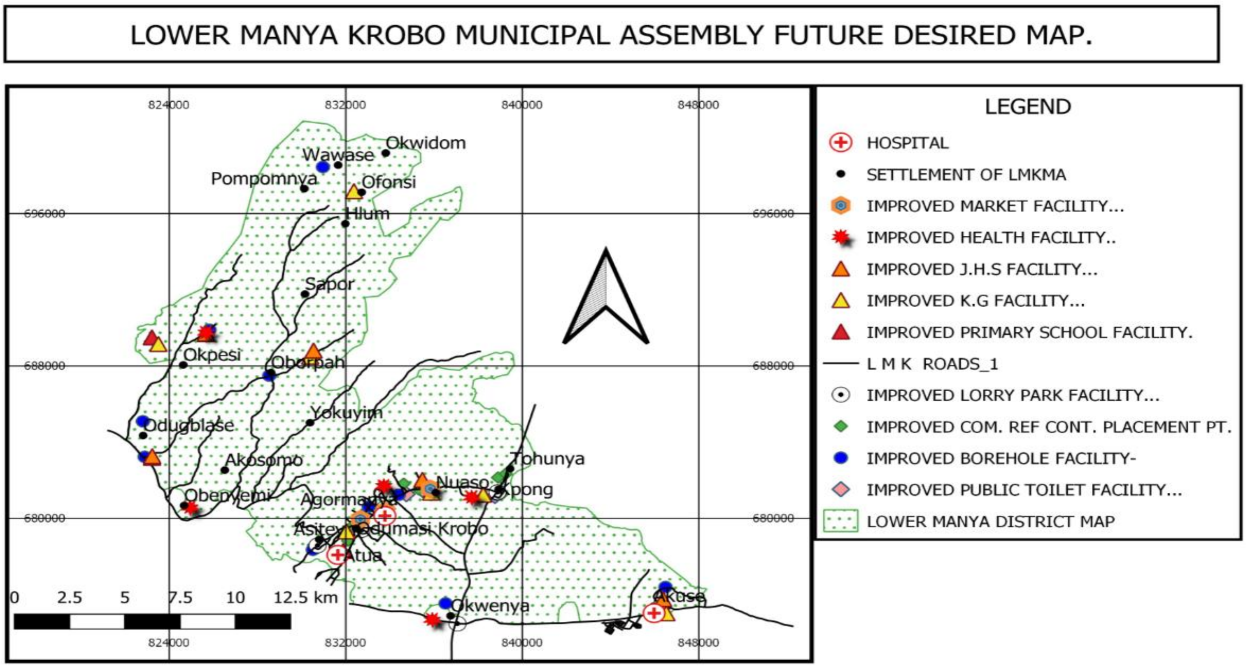


Figure 4.19: Future Desired Map

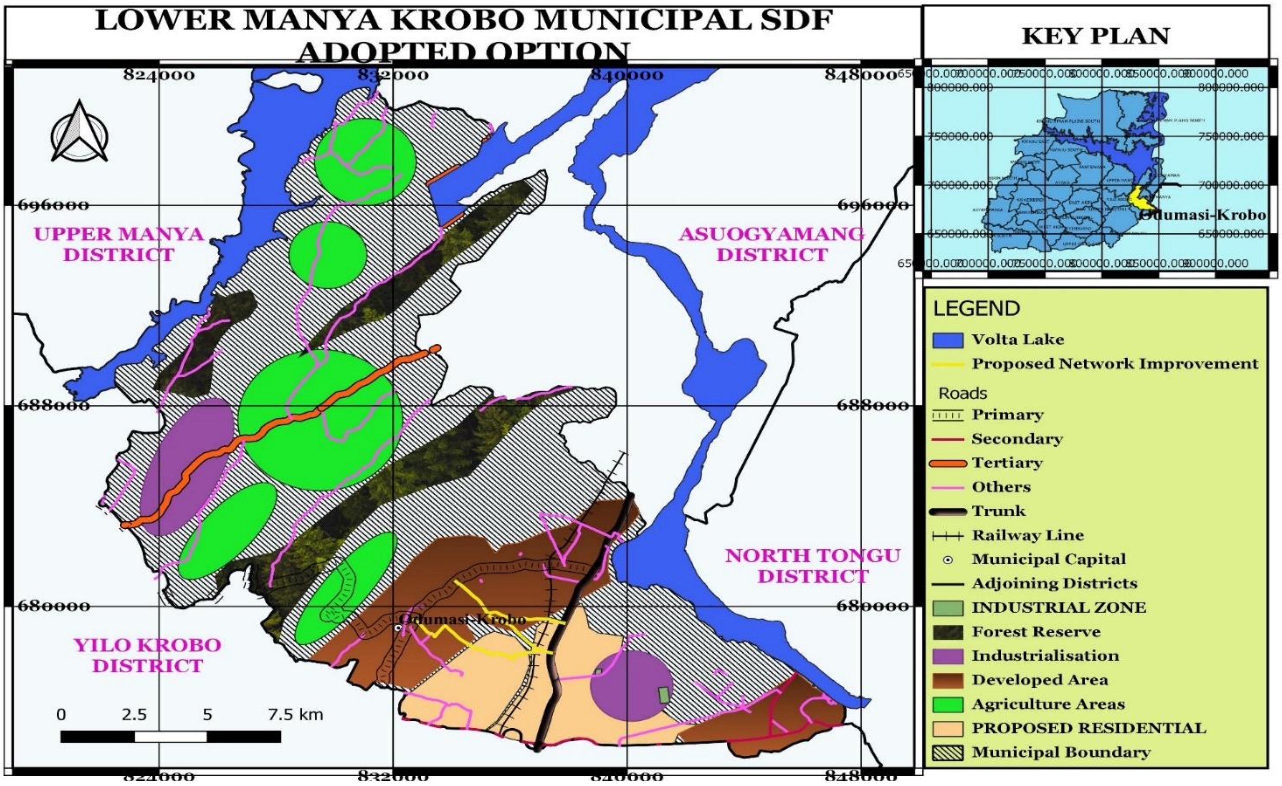


Figure 4.21: Spatial development framework.

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents development programmes that group related strategies under a common framework to achieve specific objectives efficiently and coherently. They provide a structured approach for implementing multiple strategies, ensuring alignment with infrastructure development, governance systems, socio-economic priorities, resource availability, and, where applicable, joint planning initiatives. Programmes integrate key functions such as monitoring and evaluation, communication, asset maintenance, knowledge management, and capacity development, thereby facilitating coordinated, costed, and results-oriented interventions over the medium term.

The assumptions and methodologies applied in the costing of these programmes draw on existing institutional cost guides, databases, and supplementary market surveys. The chapter further outlines the programme financing matrix in table 28, revenue generation measures, and includes a Strategic Environmental Assessment (table 29) of the formulated programmes to ensure sustainability and compliance with environmental standards.

5.1 Development Programmes

The Municipality's 2026–2029 Development Programme outlines integrated interventions in Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations, aligned with national policy to promote inclusive growth, social welfare, sustainability, and good governance.

Economic programmes will strengthen financial management, local enterprise development, and agricultural modernization, while social programmes will enhance health, education, and social protection. Environmental interventions target climate resilience, transport safety, and spatial planning, and governance programmes will improve accountability, security, and institutional capacity. In addition, the Sister Cities Relations Programme will deepen international collaboration for investment and technical support.

The programme, largely on-going, has a projected cost of GH₵ 101.5 million over four years, to be financed by GoG, DACF, IGF, and development partners, with emphasis on scaling up existing initiatives and addressing emerging challenges. Detailed POA is captured in table 28.

Table 5.26: Programme of Action (PoA)

Development Programme	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG Cost	DACF Cost	IGF Cost	Other Cost	Programme Status (New/ On-going)	Lead Institution	Collaborating Institutions
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
Financial Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIL	NIL	365,500.00	NIL	Old	MFO	LMKMA
Local Economic Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIL	5,582,614.59	394,000.00	565,504.00	Old	BAC	MAD
Agriculture Modernization and Post-harvest Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,018,102.90	50,000.00	13,000.00	455,485.50	Old	MAD	LMKMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	762,700.00	NIL	166,250.00	1,898,800.00	Old	SWCD	LMKMA
Health Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	441,000.00	2,213,045.84	1,408,000.00	285,000.00	Old	MHD	LMKMA
Education Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00	NIL	4,828,691.66	478,800.00	Old	GES	LMKMA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT											
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,741,900.00	2,213,046.00	427,400.00	195,000.00	Old	FSD	LMKMA
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,921,670.00	150,000.00	190,000.00	390,000.00	Old	TD	LMKMA
Spatial Development Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,725,100.00	6,539,137.50	1,000,000.00	724,000.00	Old	PPD	LMKMA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,926,317.00	4,013,952.00	3,240,700.00	1,484,500.00	Old	CD	MPCU
Sub-structure Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	587,500.00	NIL	240,000.00	NIL	Old	CD	MPCU
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	134,000.00	NIL	562,000.00	NIL	Old	HR	MPCU
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	215,000.00	158,000.00	115,000.00	NIL	Old	PU	MPCU
Maintenance Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIL	710,950.28	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	Old	CD	LMKMA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS											
Sister Cities Relations Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	68,000.00	68,500.00	68,250.00	68,250.00	Old	CD	MPCU
	✓	✓	✓	✓	26,319,487.00	20,988,295.93	13,018,791.66	6,545,339.50			

5.2 Programme Financing

The implementation of the Municipality's development programmes is estimated at GH₵101.5 million, covering economic, social, environmental, and governance interventions. Funding is expected from multiple sources, including GoG, DACF, IGF, and other partners, though significant gaps remain in some programmes. While economic and infrastructure programmes such as financial management, local economic development, health, climate change, and transport are fully funded, others, including agriculture modernization, education, vulnerability and social protection, spatial development, and governance show notable financing shortfalls. Addressing these funding gaps through innovative financing mechanisms and stronger development partnerships will be critical for achieving the planned outcomes within the medium-term development framework. The proposed programme financing expenditure covers the various programmes as captured in the table 29 for easy reference and comparison.

Table 5.27: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	ABFA	DPs	DACF-RFG	Total (B)	Gap (C)=B-A
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Financial Management Programme	365,500.00	NIL	NIL	365,500.00	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	365,500.00	0
Local Economic Development	6,542,118.59	NIL	5,582,614.59	394,000.00	565,504.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,542,118.59	0
Agriculture Modernization and Post-harvest Programme	1,706,714.40	1,018,102.90	50,000.00	13,000.00	455,485.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,536,588.40	170,126
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	9,796,050.00	762,700.00	NIL	166,250.00	1,898,800.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,827,750.00	6,968,300
Health Improvement Programme	4,347,045.84	441,000.00	2,213,045.84	1,408,000.00	285,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,347,045.84	0
Education Improvement Programme	5,617,491.66	40,000.00	NIL	4,828,691.66	478,800.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,347,491.66	270,000
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT										
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	4,577,346.00	1,741,900.00	2,213,046.00	427,400.00	195,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,577,346.00	0
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	2,651,670.00	1,921,670.00	150,000.00	190,000.00	390,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,651,670.00	0
Spatial Development Programme	25,294,237.50	16,725,100.00	6,539,137.50	1,000,000.00	724,000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	488,000.00	24,806,237.50
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	13,720,469.00	4,926,317.00	4,013,952.00	3,240,700.00	1,484,500.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,665,469.00	55,000
Sub-structure Improvement Programme	708,000.00	587,500.00	NIL	240,000.00	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	827,500.00	-119,500
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	696,000.00	134,000.00	NIL	562,000.00	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	696,000.00	0
Evaluation & Learning Programme Co-ordination, Monitoring,	488,000.00	215,000.00	158,000.00	115,000.00	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	488,000.00	0
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS										
Sister Cities Relations Programme	273,000.00	68,000.00	68,5000.00	68,250.00	68,250.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	273,000.00	0

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

5.3 Revenue Generation Measures to Fund the MTDP 2026–2029

To ensure sustainable financing of the MTDP, the Municipality will implement a range of revenue generation measures, including educating ratepayers on the importance of timely payment, building the capacity of revenue officials, and providing logistics and incentives for effective collection. Funding will also be mobilized through project proposals, public-private partnerships (PPPs), donor conferences, and lobbying relevant agencies for improved fund releases. The Municipality will complete street naming and property addressing to computerize revenue systems and explore alternative sources such as citizen-driven crowdfunding to supplement internally generated funds.

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Formulated Programmes, 2026–2029

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was conducted for all programmes of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan to ensure that environmental sustainability, climate resilience, social inclusion, and disaster risk reduction are systematically integrated into municipal development initiatives.

The SEA examined each programme for potential positive and negative impacts, as well as necessary safeguards and mitigation measures, in accordance with Ghana EPA guidelines, national climate change policy, and international commitments, including the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

The assessment indicates that while the programmes have significant potential to advance sustainable development, they may also pose risks of environmental degradation, climate vulnerability, and resource stress if appropriate safeguards are not applied. To mitigate these risks, all MTDP programmes must incorporate environmental management, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction measures, supported by clear budget allocations and accountability mechanisms.

5.4.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) compatibility matrix where programmes are compared across one another using √ (compatible), 0 (partially compatible), x (not compatible) in table 5.30**.** The SEA assessment of the formulated programmes shows that four interventions such vulnerability and social protection, sub-structure, governance and public safety, capacity building, and sister cities relations are fully compatible (100%**)** with environmental sustainability. These programmes are largely institutional or socially oriented and therefore do not pose significant environmental risks.

Two programmes financial management and coordination, monitoring and evaluation achieved high compatibility (93–96%)**,** reflecting their strong alignment with sustainable development, with only minimal risks related to the prioritization of environmental indicators and resource allocation.

However, a number of key interventions fall within the moderately compatible range (68–75%)**,** including Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest, Health Improvement, Education

Improvement, Transport and Safety Management, Spatial Development, and Sub-structure Improvement**.** These programmes, though important for socio-economic progress, present notable environmental risks. Specifically, agriculture modernization risks increased chemical use, deforestation, and post-harvest waste; transport and spatial development interventions may result in habitat loss, greenhouse gas emissions, and urban sprawl; health and education programmes risk waste generation and resource pressures; while sub-structure development poses challenges of construction waste and land degradation.

Additionally, local economic development requires careful monitoring due to potential pollution and waste generation from MSMEs and industrial activities**.**

Incorporating robust environmental safeguards, sustainable practices, and mitigation measures into these moderate-compatibility programmes will be essential to ensure that the MTDP 2026–2029 achieves its development objectives without compromising environmental sustainability. Detailed analysis is captured in table 5.30 and 5.31.

Table 5.28: Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated development programmes

Development Programme	Financial Mgmt	Local Economic Dev't	Agric. Modernization & Post-harvest	Vulnerability & Child Protection	Health Improvement	Education Improvement	Climate Change & Env. Sustainability	Transport & Safety Mgmt	Spatial Development	Governance & Public Safety	Sub-structure Improvement	Capacity Building & Productivity	Coordination, M&E & Learning	Sister Cities Relations
Financial Management		√	✓	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	✓	√	√	√
Local Economic Development			√	√	√	√	0	√	0	√	√	√	x	√
Agriculture Modernization & Post-harvest				√	0	0	x	0	x	√	✓	√	√	√
Vulnerability, Social & Child Protection					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Health Improvement						√	x	0	0	√	√	√	√	√
Education Improvement							0	0	0	√	√	√	√	√
Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability								x	√	√	√	√	√	√
Transport Infrastructure & Safety Mgmt									0	√	0	√	√	√
Spatial Development										√	0	√	√	√
Governance, Accountability & Public Safety											√	√	√	√
Sub-structure Improvement												√	√	√
Capacity Building & Productivity													√	√
Coordination, M&E & Learning														√
Sister Cities Relations														

Source: MPCU analysis May, 2025.

Table 5.29: SEA Score Sheet with Reasons

Programme	Score /28	% Compatibility	Remark	Reasons for Incompatibility (x / 0 cases)
Financial Management	26	93%	Highly Compatible	Some financial measures may prioritize revenue over environmental investments (0).
Local Economic Development	24	86%	Generally Compatible	Risk of waste generation, emissions, and land use pressures from MSMEs and industrialization (0/x).
Agric. Modernization & Post-harvest	19	68%	Moderately Compatible	Chemical fertilizer/pesticide use, deforestation, land degradation, post-harvest waste (0/x).
Vulnerability & Social Protection	28	100%	Fully Compatible	Purely social programme; no environmental conflicts.
Health Improvement	21	75%	Mostly Compatible	Medical waste generation, sanitation pressures from expanded facilities (0/x).
Education Improvement	21	75%	Mostly Compatible	Infrastructure expansion may cause land conversion and high resource use (0 cases).
Climate Change & Env. Sustainability	23	82%	Strongly Compatible	Potential conflicts with development projects (roads, agriculture) that undermine climate targets (x/0).
Transport Infrastructure & Safety Mgmt	20	71%	Moderately Compatible	Road/transport projects cause habitat loss, GHG emissions, air pollution (0/x).
Spatial Development	19	68%	Moderately Compatible	Risks of urban sprawl, deforestation, land use conflicts if not guided (0/x).
Governance & Public Safety	28	100%	Fully Compatible	Institutional; no direct environmental impacts.
Sub-structure Improvement	28	100%	Fully Compatible	Institutional; no direct environmental impacts.
Capacity Building & Productivity	28	100%	Fully Compatible	Human resource-oriented; no environmental risks.
Coordination, M&E & Learning	27	96%	Highly Compatible	Slight risk of under-prioritizing environmental indicators if monitoring is weak (x).
Sister Cities Relations	28	100%	Fully Compatible	Exchange-oriented; no environmental risks.

Source: MPCU analysis May, 2025.

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter operationalizes the Medium-Term Development Programmes (2026–2029) into specific annual implementation plans for each planning year. Each plan translates the medium-term objectives into concrete projects and activities, with defined timelines, cost estimates, and assigned implementation responsibilities. The plans are structured to ensure systematic and progressive realization of development goals, while maintaining flexibility to respond to emerging priorities and changing circumstances. Both new initiatives and ongoing projects are included, with clear linkages to the overall programme framework and alignment with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework provided by the Ministry of Finance.

The annual plans outline the roles of public and private sector actors, including Non-Governmental Organizations and community groups, in executing the projects for each year of the MTDP. Each annual plan specifies project start and end dates, responsible implementing agencies (leading and collaborating), and detailed cost estimates, including local and external funding sources. Selection of annual projects is guided by criteria such as:

- Projects requiring immediate public awareness and education.
- Projects addressing urgent community needs.
- Ongoing projects that require continuation or completion.
- Projects whose costs are feasible within the annual budget.
- Projects with immediate impact on urban development, poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation, and economic growth.

The proposed projects are organized under relevant development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, which emphasizes building an industrialized, inclusive, and resilient economy; fostering an equitable, healthy, and disciplined society; and developing safe, well-planned communities while safeguarding the natural environment. The annual action plans for 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029 are presented in the tables table 6.32, table 6.33, table 6.34 and table 6.35.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2026

Table 6.30: 2026 AAP

Project	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	Project Status (New/Ongoing)	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To improve farmers access to farm inputs, credit, equipment, and modern tools by at least 40% by 2020 to enhance agricultural productivity												
PROGRAMME: Agriculture modernization and post-harvest												
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT												
Supply cash crop seedlings/equipment/tricycles/implements/inputs to farmers/women	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	45,950.00 50,000	NIL	NIL	42,700.00 35,000	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
Organize monthly, quarterly technical review and monitoring meetings, home/farm demonstration visits and fruits/vegetable fairs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	23,000.00	NIL	NIL	42,500.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
Procure/purchase/maintain laptop and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel/GPS/Programmable calculator/measuring tape/weighing scale/photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	33,800.00	NIL	NIL	38,500.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To increase SMEs growth of 70% in 2025 to 82% by the end of December 2029												
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development												
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)												
Carry out training of women/men on agro-processing, mentorship and business management skills	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	9,000.00	16,000.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
Facilitate SMEs internship trainings and acquisition of NVTI certification & RGD certification	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	15,000.00	Nil	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
Organize and support business counselling and follow-up services, SMEs forum/engagements/sub-committee/management meetings and start-up kits	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000.00	35,000.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
Create/Construct 2NO. Satellite markets/stores/sheds with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	BAC/Contractor/Consultant
Construction of 24-Hour Economy Market At Agormanya	Agormanya	√	√	√	√	NIL	5,450,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	BAC/ Contractor/Consultant

	Sensitization on the 24-Hour Economy	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	82,614.59	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	BAC
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To expand and upgrade education infrastructure and strengthen financial support systems by 2029 to enhance equitable access to quality learning opportunities													
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement													
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE													
	Construction and furnishing 3No. 3-Unit classroom block, store and staff common room		√	√	√	√							GES/Contractor/Consultant
	Construction and furnishing 1No. 3-Unit classroom block, office, store and staff common room	Agormanya R/C School	√	√	√	√	NIL	713,045.83	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GES/Contractor/Consultant
	Construction and furnishing of 2No. 3-Unit classroom at Yokuyim and Bueyonye	Yokuyim and Bueyonye	√	√	√	√	NIL	100,0000	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GES/Contractor/Consultant
	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit KG Block with office and store at Kpong West	Kpong West	√	√	√	√	NIL	500,000	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GES/Contractor/Consultant
	Procure 600 No. Octagon Tables and Chairs KG schools, 750 No. Dual Desks for Public Primary Schools, 1,083 No. Mono Desks for JHS, 570 No. Mono Desks for SHS, 320 No. Tables and Chairs for Basic School Teachers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	2,213,045.83	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	GES
	Construct 2NO. Computer Laboratories	Manya Kpongunor circuit, Agormanya circuit,	√	√	√	√	2,030,800.00	832,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GES/Contractor/Consultant
	Procure/purchase/maintain laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel /photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	57,800.00	NIL	NIL	GES	LMKMA
	Carryout monitoring of capitation grant, payroll audit, guidance and counselling services, inspections, ICT/capacity training, students' enrolment/performance awareness creation programmes, Gender Clubs/role models concepts promotion	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	NIL	LMKMA	Contractors/Stakeholders
	Organize road safety education in schools, sports and cultural festivals, deputy directors/supervisors/SHEP coordinators training, annual school census workshop/symposia/seminars/camps, SPAM, INSET, ADEOP, First Day at school,	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	46,000.00	NIL	NIL	GES	LMKMA

	enrolment drive and technical/vocational educational programmes, annual school census												
OBJECTIVE: To improve access to quality healthcare services through the provision of modern health facilities, staff accommodation, and essential medical equipment by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Health improvement													
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE													
	Construction and furnishing of 2No. CHPs Compounds with Accomodation	Amedeka & Pateyhunya					NIL	2,213,045.84	NIL	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA/Constractor/Consultant
	Train/support/provide CHOs/Nurses/staffs/midwives on basic health prevention and control, emergency preparedness, NIA new tariffs/medicine coding services at sub-structure levels, PMPTCT ARVs/PEP protocols/EID, breastfeeding management, PLHW groups/OVC and MDR-TB enablers education on NTDs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	NIL	65,000.00	73,000.00	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant
	Procure/purchase/maintain laptop and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel/thermometer guns, photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate, PPEs, sanitizers, health consumables	Odumase	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	22,000.00	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant/GHS
	Organize quarterly clinical outreach services, stakeholders advocacy/peer review meetings, monitoring visit to prayers camps/traditional healers, community HIV/AIDs testing and counselling services, PMPTCT/ART/stigma reduction campaign meetings, blood donation awareness campaigns and World AIDs /TB Days/breastfeeding week celebrations TB case detection activities/surveillance on covid-19 case detection and testing. TB/Covid-19 bidirectional testing	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	54,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant/GHS
OBJECTIVE: To increase sanitation coverage of 73% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Climate change and environmental sustainability													
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT													
	Carry out evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumping site(Landfill mgt.)	Municipal wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	418,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL

	Organsation of National Sanitaion Day	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	17,000	100,000.00	7,000	17,000	New	LMKMA	MEHSU
	Undertake District wide Fumigation exercise(Fumigation & Disinfestation)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	418,600.00	35,000	40,000	New	MEHSU	LMKMA
	Procure 5 No. refuse containers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	260,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
	Carry out Regular dislodging of all institution and public toilets	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	280,000.00	10,000	20,000	New	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
	Undertake Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000	523,250.00	8,000	9,000	New	MEHSU	LMKMA
	Carry out Monitoring and Supervision of Environmental Service	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	7,000	40,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MEHSU	LMKMA
	Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	20,000.00	3,000	3,000	New	MEHSU	LMKMA
	Procure 2No. Motor Bike for regular supervision	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	32,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHSU
	Procurement of Sanitary Tools and Equipment including Veronica buckets for Public Schools and Health Centres	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	70,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHSU
	Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000	51,195.83	NIL	NIL	New	MEHSU	LMKMA
	Carry out education / enforcement on medical screening of food vendors / beverage sellers, and monitoring of food and beverage sellers and intensification of market sanitation in major and mini markets, noise pollution, House to house inspection, education and enforcement household toilets construction, cleanup exercise, operation and maintenance of public / private cemeteries, burial of paupers /infectious disease corpses (TB, and Cholera), inspection and cleansing of public places and Central Business Districts, liquid / solid waste management, arrest and impound stray animals.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	47,000.00	NIL	40,000.00	4,500.00	NIL	MEHSU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Monitor and update Sanitation Service data/ Providers to ensure efficient work.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	NIL	800.00	500.00	NIL	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
OBJECTIVE: To expand the coverage aand effectiveness of social protection programmes by 2029 to support vulnerable and marginalized groups														
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, social and child protection														

SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT													
	Extend LEAP to vulnerable households	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√					Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA
	Educate/implement/counsel stakeholders on child right/welfare/ protection/responsibilities, domestic violence, implications of teenage pregnancy, inmates reformation process and rehabilitation of victims of abuse, ISS activities – child maintenance, custody, paternity & family welfare cases & handle them, community home visits	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	NIL	18,000.00	91,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA, DOVVSU, NCCE, CHRAJ, NHIS, GHS, GES, Traditional Authorities, NGO's, Media
	Conduct supervision and monitoring visit to early childhood development centres and advise on standards and social intervention programmes (LEAP/Disability fund)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	NIL	18,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA,GHS,NHIS,GES, CSO
	Support vulnerable people with capacity development and resources	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,500.00	NIL	5,250.00	10,500.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA/NGO
	Identify and register early childhood development centres, PWDs & vulnerable groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	10,300.00	Ongoing	SWCD	GES, GHS, Traditional Authorities, LMKMA
	Train/support women and PWDs in income generating activities, business, financial and groups formation/dynamics management skills, Train community child protection committees in selected communities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	NIL	NIL	215,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	BAC, DOVVSU, GHS, LMKMA
	Procure/maintain/purchase stationery/fuel, laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories, office equipment	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	NIL	4,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA
	Support vulnerable people with capacity development and resources	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	NIL	7,000.00	13,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA/NGO
	Identify and register early childhood development centres, PWDs & vulnerable groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	12,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	GES, GHS, Traditional Authorities, LMKMA
GENDER DESK													
	Compile data on gender desegregation, Awareness creation on gender mainstreaming	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,500	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Gender Desk	LMKMA
	Facilitate credit support for women farming groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Gender Desk	LMKMA
BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRY													
	Carry out public education and registration of Births and Deaths in the Municipality	Municpal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	6,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	BDR	LMKMA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT													

OBJECTIVE: To promote orderly spatial development and improve settlement layouts by 2029 through effective land- use planning, enforcement of planning regulations, and community sensitization													
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development													
WORKS DEPARMENT													
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan for public infrastructures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,700,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/CMs/AMs
	Carry out inventory of Assembly's properties, design of building drawings, bills of quantities, supervision/inspection of Assembly projects.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	9,050,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Carry out permit billing, reporting, monitoring and inspection of public structures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Construct 1NO. Lorry station with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	NIL	89,000.00		New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Construction of Skills development training centre with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities		√	√	√	√	76,900.00	NIL	NIL	59,000.00	New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Drilling and mechanization of 16 No. Boreholes	Tseledom, Ayermesu Kpeti, Oborpah, Jakiti, Obelemanya, Gorstsonya, Keten, Mampong, Yonguase, Okortor, Abortia, Popotia, Nakope	√	√	√	√	NIL	1,600,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Repair and Maintenance and mechanization of 42No existing Boreholes (District Wide) and train the WASAN committee	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	713,045.83	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Completion of the renovation of market stores at Agormanya	Agormanya	√	√	√	√	NIL	363,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Completion of 1 No.Washroom Facility at Odumase Clinic	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	20,085.45	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Complete Renovation of the MCE Bungalow & Summer Hut, the MCD Bungalow & Boys Quarters, the MFO's	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	3,157,414.20	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant

	residence, 4NO. Assembly's Bungalow, the Assembly's Office Building, and the Judge's Bungalow												
	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block for Mantse Isreal Basic School at Aklomuase	Aklomuase	√	√	√	√	NIL	500,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Payment for the Furnishing of Business Centre	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	95,450.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Completion of Assembly's Fence Wall	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	45,142.02	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING													
	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	140,000.00	Nil	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Sensitize/Implement Street naming and property addressing exercise	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	65,000.00	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Acquire and document Assembly's properties/lands	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	55,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Educate/Sensitize/monitor/enforce spatial planning, physical development and building regulation	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Prepare Spatial development framework, structural and local plans	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	300,000	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	60,000	New	PPD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To improve and maintain road networks, drainage systems, culverts, and footbridges by 2029 in order to enhance safe mobility, reduce flooding risks, and ensure equitable access to socio-economic opportunities across all communities													
PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management													
URBAN ROADS													
	Reshape/Construct community/town access roads	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√						URE	LMKMA
	Educate/sensitize the transport service providers on road safety issues		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	12,000	NIL	Ongoing	URE	LMKMA
	Construct speed humps/install signs at accident prone areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	120,000.00	New	URE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultants
	Construct/expand/desilt 5NO. drains/culverts	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	5,878,983.00	NIL	NIL	New	URE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultants
	Construct Pipe Culvert at Odumase (Salosi)	Odumase (Salosi)	√	√	√	√	NIL	150,000.00			Ongoing	URE	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To increase municipal electricity coverage from 82% to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development													
ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA													
	Extend Electricity to 7NO. Areas and repair/upgrade faulty/existing lines	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL		NIL	8,957,917.45	New	ECG	LMKMA

	Procure/install/repair Streetlights/beach lights	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	50,000.00	NIL	7,500,876.00	Ongoing	LMKMA	ECG/Energy Commission
OBJECTIVE: To protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and forest resources by 2029 to reduce land degradation, enhance climate resilience, and safeguard biodiversity.													
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)													
	Data collection, investigation, hazard identification, resettlements, and relief support to disaster victims	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	550,000	NIL	9,500.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO	LMKMA
	Carry out anti-bush/domestic fire, flood, wind and rainstorms reduction campaigns,	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	45,000	NIL	19,500	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO	LMKMA/GHS/GFS/FORESTY
	Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee meetings and Disaster Week Celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	27,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Form, train, and provide educational materials for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs/ DVC's)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,100	NIL	17,000	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/ GHS	LMKMA
	Collaborate with NGOs (all kinds of NGOs) to carry out advocacy, climate change activities and social mobilization activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,400	NIL	7,000	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	DHMT/NGOs
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY													
	Carry out identification, boundaries clearing, establishment of tree nursery, planting of trees on degraded areas and boundaries, sensitization on climate change mitigation measures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Forestry Dept.	LMKMA
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To increase average percentage of the Assembly's performance assessments from 82% in 2025 to 100% by end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement													
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
	Procure office fittings, equipment and stationery	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	70,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	Procurement Officer
	Support MCE engagement with the communities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	9,000	75,000.00	5,000	5,000	New	LMKMA	CAD
	Carry out Rehabilitation of Office Building and Structures	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	40,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	CAD
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	55,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Support MPCU activities and statutory meetings	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	30,000.00	10,000	NIL	New	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Logistical Support to decentralised departments	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	30,000.00	12,000	NIL	New	Procurement	LMKMA

												officer/CAD	
	Support to implementation of agriculture activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	150,000.00	450,000	60,000	New	LMKMA	Agric Dept.
	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	9,500.00	70,000.00	Nil	NIL	New	CAD	HR/Consultants
	Support Security Operations in the district	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	70,000.00	Nil	NIL	New	CAD	Security Agencies
	Carry out anti-corruption activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	3,000	10,000.00	Nil	Nil	New	CAD	LMKMA
	Support Organisation of National Events Day	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	125,000	5,000.00	120,000	NIL	New	CAD	LMKMA
	Provide refreshment items for seminars/conferences/workshops/meetings, publishing of contracts, rent of other materials, hotel accommodation, support traditional authorities, donations/NALAG	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	130,00	70,814.00	133,000	NIL	New	Procurement officer	LMKMA
	Support to HIV/AIDS and Malaria activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	160,000	110,652.30	150,000	NIL	New	LMKMA	GHS
	Prepare 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	120,056.62	Nil	NIL	New	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Prepare District Spatial Plans (Local Plans)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	50,000.00	Nil	300,000	New	PPD	LMKMA
	Support for needy but x students/Apprentices	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	40,000.00	40,000	NIL	New	LMKMA	GES
	Prepare Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	65,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	Planning/ Budget	CAD
	Support for NCCE for Cultural/Tourism Activities/Festivals (Ngmayem)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	187,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	NCCE
	Payment for the procurement of Office Equipments	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Procurement officer	CAD
GHANA WATER LIMITED													
	Maintenance/repair of faulty/broken pipelines	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWCL	LMKMA
	Extend water pipelines to 5NO Areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWCL	LMKMA
GHANA POLICE SERVIE													
	Support Security management: rations, legal charges, operations/fuel and lubs to carry out patrols and security enforcement	Odumase	√	√	√	√	11,500	NIL	9,000	60,000	Ongoing	GPS	LMKMA

	Carry out training of community watchdog committees on crime prevention and self-policing	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GPS	LMKMA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT													
	OBJECTIVE:	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	17,000	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA/Consultant
	PROGRAMME:	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	60,000	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
	Prepare retirement schedule, validation of GOG salaries and preparation of IGF salaries	Odumase	√	√	√	√	4,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE													
	Carry out inspection/education of Hotels, Guest Houses, Schools, Market Places and Companies for illegal residents and immigration issues	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GIS	LMKMA
GHANA FIRE SERVICE													
	Carry out staff review meetings, public safety education in public places	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,500	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
	Carry out training on fire safety for fuel stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	7,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
	Inspection/issuance of fire extinguishers at Fuel Stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	9,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT													
	Conduct Monthly Market readings on selected items	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	2,600	NIL	NIL	42,000	Ongoing	Stats Dept.	LMKMA
	Coordinate Municipal Statistical activities and monitor statistical surveys in the municipality. Responds to data request by client/public and Update Administrative Data Hub	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,737	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Stats Dept.	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the mobilization and management of Internally Generated Funds and attract external grants to improve municipal revenue by at least 60% by 2029.													
PROGRAMME: Financial Management													
FINANCE DEPARTMENT													
	Monitor revenue collection, tax education campaign, revenue database updates, in-service training for revenue officials and commission collectors, demand notice distributions and prosecution of defaulters	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	16,000	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA
	Prepare Risk register/audit plan/financial statement/report	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000	NIL	Ongoing	MIA	LMKMA
	Carry out capacity training on Revenue mobilization and strengthening revenue collection systems	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	30,500	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA

OBJECTIVE: To promote public safety, civic responsibility, and discipline among youth by 2029 to reduce reckless riding, accidents, and related social risks.													
PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management													
TRANSPORT DEPARMENT													
	Organize capacity building for drivers, transport unions, public education on road safety measures and transport fare issues	Odumase, Agormanya and Kpong	√	√	√	√	29,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Transport Unit	LMKMA
	Carry out maintenance of Assembly vehicles, procurement of vehicle parts, fuel, lubricants	Odumase	√	√	√	√	70,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Transport Unit	LMKMA/Contractor

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2027

Table 6.31:2027 AAP

Project	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	Project Status (New/Ongoing)	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To improve farmers access to farm inputs, credit, equipment, and modern tools by at least 40% by 2020 to enhance agricultural productivity												
PROGRAMME: Agriculture modernization and post-harvest												
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT												
Train farmers to identify/fight fall armyworm attacks	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	53,000.00	NIL	NIL	39,850.50	New	Agric Dept.	LMKMA
Supply cash crop seedlings/equipment/tricycles/implements /inputs to farmers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	49,900.40	NIL	NIL	47,500.00	Ongoing	Agric Dept.	LMKMA
Support women/farm groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	41,500.00	NIL	NIL	32,500.00	Ongoing	Agric Dept.	LMKMA
Conduct sensitization programmes for farmers on proper livestock management and enforce by-laws to control stray animals	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	32,912.50	NIL	NIL	30,750.00	New	Agric Dept.	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To increase SMEs growth of 70% in 2025 to 82% by the end of December 2029												
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development												
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)												
Develop Kpong Dam Site	Kpong	√	√	√	√	72,000.00	NIL	NIL	456,200	New	BAC	LMKMA
Create/construct 2NO. Satellite markets/sheds/pavements with provisions for fire hydrants	Nuaso New Town, Weh-Kpong	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	48,830.00	New	BAC	LMKMA
Implement 24-Hour Economy	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL		New	BAC	LMKMA
Facilitate Youth Skills training with startup kits/logistics/financial support	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	50,000.00		42,674.00	New	BAC	LMKMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To expand and upgrade education infrastructure and strengthen financial support systems by 2029 to enhance equitable access to quality learning opportunities												
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement												
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE												
Procure/purchase/maintain laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	55,800.00	NIL	Ongoing	GES	LMKMA

	/photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate												
	Carryout monitoring of capitation grant, payroll audit, guidance and counselling services, inspections, ICT/capacity training, students' enrolment/performance awareness creation programmes, Gender Clubs/role models concepts promotion	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	43,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	Contractors/Stakeholders
	Organize road safety education in schools, sports and cultural festivals, deputy directors/supervisors/SHEP coordinators training, annual school census workshop/symposia/seminars/camps, SPAM, INSET, ADEOP, First Day at school, enrolment drive and technical/vocational educational programmes, annual school census	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,700.00	NIL	Ongoing	GES	LMKMA
	Procure and distribute 2000 Dual/Mono Desks, 360 teachers tables and chairs, PPEs, tissues, sanitizers, Veronica buckets, liquid soap	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	19,000.00	NIL	23,950.00	280,400.00	Ongoing	GES	LMKMA
	Construct 3NO. Classroom Blocks with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities	Ketem, Kpongunor North, Kyeredom	√	√	√	√	368,900.00	80,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Construct 3NO. Teachers Quarters	Wawase, Yonguase, Obarpah	√	√	√	√	NIL	245,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Complete construction of 1NO. School Building	Nuaso-Old Town	√	√	√	√	NIL	89,765.00	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Construct 1NO. School Kitchen	Pieguam Yokwenr	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Procure/distribute 1200NO. Mono desks, dual desks, 360NO. teacher tables and chairs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	1,200,800.00	NIL	NIL			
	Construct 2NO. Computer laboratory	Middle Belt circuit, Kpong circuit	√	√	√	√	NIL	2,030,800.00	832,000.00	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To improve access to quality healthcare services through the provision of modern health facilities, staff accommodation, and essential medical equipment by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Health improvement													
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE													

	Train/support/provide CHOs/Nurses/staffs/midwives on basic health prevention and control, emergency preparedness, NIA new tariffs/medicine coding services at sub-structure levels, PMPTCT ARVs/PEP protocols/EID, breastfeeding management, PLHW groups/OVC and MDR-TB enablers education on NTDs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	NIL	65,000.00	73,000.00	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant
	Procure/purchase/maintain laptop and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel/thermometer guns, photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate, PPEs, sanitizers, health consumables	Odumase	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	22,000.00	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant/GHS
	Organize quarterly clinical outreach services, stakeholders advocacy/peer review meetings, monitoring visit to prayers camps/traditional healers, community HIV/AIDs testing and counselling services, PMPTCT/ART/stigma reduction campaign meetings, blood donation awareness campaigns and World AIDs /TB Days/breastfeeding week celebrations TB case detection activities and testing. TB bidirectional testing	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	54,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant/GHS
	Construct 2NO. CHPs compounds with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities	Ayermesu, Okwenya	√	√	√	√	NIL	3,413,045.84	NIL	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA
	Construct 1No. Health Workers Quarters	Pieguam Yokwenor	√	√	√	√	NIL	98,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To increase sanitation coverage of 73% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Climate change and environmental sustainability													
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT													
	Procurement of Sanitary Tools and Equipment including Veronica buckets for Public Schools and Health Centres	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	79,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHSU
	Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	12,000	61,395.83	NIL	NIL	New	MEHSU	LMKMA
	Carry out education / enforcement on medical screening of food vendors / beverage sellers, and monitoring of food	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	47,000.00	NIL	40,000.00	4,500.00	Ongoing	MEHSU	LMKMA/Stakeholders

	and beverage sellers and intensification of market sanitation in major and mini markets, noise pollution, House to house inspection, education and enforcement household toilets construction, cleanup exercise, operation and maintenance of public / private cemeteries, burial of paupers /infectious disease corpses (Covid-19, TB, and Cholera), inspection and cleansing of public places and Central Business Districts, liquid / solid waste management, arrest and impound stray animals.												
	Monitor and update Sanitation Service data/ Providers to ensure efficient work.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	NIL	800.00	500.00	NIL	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
	Procure/distribute sanitation tools/equipment and 5NO. skip containers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	68,000.00		21,000.00	51,000.00	Ongoing	LMKMA	MEHU
	Construct/Renovate/operationalize Public toilets/urinals with disability friendly facility	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	122,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHU
	Construct 1NO. Modern abattoir	Kpong	√	√	√	√	94,850.00	15,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHU
	Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumping site(Landfill mgt.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,300.54	130,000.00	Ongoing	MEHU	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To expand the coverage aand effectiveness of social protection programmes by 2029 to support vulnerable and marginalized groups													
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, social and child protection													
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT													
	Extend LEAP to vulnerable households	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	54,000.00			Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA/NHIS/GHS/GES/CSO
	Train/support women and PWDs in income generating activities, business, financial and groups formation/dynamics management skills, Train community child protection committees in selected communities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	18,700.00	NIL	NIL	270,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA
	Procure/maintain/purchase stationery/fuel, laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories, office equipment	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	11,000.00	NIL	7,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA
	Support vulnerable people with capacity development and resources	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	18,000.00	NIL	9,000.00	14,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA/NGO
	Identify and register early childhood development centres, PWDs & vulnerable groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	16,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	GES/GHS/Traditional Council/LMKMA

BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRY													
	Carry out public education and registration of Births and Deaths in the Municipality	Municpal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	9,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	BDRD	LMKMA
GENDER DESK													
	Compile data on gender desegregation, Awareness creation on gender mainstreaming	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Gender Desk	LMKMA
	Facilitate credit support for women farming groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	26,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Gender Desk	LMKMA
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To promote orderly spatial development and improve settlement layouts by 2029 through effective land- use planning, enforcement of planning regulations, and community sensitization													
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development													
WORKS DEPARMENT													
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan for public infrastructures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,500,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Carry out inventory of Assembly's properties, design of building drawings, bills of quantities, supervision/inspection of Assembly projects.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Carry out permit billing, reporting, monitoring and inspection of public structures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Drill/repair 5NO. Boreholes	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHU/Drilling Companies
	Treat 1NO. Polluted well for public Use	Abrodom Well - Odumase South	√	√	√	√	NIL	36,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHU/Drilling companies
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING													
	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	150,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Sensitize/Implement Street naming and property addressing exercise	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	70,000.00	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Acquire and document Assembly's properties/lands	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Educate/Sensitize/monitor/enforce spatial planning, physical development and building regulation	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	39,600.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Prepare Spatial development framework, structural and local plans	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	270,000.00	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA

OBJECTIVE: To improve and maintain road networks, drainage systems, culverts, and footbridges by 2029 in order to enhance safe mobility, reduce flooding risks, and ensure equitable access to socio-economic opportunities across all communities													
PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management													
URBAN ROADS													
	Reshape/Construct community/town access/bypass roads	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	750,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	URE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultants
	Educate/sensitize the transport service providers on road safety issues		√	√	√	√	NIL	28,000.00	17,000.00		New	URE	LMKMA/Security Agencies
	Construct speed humps/install signs at accident prone areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	120,000.00	New	URE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultants
	Construct/repair/expand/desilt 5NO. drains/culverts/footbridge	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	5,878,983.00	NIL	NIL	New	URE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultants
OBJECTIVE: To increase municipal electricity coverage from 82% to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development													
ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA													
	Extend Electricity to 7NO. Areas and repair/upgrade faulty/existing lines/transformers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	790,600.00	New	ECG	LMKMA
	Procure/install/repair Streetlights	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	450,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	ECG
OBJECTIVE: To protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and forest resources by 2029 to reduce land degradation, enhance climate resilience, and safeguard biodiversity.													
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)													
	Data collection, investigation, hazard identification, resettlements, and relief support to disaster victims	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	75,000.00	NIL	12,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
	Carry out anti-bush/domestic fire, flood, wind and rainstorms reduction campaigns,	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	51,000.00	NIL	24,800.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA/GFS
	Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee meetings and Disaster Week Celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	33,600.00	NIL		NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
	Form, train, and provide educational materials for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs/ DVC's)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	29,000.00	NIL	20,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO	LMKMA
	Collaborate with NGOs (all kinds of NGOs) to carry out advocacy, climate change activities and social mobilization activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	26,000.00	NIL	10,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	DHMT/NGOs
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY													
	Carry out identification, boundaries clearing, establishment of tree nursery, planting of trees on degraded areas and	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	22,300.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFC	LMKMA

	boundaries, sensitization on climate change mitigation measures												
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To increase average percentage of the Assembly's performance assessments from 82% in 2025 to 100% by end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement													
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
	Strengthen Community Policing and Youth engagement Programmes	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	46,054.00	NIL	NIL	New	GPS	LMKMA
	Construct 2NO. Police Posts	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	95,300.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GPS
	Sensitize residents on Assembly's development by-laws	Municipal Wide					65,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	Judicial Services
	Maintain and repair official vehicles, purchase of spare parts, repairs of office buildings and maintenance of general equipment	Odumase	√	√	√	√	120,000.00		250,000.00	280,000.00	Ongoing	LMKMA	Transport Unit
	Organize management, MEOC, Health Committee and MUSEC meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	39,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	LMKMA/Security Agencies
	Carry out preparation/update of procurement plan, Tender Committee/Review Board meetings	Odumase	√	√	√	√	21,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Procurement Office	LMKMA
	Prepare/implement development/investment/Capacity/annual action plans, budget and reports	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU/BUDGET UNIT	LMKMA
	Carry out socio-economic /performance surveys/Mapping and capacity building training on database management/SMEs survey	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA
	Organize quarterly budget committee, consultative budget hearing, fee-fixing resolution and budget review meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA
	Carry out implementation of communication and strategy plan	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA
	Equip Client Service Unit to carry out public education on the Assembly gazzetted bye-laws, government flagship project/programme, Fee-fixing resolution, building permits acquisition and prepare reports on client service activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,300.00	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	LMKMA
	Provide refreshment items for seminars/conferences/workshops/meetings, publishing of contracts, rent of other materials, hotel accommodation, support traditional authorities, donations/NALAG	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	NIL	35,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	Procurement officer	LMKMA

	Facilitate the extension of Telecom services	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	58,000.00	NIL	New	LMKMA	Telecom services/Contractor /consultant
	Support MPCU activities and statutory meetings	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	35,000.00	15,000	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Organize sub-committee, executive committee, Zonal council, 2 Intersectoral meeting, PRCC and General Assembly meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	200,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	AMs/Stakeholders
GHANA WATER COMPANY LIMITED													
	Maintenance/repair of faulty/broken pipelines	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	91,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWCL	LMKMA
	Extend water pipelines to 3NO Areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	300,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GWCL	LMKMA
GHANA POLICE SERVIE													
	Support Security management: rations, legal charges, operations/fuel and lubs to carry out patrols and security enforcement	Odumase	√	√	√	√	15,000	Nil	80,000.00	60,000.00	Ongoing	GPS	LMKMA
	Form/train community watchdog committees to support crime prevention, environmental protection, and disaster risk management	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	54,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GPS	LMKMA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT													
	Prepare and implement staff annual appraisal plan, leave/promotion, registers, nominal roll and training needs/capacity plan	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,000.00	Nil	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
	Organise staff capacity development programmes	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	65,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
	Prepare retirement schedule, validation of GOG salaries and preparation of IGF salaries	Odumase	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing		
GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE													
	Carry out inspection/education of Hotels, Guest Houses, Schools, Market Places and Companies for illegal residents and immigration issues	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,240.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GIS	LMKMA
GHANA FIRE SERVICE													
	Carry out staff review meetings, public safety education in public places	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	9,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
	Carry out training on fire safety for fuel stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA

	Inspection/issuance of fire extinguishers at Fuel Stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	6,550.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT													
	Conduct Monthly Market readings on selected items	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	4,000	NIL	NIL	42,000.00	Ongoing	Stats Dept.	LMKMA
	Coordinate Municipal Statistical activities and monitor statistical surveys in the municipality. Responds to data request by client/public and Update Administrative Data Hub	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Stats Dept.	LMKMA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS													
	Identify and strengthen sister cities relations activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	36,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	CAD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the mobilization and management of Internally Generated Funds and attract external grants to improve municipal revenue by at least 60% by 2029.													
PROGRAMME: Financial Management													
FINANCE DEPARTMENT													
	Monitor revenue collection, tax education campaign, revenue database updates, in-service training for revenue officials and commission collectors, demand notice distributions and prosecution of defaulters	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	16,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	
	Prepare Risk register/audit plan/financial statement/report	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	48,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	MIA	LMKMA
	Carry out capacity training on Revenue mobilization and strengthening revenue collection systems	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	24,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To promote public safety, civic responsibility, and discipline among youth by 2029 to reduce reckless riding, accidents, and related social risks.													
PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management													
TRANSPORT DEPARMENT													
	Organize capacity building for motor riders, drivers, transport unions, public education on road safety measures, transport fare issues and noise pollution	Odumase, Agormanya and Kpong	√	√	√	√	32,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Transport Dept.	LMKMA
	Carry out maintenance of Assembly vehicles, procurement of vehicle parts, fuel, lubricants	Odumase	√	√	√	√	69,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Transport Dept.	LMKMA

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2028

Table 6.32:2028 AAP

	Project	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	Project Status (New/Ongoing)	Lead	Collaborating
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To improve farmers access to farm inputs, credit, equipment, and modern tools by at least 40% by 2020 to enhance agricultural productivity													
PROGRAMME: Agriculture modernization and post-harvest													
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT													
1	Supply cash crop seedlings/equipment/tricycles/implements/inputs to farmers/women	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	45,950.00 50,000.00	NIL	NIL	42,700.00 35,000.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
2	Organize monthly, quarterly technical review and monitoring meetings, home/farm demonstration visits and fruits/vegetable fairs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	23,000.00	NIL	NIL	42,500.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
3	Procure/purchase/maintain laptop and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel/GPS/Programmable calculator/measuring tape/weighing scale/photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	33,800.00	NIL	NIL	38,500.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To increase SMEs growth of 70% in 2025 to 82% by the end of December 2029													
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development													
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)													
4	Carry out training of women/men on agro-processing, mentorship and business management skills	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	9,000.00	15,000.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
5	Facilitate SMEs internship trainings and acquisition of NVTI certification & RGD certification	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	15,000.00	Nil	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
6	Organize and support business counselling and follow-up services, SMEs forum/engagements/sub-committee/management meetings and start-up kits	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000.00	35,000.00	Ongoing	MAD	LMKMA
7	Create/construct 2NO. Satellite markets/sheds/pavements	Odumase North, Mampong	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	156,700.00	45,000.00	New	MAD	LMKMA
8	Implement 24-Hour Economy	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	46,000.00	NIL	New	MAD	LMKMA

9	Train women/farm groups on credit management and savings culture	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	8,000.00	15,000.00	New	MAD	LMKMA
1	Facilitate Youth Skills training with startup kits/logistics/financial support		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	25,000.00	38,000.00	New	MAD	LMKMA
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To expand and upgrade education infrastructure and strengthen financial support systems by 2029 to enhance equitable access to quality learning opportunities													
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement													
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE													
1	Procure/purchase/maintain laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel /photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	57,800.00	NIL	Ongoing	GES	LMKMA
1	Carryout monitoring of capitation grant, payroll audit, guidance and counselling services, inspections, ICT/capacity training, students' enrolment/performance awareness creation programmes, Gender Clubs/role models concepts promotion	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	Contractors/Stakeholders
1	Organize road safety education in schools, sports and cultural festivals, deputy directors/supervisors/SHEP coordinators training, annual school census workshop/symposia/seminars/camps, SPAM, INSET, ADEOP, First Day at school, enrolment drive and technical/vocational educational programmes, annual school census	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	46,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	GES	LMKMA
1	Procure and distribute 2000 Dual/Mono Desks, 360 teachers tables and chairs, PPEs, tissues, sanitizers, Veronica buckets, liquid soap	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	25,000.00	300,000.00	Ongoing	GES	LMKMA
1	Construct 3NO. Classroom Blocks with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities	Popotia, Agbigah Poponya, Ayermesu	√	√	√	√	368,900.00	80,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	GES/Contractor /Consultant
1	Renovate 2NO. School Buildings	Akuse Zongo, Pieguam Yokwenor	√	√	√	√	NIL	94,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	GES/Contractor /Consultant
1	Construct 2NO. Library/computer Laboratory	Akuse circuit,	√	√	√	√	1,200,800.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	GES/Contractor /Consultant

		Odumase circuit A												
1	Construct 3NO. teachers Quarters	Odorkorm, Akosombo Ketem, Abobeng	√	√	√	√	2,030,800.00	82,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	GES/Contractor/Consultant
OBJECTIVE: To improve access to quality healthcare services through the provision of modern health facilities, staff accommodation, and essential medical equipment by 2029													
PROGRAMME: Health improvement													
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE													
1	Construct 2NO. CHPs compounds	Wawase, Ablotsi	√	√	√	√	3,413,045.84	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Construct 1No. Health Workers Quarters	Nuaso Old Town	√	√	√	√	98,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Train/support/provide CHOs/Nurses/staffs/midwives on basic health prevention and control, emergency preparedness, NIA new tariffs/medicine coding services at sub-structure levels, PMPTCT ARVs/PEP protocols/EID, breastfeeding management, PLHW groups/OVC and MDR-TB enablers education on NTDs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	NIL	65,000.00	73,000.00	Ongoing	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant
	Procure/purchase/maintain laptop and accessories/internet modem/projector/stationery/fuel/thermometer guns, photocopier, office vehicle/insurance policy/roadworthy certificate, PPEs, sanitizers, health consumables	Odumase	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	22,000.00	NIL	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant/GHS
	Organize quarterly clinical outreach services, stakeholders advocacy/peer review meetings, monitoring visit to prayers camps/traditional healers, community HIV/AIDs testing and counselling services, PMPTCT/ART/stigma reduction campaign meetings, blood donation awareness campaigns and World AIDs /TB Days/breastfeeding week celebrations TB case detection and testing. TB bidirectional testing	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	54,000.00	NIL	NIL	GHS	LMKMA/Consultant/GHS
OBJECTIVE: To increase sanitation coverage of 73% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Climate change and environmental sustainability													
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT													

2	Carry out education / enforcement on medical screening of food vendors / beverage sellers, and monitoring of food and beverage sellers and intensification of market sanitation in major and mini markets, noise pollution, House to house inspection, education and enforcement household toilets construction, cleanup exercise, operation and maintenance of public / private cemeteries, burial of paupers /infectious disease corpses (TB, and Cholera), inspection and cleansing of public places and Central Business Districts, liquid / solid waste management, arrest and impound stray animals.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	NIL	40,000.00	4,500.00	Ongoing	MEHSU	LMKMA/Stake holders
2	Procure/distribute sanitation tools/equipment and 10NO. skip containers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	15,000.00	45,000.00	Ongoing	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
2	Monitor and update Sanitation Service data/ Providers to ensure efficient work.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	NIL	800.00	500.00	Ongoing	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
2	Construct/Renovate/operationalize Public toilets/urinals with disability friendly facility	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	155,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	MEHSU/Contractor/Consultant
	Evacuate refuse dams and maintain final dumping site (Landfill mgt.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,300.54	130,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MEHSU	LMKMA/ZCL
	Conduct sensitization and public awareness campaigns on waste management practices, enforcement of sanitary by-laws, and promotion of the 'Pay-As-You-Dump' waste collection system.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	72,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MEHSU	LMKMA/Stake holders
	Facilitate/sensitization on the construction of Household toilets	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	25,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MEHSU	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
OBJECTIVE: To expand the coverage aand effectiveness of social protection programmes by 2029 to support vulnerable and marginalized groups													
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, social and child protection													
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
2	Educate/implement/counsel stakeholders on child right/welfare/ protection/responsibilities, domestic violence, implications of teenage pregnancy, inmates reformation process and rehabilitation of victims of abuse, ISS activities – child maintenance, custody, paternity & family welfare cases & handle them, community home visits	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	NIL	17,000.00	90,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA, DOVVSU, NCCE, CHRAJ, NHIS, GHS, GES, Traditional Authorities, NGO's, Media
2	Conduct supervision and monitoring visit to early childhood development centres and	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	NIL	18,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA,GHS, NHIS,GES,CSO

	advise on standards and social intervention programmes (LEAP/Disability fund)												
2	Extend LEAP to vulnerable households	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	70,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	SWCD	
	Train/support women and PWDs in income generating activities, business, financial and groups formation/dynamics management skills, Train community child protection committees in selected communities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	NIL	NIL	200,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	BAC, DOVVSU, GHS, LMKMA
	Procure/maintain/purchase stationery/fuel, laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories, office equipment	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	NIL	4,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA
	Support vulnerable people with capacity development and resources	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	NIL	7,000.00	15,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA/NGO
	Identify and register early childhood development centres, PWDs & vulnerable groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	12,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	GES, GHS, Traditional Authorities, LMKMA
BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRY													
	Carry out public education and registration of Births and Deaths in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	7,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	BDRD	LMKMA
GENDER DESK													
1	Carry out capacity building and skills training for women and men groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GD	LMKMA/Consultant
2	Compile data on gender desegregation, Awareness creation on gender mainstreaming	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GD	LMKMA/Consultant
3	Facilitate credit support for women farming groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	12,000.00	Ongoing	GD	LMKMA/Consultant
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To promote orderly spatial development and improve settlement layouts by 2029 through effective land- use planning, enforcement of planning regulations, and community sensitization													
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development													
WORKS DEPARMENT													
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan for public infrastructures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,500,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/CMs/AMs
	Carry out inventory of Assembly's properties, design of building drawings, bills of quantities, supervision/inspection of Assembly projects.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	10,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
	Carry out permit billing, reporting, monitoring and inspection of public structures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MWE	LMKMA/Stakeholders
4	Drill/repair 5NO. Boreholes	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant

5	Cover 1NO. Manhole	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	15,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
6	Construct 2NO. Event centres	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	180,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
7	Construct/pave Lorry stations with disability friendly facilities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	84,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING													
8	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	140,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
9	Sensitize/Implement Street naming and property addressing exercise	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	65,000.00	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Carry out acquisition and documentation of Assembly's properties/lands	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Educate/Sensitize/monitor/enforce on spatial planning, physical development and building regulation	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
	Prepare Spatial development framework, structural and local plans	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	200,000.00	Ongoing	PPD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To improve and maintain road networks, drainage systems, culverts, and footbridges by 2029 in order to enhance safe mobility, reduce flooding risks, and ensure equitable access to socio-economic opportunities across all communities													
PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management													
URBAN ROADS													
1	Reshape/Construct community/town access/bypass roads	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	750,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	URD	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
1	Educate/sensitize the transport service providers on road safety issues	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	48,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	URD	LMKMA
1	Construct speed humps/install signs at accident prone areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	120,000.00	Ongoing	URD	LMKMA/Security Agencies
1	Construct/repair/expand/desilt 5NO. drains/culverts/footbridge	Odumase, Agbom	√	√	√	√	NIL	550,600.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	URD	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
OBJECTIVE: To increase municipal electricity coverage from 82% to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development													
ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA													
1	Extend Electricity to 7NO. Areas and repair/upgrade faulty/existing lines	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	780,000.00	New	LMKMA	ECG/Energy Commission
1	Procure/Install/repair Streetlights	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	160,000.00	Ongoing	LMKMA	ECG/Energy Commission
OBJECTIVE: To protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and forest resources by 2029 to reduce land degradation, enhance climate resilience, and safeguard biodiversity.													
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)													
1	Carry out data collection, investigation, hazard identification, resettlements, and relief support to disaster victims	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	65,000.00	NIL	12,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA

1	Carry out anti-bush/domestic fire, flood, wind and rainstorms reduction campaigns,	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	NIL	20,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA/Forestry Dept.
1	Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee meetings and Disaster Week Celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO	LMKMA/Stakeholders
1	Form, train, and provide educational materials for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs/ DVC's)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	NIL	20,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
2	Collaborate with NGOs (all kinds of NGOs) to carry out advocacy, climate change activities and social mobilization activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	24,000.00	NIL	7,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	DHMT/NGOs
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY													
2	Carry out identification, boundaries clearing, establishment of tree nursery, planting of trees on degraded areas and boundaries, sensitization on climate change mitigation measures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Forestry Dept./NADMO	LMKMA/Stakeholders
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To increase average percentage of the Assembly's performance assessments from 82% in 2025 to 100% by end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement													
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
2	Strengthen Community Policing and Youth engagement Programmes	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	48,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	LMKMA	Security Services
2	Support for NCCE for cultural/tourism activities/festivals (Ngmayem)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	120,000.00	150,000.00	NIL	NIL	LMKMA	HODs/Units/Agencies
2	Support MPCU activities and statutory meetings	Odumase	√	√	√	√	Nil	38,000.00	15,000	Nil	New	LMKMA	
2	Construct 2NO. Police Posts	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	3,000,000.00	NIL	54,000.00	200,000.00	New	LMKMA	Ghana Police Service
2	Sensitize residents on Assembly's development by-laws	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	Ongoing		
2	Carry out maintenance and repairs of official vehicles, purchase of spare parts, repairs of office buildings and maintenance of general equipment	Odumase	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	NIL	250,000.00	280,000.00	Ongoing	LMKMA	Contractor/Consultant
2	Organize management, MEOC, Health Committee and MUSEC meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	LMKMA/Security Agencies
2	Carry out preparation/update of procurement plan, Tender Committee/Review Board meetings	Odumase	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Procurement Officer	LMKMA
3	Prepare/implement development/investment/Capacity/annual action plans, budget and reports	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	75,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
3	Carry out socio-economic /performance surveys/Mapping and capacity building	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders

	training on database management/SMEs survey													
3	Organize quarterly budget committee, consultative budget hearing, fee-fixing resolution and budget review meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	85,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Budget Unit	LMKMA
3	Carry out implementation of communication and strategy	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	MPCU	LMKMA/Stakeholders
3	Organize sub-committee, executive committee, Zonal council, 2 Intersectoral meeting, PRCC and General Assembly meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	200,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	AMs/Stakeholders
3	Equip Client Service Unit to carry out public education on the Assembly gazzetted bye-laws, government flagship project/programme, Fee-fixing resolution, building permits acquisition and prepare reports on client service activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	22,400.00	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	Client Service, Planning, Budget & PRCC
3	Provide refreshment items for seminars/conferences/workshops/meetings, publishing of contracts, rent of other materials, hotel accommodation, support traditional authorities, donations/NALAG	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	NIL	35,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	Procurement Officer	LMKMA
GHANA WATER COMPANY LIMITED														
3	Maintain/repair faulty/broken pipelines	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	52,300.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWC	LMKMA
3	Extend water pipelines to 3NO. Areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	65,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWC	LMKMA
3	Undertake joint stakeholders' mid-year review session/meetings, public education	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWC	LMKMA
GHANA POLICE SERVIE														
4	Support Security management: rations, legal charges, operations/fuel and lubes to carry out patrols and security enforcement	Odumase	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	NIL	80,000.00	58,000.00	Ongoing	Ghana Police Service	LMKMA
4	Train community watchdog committees	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GPS	LMKMA/Communities
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT														
4	Prepare and implement staff annual appraisal plan, leave/promotion, registers, nominal roll and training needs/capacity plan	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA/Consultant
4	Organise staff capacity development programmes	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	65,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
4	Prepare retirement schedule, validation of GOG salaries and preparation of IGF salaries	Odumase	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE														

1	Carry out inspection/education of Hotels, Guest Houses, Schools, Market Places and Companies for illegal residents /immigration issues	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GIS	LMKMA
GHANA FIRE SERVICE													
2	Carry out staff review meetings, public safety education in public places	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	FS	LMKMA/Communities
3	Carry out training on fire safety for fuel stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	FS	LMKMA/Communities
4	Inspect/issue fire extinguishers at Fuel Stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	FS	LMKMA/Communities
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT													
5	Conduct Monthly Market readings on selected items	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	3,500.00	NIL	NIL	40,000.00	Ongoing	SD	LMKMA
6	Coordinate Municipal Statistical activities and monitor statistical surveys in the municipality. Responds to data request by client/public and Update Administrative Data Hub	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	SD	LMKMA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS													
1	Identify and strengthen sister cities relations activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	NIL	10,000.00	17,000.00	New	CAD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the mobilization and management of Internally Generated Funds and attract external grants to improve municipal revenue by at least 60% by 2029.													
PROGRAMME: Financial Management													
FINANCE DEPARTMENT													
7	Monitor revenue collection, tax education campaign, revenue database updates, in-service training for revenue officials and commission collectors, demand notice distributions and prosecution of defaulters	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	16,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA
8	Prepare Risk register/audit plan/financial statement/report	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	MIA	LMKMA
9	Carry out capacity training on Revenue mobilization and strengthening revenue collection systems	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To promote public safety, civic responsibility, and discipline among youth by 2029 to reduce reckless riding, accidents, and related social risks.													
PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management													
TRANSPORT DEPARMENT													
1	Organize capacity building for motorbike riders, drivers, transport unions, public education on road safety measures, transport fare issues and noise pollution	Odumase, Agormanya and Kpong	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Transport	LMKMA/MPCU/NARSC

1	Carry out maintenance of Assembly vehicles, procurement of vehicle parts, fuel, lubricants	Odumase	√	√	√	√	72,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Transport	LMKMA/MPCU/NRSC

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2029

Table 6.33: 2029 AAP

Project	Location	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	Project Status (New/Ongoing)	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To improve farmers access to farm inputs, credit, equipment, and modern tools by at least 40% by 2020 to enhance agricultural productivity												
PROGRAMME: Agriculture modernization and post-harvest												
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT												
Supply cash crop seedlings/equipment/tricycles/implements/inputs to farmers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	60,0340	NIL	NIL	35,360.5	New	MAD	LMKMA
Organize monthly, quarterly technical review and monitoring meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	30,700	NIL	NIL	19,500	New	MAD	LMKMA
Train farmers to identify fall armyworm attacks	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	32,000	NIL	8,000	NIL	New	MAD	LMKMA
Support women/farm groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	NIL	5,000	NIL	New	MAD	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To increase SMEs growth of 70% in 2025 to 82% by the end of December 2029												
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development												
BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)												
Create/construct 2NO. Satellite markets/sheds/pavements	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	BAC	LMKMA
Facilitate SMEs internship trainings and acquisition of NVTI certification & RGD certification		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,000	NIL	Ongoing	BAC	LMKMA
Organize and support business counselling and follow-up services, SMEs forum/engagements/sub-committee/management meetings		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	8,000	45,000	Ongoing	BAC	LMKMA
Organize entrepreneurship training for SMEs/REP clients		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	35,000	25,000	Ongoing	BAC	LMKMA
Carry out training of women/men on agro-processing, mentorship and business management skills		√	√	√	√	NIL	67,000.00	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	BAC	LMKMA
Facilitate Youth Skills training with startup kits/logistics/financial support	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	150,000	250,000	New	BAC	LMKMA
Implement 24-Hour Economy	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	57,030.00	NIL	New	BAC	LMKMA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
OBJECTIVE: To expand and upgrade education infrastructure and strengthen financial support systems by 2029 to enhance equitable access to quality learning opportunities												
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement												

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE												
	Construct 3NO. Classroom Blocks with auxiliary and disability friendly facilities	Wawase, Amedika, Yeder	√	√	√	√	403,000.00	94,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Support brilliant but needy students and annual STME clinics, best teacher award scheme, girls' skills development, functioning SMCs and provision teaching and learning materials	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	55,000	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Construct 1NO. Teachers Quarters	Nuaso-Old town	√	√	√	√	NIL	130,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Facilitate the timely completion of 1NO. School Building	Nuaso-Old Town	√	√	√	√	97,600.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Renovate/complete 2No. educational facilities	Yokwenor Prim. School (KG block), Islamic JHS block	√	√	√	√	89,850.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
	Procure and distribute 2000 Dual/mono desk	Municipal Wide					200,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GES	LMKMA
OBJECTIVE: To improve access to quality healthcare services through the provision of modern health facilities, staff accommodation, and essential medical equipment by 2029												
PROGRAMME: Health improvement												
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE												
	Construct 3NO. CHPs compounds	Amedika, Poponya Dornya, Agbom East	√	√	√	√	4,200,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GHS
	Organize quarterly clinical outreach services, stakeholders advocacy/peer review meetings, monitoring visit to prayers camps/traditional healers, community HIV/AIDs testing and counselling services, PMPTCT/ART/stigma reduction campaign meetings, blood donation awareness campaigns and World AIDs /TB Days/breastfeeding week celebrations, TB case detection activities/surveillance on case detection and testing. TB/bidirectional testing	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	100,1000	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA

	Train/support/provide CHOs/Nurses/staffs/midwives on basic health prevention and control, emergency preparedness, NIA new tariffs/medicine coding services at sub-structure levels, PMPTCT ARVs/PEP protocols/EID, breastfeeding management, PLHW groups/OVC and MDR-TB enablers education on NTDs	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000	NIL	New	GHS	LMKMA
	Construct 1No. Health Workers Quarters	Pieguam Yokwenor	√	√	√	√	120,900.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	GHS
OBJECTIVE: To increase sanitation coverage of 73% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Climate change and environmental sustainability													
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT													
	Procure/distribute sanitation tools/equipment and 5NO. skip containers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	560,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHU
	Construct/Renovate/operationalize Public toilets/urinals with disability friendly facility	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	159,400.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	MEHU
	Monitor and update Sanitation Service data/ Providers to ensure efficient work		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,000	NIL	New	MEHU	LMKMA/ZCL
	Carry out education / enforcement on medical screening of food vendors / beverage sellers, and monitoring of food and beverage sellers and intensification of market sanitation in major and mini markets, noise pollution, House to house inspection, education and enforcement household toilets construction, cleanup exercise, operation and maintenance of public/private cemeteries, burial of paupers /infectious disease corpses (TB, and Cholera), inspection and cleansing of public places and Central Business Districts, liquid / solid waste management, arrest and impound stray animals.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	60,000	NIL	New	MEHU	LMKMA/ZCL
	Evacuate refuse dams and maintain final dumping site(Landfill mgt.)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,300.54	130,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	MEHU	LMKMA/ ZCL
OBJECTIVE: To expand the coverage aand effectiveness of social protection programmes by 2029 to support vulnerable and marginalized groups													
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, social and child protection													
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT													
	Extend LEAP to vulnerable households	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	78,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	SWCD	LMKMA/NGO
	Educate/implement/counsel stakeholders on child right/welfare/		√	√	√	√	200,000	NIL	20,000	90,000	New	SWCD	LMKMA, DOVVSU,NCCE,CHRAJ,

	protection/responsibilities, domestic violence, implications of teenage pregnancy, drug abuse, inmates reformation process and rehabilitation of victims of abuse, ISS activities – child maintenance, custody, paternity & family welfare cases & handle them, community home visits												NHIS,GHS,GES, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY, NGO's Media
	Train/support women and PWDs in income generating activities, business, financial and groups formation/dynamics management skills, Train community child protection committees in selected communities		√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	400,000	New	SWCD	LMKMA, DOVVSU,NCCE,CHRAJ, NHIS,GHS,GES, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY, NGO's Media
	Procure/maintain/purchase stationery/fuel, laptop/desktop computers/printers and accessories, office equipment	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	9,000	NIL	New	SWCD	LMKMA, DOVVSU,NCCE,CHRAJ, NHIS,GHS,GES, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY, NGO's Media
	Support vulnerable people with capacity development and resources	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	10,000	20,000	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA, NGO's Media
	Carry out Social Intervention Program: PWD startup kits, PWD meeting, Medical expenses, school fees						NIL	NIL	NIL	300,000	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA
	Identify and register early childhood development centres, PWDs & vulnerable groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	30,000.00	Ongoing	SWCD	LMKMA, NHIS,GHS,GES,
BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRY													
	Carry out public education and registration of Births and Deaths in the Municipality	Municpal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	7,500	NIL	New	BDR	LMKMA
GENDER DESK													
	Carry out capacity building and skills training for women and men groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	NIL	NIL	48,000	Ongoing	GD	LMKMA/CONSULTANT
	Compile data on gender desegregation, Awareness creation on gender mainstreaming	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	NIL	NIL	30,000	Ongoing	GD	LMKMA/COMMUNITIES
	Facilitate credit support for women farming groups	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	NIL	NIL	30,000	Ongoing	GD	LMKMA/CONSULTANT
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To promote orderly spatial development and improve settlement layouts by 2029 through effective land- use planning, enforcement of planning regulations, and community sensitization													
PROGRAMME: Spatial Development													
WORKS DEPARMENT													
	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan for public infrastructures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	1,800,500	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA

	Carry out inventory of Assembly's properties, design of building drawings, bills of quantities, supervision/inspection of Assembly projects.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	90,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA
	Carry out permit billing, reporting, monitoring and inspection of public structures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	69,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA
	Drill/repair 2NO. Boreholes	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	260,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA
	Treat 1NO. Polluted well for public Use	Abrodom Well - Odumase South	√	√	√	√	17,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	MWE	LMKMA
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING													
	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	480,000	NIL	New	PPD	LMKMA
	Sensitize/Implement Street naming and property addressing exercise	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	20,000	NIL	New	PPD	LMKMA
	Carry out acquisition and documentation of Assembly's properties/lands	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	15,000	NIL	New	PPD	LMKMA
	Educate/Sensitize/monitor/enforce on spatial planning, physical development and building regulation	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	10,000	NIL	New	PPD	LMKMA
	Prepare Spatial development framework, structural and local plans	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,000.00	NIL	New	PPD	LMKMA
	Objective: To increase the length of good roads of 10.51km, 11 number of culverts and 0 number of footbridges in 2021 to 90.05km, 27No. and 5 by the end of December, 2029. **Programme: Transport infrastructure and safety management**												
URBAN ROADS													
	Reshape/Construct community/town access roads	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	750,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	Urban Roads Dept	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Educate Motorbike riders/drivers/ transport unions on Road safety and noise pollution	Odumase south/north	√	√	√	√	NIL	48,000.00	NIL	NIL	New	Urban Roads Dept	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Construct/install speed humps/signs at accident-prone areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	120,000.00	New	Urban Roads Dept	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Construct/repair/expand/desilt 5NO. drains/culverts/footbridge	Total/Fire stone bridge on Somanya-Kponroad /others	√	√	√	√	NIL	550,600.00	NIL	NIL	New	Urban Roads Dept	LMKMA/Contractor/Consultant
	Objective: To increase SMEs growth of 70% in 2025 to 82% by the end of December 2029												

	PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development												
ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA													
	Extend/repair/upgrade electricity to 7NO. Areas/faulty/existing lines/transformers	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	780,000.00	New	ECG	LMKMA
	Repair/Install Streetlights	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	160,000.00	Ongoing	LMKMA	
	Objective: To increase the number of plants survival/hectares of restored degraded lands from 21.7ha in 2025 to 100ha by the end of December, 2029 **PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability**												
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)													
	Carry out data collection, investigation, hazard identification, resettlements, and relief support to disaster victims	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000	NIL	25,000	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
	Carry out anti-bush/domestic fire, flood, wind and rainstorms reduction campaigns,	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	NIL	20,000	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
	Organize quarterly Disaster Management Committee meetings and Disaster Week Celebration	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	40,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
	Form/train/provide educational materials for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs/ DVC's)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000	NIL	8,000	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
	Collaborate with NGOs (all kinds of NGOs) to carry out advocacy, climate change activities and social mobilization activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000	NIL	9000	NIL	Ongoing	NADMO/GHS	LMKMA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY													
	Carry out identification, boundaries clearing, establishment of tree nursery, planting of trees on degraded areas and boundaries, sensitization on climate change mitigation measures	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000	NIL	6,000	NIL	New	NADMO/FORESTRY DEPT	LMKMA/ Stakeholders
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
OBJECTIVE: To increase average percentage of the Assembly's performance assessments from 82% in 2025 to 100% by end of December, 2029													
PROGRAMME: Governance, accountability and public safety improvement													
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
	Strengthen Community Policing and Youth engagement Programmes	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	45,000	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Support for water, sanitation, electricity, education, agriculture, nutrition, HIV/AIDs/TB, National celebrations (6th March and Farmers Days)	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	622,000	140,000	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies

	Support for NCCE for Cultural/Tourism Activities/festivals (Ngmayem)	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	100,000	145,000	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Construct 2NO. Police Posts	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Sensitize residents on Assembly's development by-laws	Municipal Wide					NIL	NIL	30,000	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Carry out maintenance and repairs of official vehicles, purchase of spare parts, repairs of office buildings and maintenance of general equipment	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	140,000	304,000	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Organize management, MEOC, Health Committee and MUSEC meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	85,000	167,000	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Carry out preparation/update of procurement plan, Tender Committee/Review Board meetings	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	135,000	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Procurement officer	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Prepare/implement development/investment/Capacity/annual action plans, budget and reports	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	150,000	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Planning/Budget	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Organize sub-committee, executive committee, Zonal council, 2 Intersectoral meeting, PRCC and General Assembly meetings	Odumase					NIL	120,000	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	CAD	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Carry out socio-economic /performance surveys/Mapping and capacity building training on database management/SMEs survey	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	228,000	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	LMKMA	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Organize quarterly budget committee, consultative budget hearing, fee-fixing resolution and budget review meetings	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	280,000	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	Budget	HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Carry out implementation of communication and strategy	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	80,000	Nil	NIL	Ongoing		HODs/Units/ Agencies
	Equip Client Service Unit to carry out public education on the Assembly gazzetted bye-laws, government flagship project/programme, Fee-fixing resolution, building permits acquisition and prepare reports on client service activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	253,840	Nil	NIL	Ongoing		HODs/Units/ Agencies

	Provide refreshment items for seminars/conferences/workshops/meetings, publishing of contracts, rent of other materials, hotel accommodation, support traditional authorities, donations/NALAG	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	678,589	401,000	NIL	Ongoing		HODs/Units/ Agencies
GHANA WATER COMPANY LIMITED													
	Maintain/repair of faulty/broken pipelines	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	GWC	LMKMA
	Extend/repair water pipelines to 2NO Areas	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GWC	LMKMA
GHANA POLICE SERVICE													
	Support Security management: rations, legal charges, operations/fuel and lubs to carry out patrols and security enforcement	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	53,000	NIL	New	Ghana Police Service	LMKMA
	Form/train community watchdog committees to support crime prevention, environmental protection, and disaster risk management	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000	NIL	New	Ghana Police Service	LMKMA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT													
	Prepare and implement staff annual appraisal plan, leave/promotion, registers, nominal roll and training needs/capacity plan	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	50,000	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
	Organise staff capacity development programmes	Odumase	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	265,000	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
	Prepare retirement schedule, validation of GOG salaries and preparation of IGF salaries	Odumase	√	√	√	√	120,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	Ongoing	HRD	LMKMA
GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE													
	Carry out inspection/education of Hotels, Guest Houses, Schools, Market Places and Companies on Immigration Issues	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	15,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	New	GIM	LMKMA
GHANA FIRE SERVICE													
	Carry out staff review meetings, public safety education in public places	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	6,500	NIL	5,000	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
	Carry out training on fire safety for fuel stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, marketplaces and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	9,000	NIL	8,000	NIL	Ongoing	GFS	LMKMA
	Inspect/issue fire extinguishers at Fuel Stations, Hotels, Guest Houses, Market Places and Companies	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000	NIL	Nil	NIL	New	GFS	LMKMA
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT													
	Conduct Monthly Market readings on selected items	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000	NIL	NIL	7,500	Ongoing	SD	LMKMA
	Coordinate Municipal Statistical activities and monitor statistical surveys in the municipality.	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	5000	Ongoing	SD	LMKMA

	Responds to data requests by client/public and Update Administrative Data Hub	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	NIL	3000	Ongoing	SD	LMKMA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS													
	Identify and strengthen sister cities' relations activities	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	24,000.00	15,000.00	NIL	New	CAD	LMKMA
	Objective: To increase percentage change in revenue growth rate of 90% in 2026 to 80% by the end of December, 2029 **PROGRAMME: Financial Management**												
FINANCE DEPARTMENT													
	Carry out monitoring of revenue collection, tax education campaign, revenue database updates, in-service training for revenue officials and commission collectors, demand notice distributions and prosecution of defaulters	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	18,000	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA
	Carry out capacity training on Revenue mobilization and strengthening revenue collection systems	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	7,000	NIL	Ongoing	MFO	LMKMA
	Prepare Risk register/audit plan/financial statement/report						NIL	NIL	4,5000	NIL	Ongoing	MIA	LMKMA
	Objective: To increase the length of good roads of 10.51km, 11 number of culverts and 0 number of footbridges in 2021 to 90.05km, 27No. and 5 by the end of December, 2029. **PROGRAMME: Transport infrastructure and safety management**												
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT													
	Organize capacity building for drivers, transport unions, public education on road safety measures and transport fare issues	Odumase, Agormanya, and Kpong	√	√	√	√	50,000	NIL	25,670	NIL	Ongoing	TD	LMKMA
	Carry out maintenance of Assembly vehicles, procurement of vehicle parts, fuel, and lubricants	Odumase	√	√	√	√	140,000	NIL	70,000	150,000	Ongoing	TD	LMKMA
	Educate Motorbike riders/drivers/ transport unions on Road safety and noise pollution	Municipal Wide	√	√	√	√	NIL	NIL	9,000	NIL	New	TD	LMKMA

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter establishes the framework for tracking progress, measuring results, and ensuring accountability in the implementation of the medium-term development plan. It outlines the monitoring and evaluation system that will be used to assess the effectiveness of programmes and projects, facilitate evidence-based decision-making, and promote continuous learning and improvement. The chapter identifies key stakeholders in the M&E process, develops comprehensive monitoring matrices with CREAM-compliant indicators, and establishes arrangements for participatory monitoring and evaluation. Knowledge management and learning frameworks are integrated to ensure that experiences and lessons inform future planning and implementation efforts.

7.1 Stakeholders Analysis

The successful implementation of the MTDP 2026–2029 hinges on the active engagement of a diverse range of stakeholders. Primary stakeholders, including the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), Municipal Assembly (MA), sub-structures, decentralized departments, traditional authorities, communities, and Members of Parliament, are responsible for planning, decision-making, data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and information dissemination.

Secondary stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, development partners, financial institutions, religious bodies, media, and political parties, provide advocacy, capacity building, logistical and financial support, and oversight. National and regional agencies, including the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Local Development Services Secretariat, and DACF Secretariat, offer technical guidance, validation, coordination, and reporting. Together, these stakeholders ensure transparent, accountable, and results-oriented implementation of programmes and projects in alignment with the municipal development objectives. Detailed stakeholders analysis captured in table 36.

Table 7.34: Stakeholder Analysis

No.	Stakeholders	Classification	Interest	Role / Involvement
1	MPCU	Primary	Data collection, collation and analysis; Preparation and coordination of DMTDP and M&E plan; M&E plan implementation; Information dissemination	Assess the needs of the people; Collect, collate and analyse data; Prepare and coordinate DMTDP and M&E plan; Implement M&E plan; Disseminate and manage M&E information
2	Municipal Assembly (MA)	Primary	Decision making; Data collection; Monitoring and evaluation; Information dissemination	Take decisions on M&E; Collect data; Monitor and evaluate projects/programmes; Disseminate results
3	Municipal sub-structures (ZCs, UCs)	Primary	Data collection; Monitoring; Information dissemination	Collect data; Monitor and evaluate projects/programmes; Disseminate results
4	Decentralized departments and other Agencies	Primary	Advocacy for intervention; Capacity building; Implementation of projects/programmes; Decision making	Collect data; Monitor ongoing projects/programmes; Evaluate projects/programmes; Disseminate information
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	Primary	Implementation of projects/programmes; Advocacy for projects; Transparency & accountability	Monitor projects; Evaluate projects/programmes; Disseminate information
6	Civil society groups (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Association)	Secondary	Transparency & accountability; Capacity building; Logistics and financial support	Support capacity building of MA staff; Disseminate information; Monitor projects/programmes
7	Financial institutions	Secondary	Individuals and groups identification; Monitoring; Growth of SSEs	Monitor and evaluate credit facilities given to individuals/groups in the district
8	Religious Bodies	Secondary	Disseminate information; Advocacy	Disseminate information
9	Traditional authorities	Primary	Transparency & accountability; Implementation of projects/programmes; Needs assessment	Conduct needs assessment; Monitor ongoing projects/programmes; Disseminate information
10	Communities	Primary	Equitable development; Implementation of projects/programmes; Needs assessment	Assist in data collection; Monitor ongoing projects/programmes
11	Development partners (GSOP, Japan Embassy etc.)	Secondary	Human resource development; Capacity building; Logistics and financial support	Support research and data gathering; Monitor and evaluate development interventions
12	Media	Secondary	Transparency & accountability; Disseminate information; Advocacy	Disseminate information; Follow up on development issues; Ensure accountability
13	Political parties	Secondary	Transparency & accountability; Advocacy; Needs assessment	Advocacy; Monitor and evaluate development projects; Disseminate information
14	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)	Primary	Coordination and monitoring of programmes, projects and activities; Offer technical and advisory services; Capacity building	Conduct validation visits; Participate in review meetings; Reporting
15	National Development Planning Commission	Primary	Coordination and monitoring of programmes, projects; Offer technical and advisory services; Capacity building	Conduct validation visits; Provide feedback; Collect data
16	Local Development Services Secretariat	Primary	Technical services; Capacity building	Conduct seminars and meetings; Reporting and dissemination of M&E reports
17	District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) Secretariat	Primary	Technical advice; Management of funds; Monitoring of projects	Participate in meetings; Reporting

Source: MPCU analysis May, 2025.

Table 7.35: Monitoring Matrix

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2025	Target 2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
OBJECTIVE: To increase average percentage of the Assembly's performance assessments from 82% in 2025 to 100% by end of December, 2029										
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement										
Percentage change in IGF Growth	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Out come	11.36%	14%	15%	15%	15,25%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	MFO, MBA, IA, MPP& MWD
Reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Out come	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Rape Armed robbery Defilement Murder	Quarterly	Ghana Police Service
Percentage score of Municipal performance assessment	Calculate the average percentage score of the Assembly's performance assessments	Out come	85%	90%	92%	95%	100%	DPAT DPC UPB	Annual	HRD
Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Count of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	Out come	92%	95%	97.89%	99%	100%	Education Health Agriculture Water & Sanitation Roads	Quarterly	MPCU
Percentage of communities with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total district population	Out come	96.5%	98.5%	98.5%	99.3%	99.7%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GWL
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
OBJECTIVE: To promote orderly spatial development and improve settlement layouts by 2029 through effective land- use planning, enforcement of planning regulations, and community sensitization										
Development Programme: Spatial Development Programme										
Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Base line 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**Disaggregation**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**

Proportion of streets named with signages fixed and properties numbered	Measures streets named with signages fixed and properties numbered	Out come	0.47	0.36	0.27	0.15	0.10	Resident Commercial Industrial Properties	Quarterly Annual	PPD
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the municipal connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the municipal expressed as a percentage	Out come	84%	87%	90%	93%	95%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	ECG
OBJECTIVE: To improve and maintain road networks, drainage systems, culverts, and footbridges by 2029 in order to enhance safe mobility, reduce flooding risks, and ensure equitable access to socio-economic opportunities across all communities									
Development Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Program									
Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as a percentage of total km of road network	Out come	40% 44%	55% 59%	62% 64%	75% 78%	78% 89%	Rural Urban	Quarterly	Urban Roads Department
Kilometers of drains, number of culverts and footbridges in good condition Length of Drains No. of Culverts No. of Footbridges	The total km of drains in good condition expressed as a percentage of total km of drains	Out come	120.6 120	8 4	8 2	7 2	22 6	120.6 120	Urban Rural	URD/MWE
OBJECTIVE: To protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and forest resources by 2029 to reduce land degradation, enhance climate resilience, and safeguard biodiversity.									
Development Programme:Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme									
Proportion of population affected by disasters	Count of communities in a municipal recording disaster case including floods, bushfires	Out-come	Male-138 Female-128 1: 262	1:171	1:165	1:156	1:150	Urban Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
Goal: Create opportunity for all									
OBJECTIVE: To expand and upgrade education infrastructure and strengthen financial support systems by 2029 to enhance equitable access to quality learning opportunities									
Development Programme: Education Improvement Programme									
Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target**				**Disaggregation**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			

Net enrolment ratio • KG • Primary • JHS	Net enrolment ratio is the number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Out-come	2072 9436 5764	2% 3% 3%	3% 3% 3%	3% 3% 3%	4% 4% 4%	• Kindergarten, • Primary • JHS	Annual	GES
Gender Parity Index • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)	Out-come	0.95 1.01 0.95 1.61	0.93 0.99 0.93 1.59	0.93 0.99 0.93 1.59	0.71 0.73 0.71 1.23	0.71 0.73 0.71 1.23	Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS	Annual	GES
Completion rate • Primary • JHS • SHS	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Out-come	19.1 25.1 15.1 20.1	18:1 26:1 14:1 19:1	18:1 26:1 14:1 19:1	15.1 23.1 11.1 16.1	15.1 23.1 11.1 16.1	Primary JHS SHS	Annual	GES
Pass Rate • JHS • SHS	Count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exams expressed as a percentage	Outcome	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	JHS SHS	Annual	GES
OBJECTIVE: To improve access to quality healthcare services through the provision of modern health facilities, staff accommodation, and essential medical equipment by 2029									

Development Programme: Health Improvement Programme										
Proportion of health facilities that are functional • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities	Out come	10 1 4 4	11 1 5 4	13 1 6 4	15 1 6 4	16 1 6 4	CHPS Compound Clinic Health Center Hospital	Quarterly	GHS
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total municipal population	Out come	82 %	96%	100%	100%	100%	Indigents Informal Aged Under 18years Pregnant Women	Monthly	NHIA
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Yet to be provide d	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided	Yet to be provided		Quarterly	GHS
Malaria case fatality (Institutional) • Under five (5) years • Women between 15- 49 years	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Out come	0	0	0	0	0	Under five Women between 15-49	Quarterly	GHS
Prevalence of Malnutrition: • Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Proportion of children 0-59 months (institutional) whose height-for-age, weight-for- age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (- 2SD) from the median of the reference population/ group	Out come	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Quarterly	Nutrition Officer
Percentage change in the incidence of HIV and AIDs	Total number of people Affected with HIV/AIDs divided by the total number of populations expressed as a percentage	Out come	0.32%	0.29%	0.25%	0.21%	0.19%	Male Female	Quarterly	GHS

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Count of the number the delivery recorded at health facility attended by skilled personnel expressed as a percentage of total number of deliveries	Out come	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.99	0. 99	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GHS
Proportion of children immunized (Penta 3)	Total number of children immunized divided by the total number of children expressed as a percentage	Out come	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	Urban Rural	Annual	GHS
OBJECTIVE: To expand the coverage aand effectiveness of social protection programmes by 2029 to support vulnerable and marginalized groups										
Programme: Vulnerability, Social And Child Protection										
Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Out come	0	10	15	18	20	Child trafficking (sex) Child abuse (sex)	Quarterly	SWCD
Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Total number of children engaged in hazardous working condition divided the total children expressed as a percentage	Out-come	56%	48%	42%	35%	20%	Boys Girls	Quarterly	SWCD
Number of children placed in alternative family-based care	Count of number of children placed under alternative family-based care	Out-come	4	8	12	16	20	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SWCD
Proportion of child labourers rescued or withdrawn and supported	Total number of children rescue divided by the total number of children expressed as a percentage		2:50	10:50	15:50	20:50	25:50	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SWCD
Proportion of children with disability accessing social protection services	Total number of children with disability accessing social protection services divided by the total number of children expressed as a percentage		2:20	5:20	8:20	10:20	12:20	Boys Girls	Quarterly	SWCD

Proportion of women age 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age	Total number of women age 20-24 who married before age 15 divided by the total number of children expressed as a percentage		6:20	10:20	5:20	1:10	1:00	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SWCD
Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers	Total number of children 1-17 years who experience any physical punishment divided by the total number of children expressed as a percentage		2:20	88:00	3:20	3:15	2:10	Physical punishment Psychological aggression	Quarterly	SWCD
Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered in the district in a particular year	Out come	2543 200	1796 102	1096 94	800 87	586 68	Birth • Death	Quarterly	Birth & Death Registrar
OBJECTIVE: To increase sanitation coverage of 73% in 2025 to 100% by the end of December, 2029										
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability										
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Out come	45%	53%	57%	60%	67%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	MEHU
Goal: Build a Prosperous municipality										
OBJECTIVE: To increase SMEs growth of 70% in 2025 to 82% by the end of December 2029										
Programme: Local Economic Development										
Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Baseline 2025**	**Target**				**Disaggregation**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Number of new industries (SMES) established: • Agriculture	Count of new establishments (SMES) within the municipal for	Out come	70	72	80	82	85	Agriculture Industry service	Quarterly	BAC/GEA

• Industry • Service	purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.									
Number of new jobs created	Count of informal sector (SMEs) jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Out come	120	150	180	200	250	Agriculture Industry service	Quarterly	BAC/GEA
OBJECTIVE: To improve farmers access to farm inputs, credit, equipment, and modern tools by at least 40% by 2020 to enhance agricultural productivity										
Programme: Agriculture Modernization And Post-Harvest										
Total output of agricultural production -staples (Mt) -Selected cash crops (Mt) -Livestock and poultry (count) -Fisheries (Mt)	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Out come	178,464mt 6,095mt 27,282cou. 138,098co	183,164.7mt 7,800mt 25,964count 134,704count	184,258.1mt 8,858mt 26,821co. 136,051co.	196,611mt 9,975mt 29,208co. 138,751co	196,611mt 9,975mt 30,219co. 146,731co	Staple crops •Selected cash crops • Livestock and poultry • Fisheries	Annual	MAD
Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha) Cash crops	Output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha)	Out come	92.8 14	93.4 14	96.5 14	97.7 14	99.4 14	Staple crops • Selected cash crops	Annual	MAD
Extension service personnel to farmers ratio	Count of the number of farmers attended by qualified Agriculture Extension Agents	Out come	1: 1,720	Data yet to be provided	Data yet to be provided	Data yet to be provided	Data yet to be provided	Male Female	Quarterly	MAD

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

7.2 Intended Evaluation of MTDP 2022–2025 Interventions

The evaluation of projects and programmes under the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022–2025 will be carried out throughout the plan period with active participation of key stakeholders. Utilizing both National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) core indicators and district-specific indicators, the evaluations will provide evidence-based insights into policy, programme, and project performance. They will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of interventions, identify strengths and weaknesses, and guide future planning and service delivery.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) will coordinate the evaluation process, including defining objectives and scope, selecting appropriate evaluation types, specifying methodologies and timelines, analyzing stakeholder interests, and preparing Terms of Reference. Evaluations will involve recruiting qualified consultants in accordance with the Public Procurement Act and engaging stakeholders through inception, draft, and validation meetings. Findings and recommendations will be disseminated and integrated into the municipal communication strategy to enhance transparency, accountability, and the overall performance of MTDP interventions.

7.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Arrangement

The participatory M&E mechanism will ensure the active involvement and ownership of stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation process. This approach will strengthen capacity, enhance transparency, improve accountability, and promote the use of M&E results. By engaging beneficiaries and community actors—particularly the poor and vulnerable—the process will assess achievements, verify efficient resource use, and determine the extent to which interventions address development objectives.

Participatory M&E will also deepen stakeholder understanding of project performance, highlight progress and challenges, and foster a sense of ownership that enhances impact and sustainability. It will be intervention-specific, conducted during or after project execution, and ensure that beneficiaries and stakeholders remain central to the process.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) will conduct regular training to build stakeholder capacity for participation in mid-term, terminal, and ex-post evaluations. Internal and external evaluations will focus on key programmes and projects, including:

- School Feeding Programme
- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
- District HIV/AIDS Response Activities
- WASH activities
- Implementation of Physical Projects

- Community-Initiated Projects

These evaluations will assess the relevance, effectiveness, and impact of interventions in line with the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022–2025 and generate lessons for improved planning, design, and implementation.

The MPCU will adopt participatory methodologies such as:

- Performance Satisfaction Surveys
- Community Score Cards
- Focus Group Discussions
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Services
- Tracking of Social Services Expenditure

7.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Arrangement

After each monitoring and evaluation activity, the MPCU will present findings to the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), Presiding Member (PM), Assembly Members, decentralized departments, community representatives, NGOs, and other stakeholders. This will enable timely remedial actions to address challenges identified.

Findings and responses will be documented in Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (QAPRs) and submitted to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council (ERCC). Reports will also be discussed at quarterly MPCU and town hall meetings to refine strategies and enhance results.

The reporting format will include:

- **Title Page**
    - Name of MMDA
    - Time period of the M&E report
- **Introduction**
    - Summary of achievements and challenges in DMTDP implementation
    - Purpose of the M&E for the reporting period
    - Processes followed and difficulties encountered
- **M&E Activities Report**
    - Status of programmes and projects
    - Funding sources and disbursements
    - Progress on indicators and targets
    - Update on critical development and poverty-related issues
    - Evaluations conducted, with findings and recommendations
    - Participatory M&E activities and results

- **The Way Forward**
    - Issues addressed and outstanding gaps
    - Recommendations to MDAs, RCCs, and MMDAs

7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

Knowledge management and learning are pivotal to the successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029. They serve as the foundation for evidence-based decision-making, institutional learning, and continuous improvement in planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. In alignment with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Municipality will adopt a structured framework that fosters collaboration, innovation, and adaptive learning across departments, stakeholders, and communities.

The framework emphasizes the systematic capture, documentation, and dissemination of lessons from past and ongoing interventions to minimize duplication, enhance performance, and improve accountability. Key mechanisms include the establishment of Communities of Practice (CoPs), the use of digital and offline knowledge-sharing platforms, and the development of robust data and information management systems. Furthermore, capacity building will be prioritized through targeted training, peer-learning, exchange programmes, and the mainstreaming of knowledge management interventions into the Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs).

By operationalizing this framework, the Municipality will strengthen institutional memory, promote transparency, and enhance adaptive capacity for successive planning cycles. Integrating knowledge management and learning into the MTDP will ensure that programmes and projects are implemented more effectively, while also promoting inclusive, sustainable, and results-oriented development outcomes in line with both national and local priorities.

7.5.1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

The knowledge mapping matrix (Table 38) identifies key knowledge areas, knowledge holders, sources of knowledge, and existing gaps. It serves as a planning and management tool for systematically organizing and prioritizing knowledge needs to strengthen development planning and service delivery.

Table 7.36: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	MPCU Officers, Development Planning Officers	Project manuals, M&E reports, procurement guidelines	Limited use of agile/innovative project management tools
Data Analysis & Statistics	Municipal Statistician, Budget Analyst	Administrative data, survey reports, software (SPSS, Excel)	Advanced data analytics (GIS, big data, predictive modeling)
Climate Change Adaptation	Environmental Health Officers, NADMO staff	Climate vulnerability assessments, disaster reports	Localized climate modeling and adaptation techniques
Participatory Planning	Assembly Members, Community Leaders	Community forums, town hall meetings, feedback reports	Structured participatory tools (PRA, digital engagement platforms)
Revenue Mobilization	Finance/Revenue Officers	Revenue collection records, financial statements	Innovative financing models, digital revenue systems
Gender & Social Inclusion	Gender Desk Officer, Social Welfare Officer	Gender mainstreaming manuals, social protection data	Data disaggregation, gender-responsive budgeting
Knowledge Management	Information Officer, IT Unit	Assembly databases, intranet, circulars	Centralized digital knowledge repository and e-archive

7.5.2 Competency Matrix for Learning

The competency matrix (Table 7.39) outlines the core competencies required for effective plan implementation, the training programmes to address gaps, evaluation criteria, and learning objectives. It ensures that staff and stakeholders build the right skills in communication, leadership, data use, climate resilience, ICT, revenue mobilization, and social inclusion.

Table 7.37: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication & Engagement	Effective Communication & Public Participation Workshop	Peer feedback, participant surveys	Improve facilitation, negotiation, and oral presentation skills
Leadership & Teamwork	Leadership Development Programme	360-degree feedback, staff appraisal	Strengthen decision-making, motivation, and team management
Technical Skills – Data Use	Advanced Data Analytics & GIS Training	Post-training assessment, data quality review	Enhance ability to interpret and use data for planning & M&E
Climate Resilience Planning	Training on Climate Change Adaptation & DRM	Simulation exercises, project application	Build capacity for integrating climate resilience into planning
ICT & Knowledge Systems	E-Governance and Knowledge Management Training	Practical tests, usage monitoring	Improve ability to manage knowledge platforms and digital tools
Revenue Mobilization	Innovative Financing & Digital Revenue Systems Training	Revenue growth indicators, monitoring	Enhance municipal revenue generation and accountability
Social Inclusion	Gender and Social Inclusion in Development Training	Case study review, policy application	Improve gender-responsive planning and mainstreaming

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.

CHAPTER EIGHT: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the communication and dissemination strategy for the effective implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022–2025. The strategy is designed to ensure broad ownership, foster transparency, and promote accountability by engaging stakeholders at all levels. It seeks to create a shared understanding of the vision, goals, and objectives of the MTDP, while facilitating active citizen participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes.

The strategy emphasizes inclusivity and accessibility, ensuring that messages reach all categories of stakeholders—including vulnerable and marginalized groups through a combination of traditional and modern communication approaches. By adopting multiple channels, the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly (LMKMA) will ensure that the vision, priorities, and interventions of the MTDP are effectively communicated to the private sector, NGOs, traditional authorities, development partners (DPs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and the wider citizenry.

The overarching objective of the communication and dissemination strategy is to promote collective ownership of the MTDP, create visibility for municipal development initiatives, and strengthen stewardship of resources in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework.

8.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the communication and dissemination strategy are to:

- Sensitize potential beneficiaries (communities, traditional authorities, private sector actors, NGOs, and public institutions) on the content, benefits, and implementation modalities of the MTDP 2022–2025.
- Establish feedback mechanisms to capture stakeholder perspectives on the effectiveness of MTDP implementation.
- Enhance transparency and accountability by producing and sharing quarterly and annual progress reports.
- Facilitate effective information flow to support implementation, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and feedback processes.
- Publicize the Municipality's economic potential and investment opportunities to attract partnerships and investments.

- Create inclusive and participatory platforms for stakeholder dialogue, collaboration, and decision-making.
- Demonstrate the linkages between the MTDP, the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

8.2 Communication Channels

The following communication channels will be used to reach target audiences:

- Local FM stations and Community Information Centres (CICs).
- Social media platforms and the Assembly's official website.
- Annual review meetings, policy roundtables, and stakeholder workshops.
- Town hall meetings, durbars of chiefs, and community theatre/drama.
- Video documentaries and targeted information campaigns.
- Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategies.

8.3 Dissemination of the MTDP and Progress Reports

The Assembly will prepare and disseminate quarterly and annual progress reports on MTDP implementation. These reports will be shared with Assembly members, Zonal Councils, departments, traditional authorities, NGOs, development partners, and private sector actors. In addition, copies will be submitted to the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council (ERCC), the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD).

To enhance public access, reports will be uploaded onto the Assembly's website, while summary outputs and outcomes will be shared through social media and other mass communication platforms. This will create opportunities for dialogue, allow timely adjustments in strategies, and promote accountability to citizens.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) will coordinate awareness creation and sensitization activities on the MTDP's objectives, scope, deliverables, and stakeholder roles. Participatory communication tools will be employed to convene quarterly review meetings, where milestones, challenges, and corrective measures are discussed. Citizen feedback mechanisms will also be institutionalized to provide periodic inputs that strengthen accountability and improve delivery of the MTDP. The communication strategy for the MTDP 2022–2025 is summarized in Table 8.40.

Table 8.38: Communication Strategy for DMTDP 2026-2029

Objective	Activity	Expected Outcome	Target Audience	Method/tool	Timeframe	Responsible
Provide information and sensitize potential beneficiaries (communities, chiefs, private sector investors, NGOs, departments/agencies) about the MTDP 2026-2029	Organize stakeholders' sensitization on the plan implementation process	Stakeholders' aware and took part in plan implementation	Community members, Traditional authorities, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, HODs etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play, PowerPoint presentations, audio-visual/Zoom meetings, round- table discussion, public hearing meeting, radio discussion, Zonal councils meetings	Quarterly	MPCU
Create a feedback loop from stakeholders about the effectiveness of the delivery of the MTDP 2026-2029	Organize quarterly meetings/durbar/town hall meetings on the MTDP 2026-2029	Increased understanding, commitment and support	Assembly members, DPs, TAs ZCs, UCs, CMs, HODs, Media	Community durbars, drama, role play, PowerPoint presentations, audio-visual/Zoom meetings, round- table discussion, public hearing meeting, radio discussion, Zonal councils meetings	Quarterly	MPCU
Ensure information flow for effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation, feedback and reporting	Organize quarterly participatory M&E exercise	Ensured value for money and timely plan implementation	Assembly members, DPs, TAs ZCs, UCs, CMs, HODs, Media	Community durbars, drama, role play, PowerPoint presentations, audio-visual/Zoom meetings, round- table discussion, public hearing meeting, radio discussion, Zonal councils' meetings	Quarterly	MPCU/ LKMA
	Distribute MTDP 2026-2029, Annual Action Plans, Quarterly and Annual Progress reports	Appreciated progress of plan implementation	AMs/UCs, ZCs, NDPC, ERCC, DPs, MLGDRD, MOF, OHLGS	Hard copies delivery, Emails, postal system, Whatsapp	Quarterly	MPCU/ LKMA
Publicize the economic potential and investment opportunities of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality to attract investment and investors to support the implementation of the MTDP 2026-2029	Organize investment promotion to brand and market the municipal opportunities	Increased inflow of financial resources	Private sectors, Assembly members, DPs, TAs ZCs, UCs, CMs, HODs, Media	Community durbars, drama, role play, PowerPoint presentations, audio-visual/Zoom meetings, round- table discussion, public hearing meeting, radio discussion, Zonal councils meetings	Quarterly	MPCU/ LMKMA

Create platforms for interaction and feedback mechanisms for interested persons to involve in the development agenda of the municipality	Carry out project visit with the media, documentation of achievements/challenges, flyers/bill boards/kits disseminations, press conferences/live interviews and audio-visual materials covering process, outputs and outcomes of the Plan implementation	Increased stakeholders' awareness and participation of plan execution	Private sectors, Assembly members, DPs, TAs ZCs, UCs, CMs, HODs, Media	Community durbars, drama, role play, PowerPoint presentations, audio-visual/Zoom meetings, round- table discussion, public hearing meeting, radio discussion, Zonal councils' meetings	Monthly/Quarterly/ Annually	MPCU/ LKMA

Source: MPCU analysis May, 2025.

Appendix

Appendix One: First Public Hearing Report

Introduction

In line with the provisions of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), and to strengthen ownership, sustainability, and effective implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly convened a statutory public hearing at the Municipal Assembly Conference Hall. The purpose was to solicit stakeholder inputs and validate the key development issues informing the MTDP 2026–2029.

The public hearing was held after completion of key preparatory activities, including:

- Updating the Municipal Profile.
- Reviewing the 2022–2025 MTDP.
- Conducting a comprehensive community needs assessment.
- Drafting the Municipality's key development issues and aspirations.

At the session, the Development Planning Officer of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) made a PowerPoint presentation on the draft MTDP. This was followed by an open forum, where participants contributed to refining priorities, correcting data, and proposing partnerships for implementation. All suggestions from the forum were documented and integrated into subsequent stages of plan preparation (prioritization, costing, and monitoring and evaluation results framework development). This enhanced transparency, alignment with national planning standards, and the feasibility of the final Plan.

1. Meeting Details

- **Name of District:** Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly
- **Region:** Eastern
- **Venue:** Municipal Assembly Conference Hall
- **Date:** Friday, 15th August 2025
- **Medium of Invitations:** Letters, announcements, phone calls, text/WhatsApp messages

2. Stakeholder Representation

Interest groups and individuals invited included:

- Assembly Members 45
- Zonal Councils:
  - Odumase 26
  - Kpong 13

- Akuse 9
- Middle Belt 6

- Traditional Authorities 3
- Private Sector/Business Community
    - NGOs/CBOs/CSOs 5
    - Unit Committees 61
    - SMEs Executives 7
    - Political Party Representatives 3
    - Women's Groups 3
    - Farmer Associations 4
    - Transport Unions 2
    - Youth Groups 2
    - Religious Bodies 2
    - Persons with Disabilities 2
- Decentralized Departments/Units 15
- Agencies 2
- Media 1

Total attendance: 165 participants

3. Gender Representation

- Males: 140 (84.8%)
- Females: 25 (15.2%)

4. Languages Used

Deliberations were conducted in both **Krobo** and **English**. Krobo was used for inclusiveness and local understanding, while English was used for formal presentations and clarifications.

5. Major Issues Raised

Sanitation and Waste Management

- Inadequate sanitary facilities.
- Indiscriminate dumping of refuse in some communities.

Roads, Drainage, and Transport Infrastructure

- Poor condition of access roads, culverts, footbridges, and drainage systems.

Water and Energy Supply

- Inadequate potable water supply.
- Limited electricity coverage and insufficient street lighting.

Health Infrastructure and Services

- Inadequate health facilities.
- Lack of staff accommodation.
- Frequent disease outbreaks.

Education and Human Capital Development

- Inadequate classroom blocks and educational infrastructure.
- Insufficient furniture and learning logistics.
- Need for enhanced financial support for vulnerable learners.

Agriculture and Food Security

- Low productivity and limited access to inputs/extension services.

Physical Planning and Land Use Management

- Haphazard development and poor layouts.

Youth, Sports, and Recreation

- Poor recreational and community event facilities.

Environment and Climate Resilience

- Environmental degradation and disaster risks.

Governance and Institutional Capacity

- Weak substructures (Zonal and Town Councils).
- Inadequate logistics, vehicles, and staff motivation.
- Limited IGF for development projects.
- Boundary disputes and electoral area concerns.

6. Main Controversies and Complaints

- Poor access roads linking communities to the Municipal capital, particularly in the Middle Belt.
- Delayed completion of public toilet facilities.
- Lack of skip containers for solid waste collection.
- Poor drainage systems contributing to flooding and erosion.

7. Proposals for Resolution

- Prioritise construction of access roads linking deprived communities to the Municipal capital.
- Ensure equitable distribution of projects across all communities to avoid marginalisation.
- Expedite completion of public toilet facilities and increase provision of skip containers.

- Strengthen Works and Environmental Health Departments to improve drainage and sanitation.

8. General Level of Participation

The public hearing was successful and well-attended. Stakeholders expressed their views on critical development challenges and prioritized their needs. The inclusive process ensured that the draft MTDP reflects the aspirations of the people, promotes transparency, enhances decentralized planning, and strengthens community ownership and sustainability.

9. Endorsement of the public Hearing Report

Signature	**Date**
Municipal Chief Executive:	16/09/2025
Municipal Co-ordinating Director:	16/09/2025
Presiding Member of Municipal:	16/09/2025
Chairman of Dev. Plan. Sub-Committee:	16/09/2025
Signature of Planning Officer:	16/09/2025

Appendix Two (2): Second Public Hearing Report

Introduction

In order to strengthen ownership, sustainability, and the effective implementation of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029, the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly (LMKMA) convened a statutory public hearing at the Municipal Assembly Conference Hall. The purpose was to solicit stakeholder inputs, validate the identified development projects, and refine the final plan.

The hearing was held after the completion of key preparatory activities, including the updating of the Municipal Profile, review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, conduct of a comprehensive community needs assessment, and the drafting of the Municipality's key development issues and aspirations.

At the session, the Municipal Planning Officer delivered a PowerPoint presentation on the draft MTDP. This was followed by an open forum where participants validated projects and programmes and proposed strategies for implementation partnerships. All submissions were documented and subsequently integrated into the plan preparation stages including prioritization of projects and programmes, the Monitoring and evaluation strategies thereby ensuring transparency, compliance with national planning standards, and the practical feasibility of the final MTDP.

A summary of the public hearing details is provided below.

1. Basic Information

- **Name of District:** Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly
- **Region:** Eastern
- **Venue:** Municipal Assembly Conference Hall
- **Date:** Thursday, 11th September, 2025
- **Medium of Invitations:** Letters, announcements, phone calls, and text/WhatsApp messages

2. Stakeholder Participation

The Assembly invited diverse stakeholders representing both state and non-state actors. Attendance is summarized as follows:

- Assembly Members 45
- Zonal Councils:
  Odumase 51

Kpong	15
Akuse	18
Middle Belt	9

- Traditional Authorities 3
- NGOs/CBOs/CSOs 6
- Unit Committees 61
- SMEs Executives 15
- Political Party Representatives 3
- Women's Groups 3
- Farmer Associations 10
- Transport Unions 4
- Youth Groups 3
- Religious Bodies 3
- Physically Challenged 2
- Decentralized Departments/Units 31
- Agencies 2
- Media 1

Total number of participants: 285

3. Gender Representation

Out of the 285 participants, 123 were female (43.2%) and 162 were male (56.8%).

4. Languages Used

Proceedings were conducted in both Krobo and English. The use of Krobo ensured inclusiveness and mutual understanding among community members, while English was applied for formal presentations and clarifications.

5. Key Development Issues Raised

Participants identified and discussed a wide range of development challenges, grouped into the following thematic areas:

1. **Sanitation and Waste Management** – Provide sanitary facilities, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, poor waste disposal.
2. **Roads, Drainage, and Transport Infrastructure** – Construct access roads, footbridges, culverts, and drainage systems.

3. **Water and Energy Supply** – Provide potable water, inadequate electricity coverage, and poor street lighting.
4. **Health Infrastructure and Services** – Construct facilities, staff accommodation, and control recurrent disease outbreaks.
5. **Education and Human Capital Development** – Construct classrooms, provide furniture and logistics, and support for vulnerable learners.
6. **Agriculture and Food Security** – Improve access to inputs, and extension services.
7. **Physical Planning and Land Use Management** – Carry out physical development and poor layouts.
8. **Youth, Sports, and Recreation** – develop recreational and community event facilities.
9. **Environment and Climate Resilience** – reverse environmental degradation, flooding, and disaster risks.
10. **Governance and Institutional Capacity** – Strengthen sub-structures, provide logistics and staff motivation, improve M&E of projects, IGF, and resolve boundary disputes.

6. Main Controversies and Complaints

Participants raised concerns over:

- Poor access roads linking Middle Belt communities to the Municipal capital.
- Delayed completion of public toilet facilities undermining sanitation efforts.
- Inadequate skip containers for waste management.
- Poor drainage systems leading to flooding, erosion, and health risks.

7. Proposals for Resolution

Stakeholders recommended:

- Prioritization and construction of access roads by relevant road sector agencies.
- Equitable distribution of development projects across all communities.
- Expedited completion of public toilet facilities and provision of additional skip containers.
- Intensified drainage improvement efforts by the Works and Environmental Health Departments.

8. Level of Participation

The forum was successful and well-attended. It provided an inclusive platform for stakeholders to validate the draft MTDP, prioritize needs, and ensure the plan reflects community aspirations. The process enhanced transparency, accountability, and community ownership essential for sustainable decentralized development.

9. Endorsement of the public hearing report

We, the undersigned, hereby endorse to the acceptance of this Public Hearing Report:

Signature of	**Date**
Municipal Chief Executive:	16/09/2025
Municipal Co-ordinating Director:	16/09/2025
Presiding Member of Municipal:	16/09/2025
Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee:	16/09/2025
Signature of Planning Officer:	16/09/2025

Appendix Three: Attendance Register of Participants

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Solomon T. Agyemang	Dist NHIS Manager	0208469618	
2	Moses T. Dometey	P.A	0246969345	
3	Eunice T. Opata	HRM	0246103707	
4	Solomon Sackitey	PWD	0244465039	
5	Stephen Tetteh	Cooperative Union	0243937729	
6	Sherita Afua Akorli	Senior Env Health As.	0240650302	
7	Grace Ama Baiden	SWCD	0244526972	
8	Moses Lomotey	MRE	0247791479	
9	Owei Richard Asante	I.S.D	0242314139	
10	Tetteh Solomon Quarshie	ISD	0245592817	
11	Samuel Boateng Ellison	MFO	0244132337	
12	C/Insp. J. Agbemabiese	Police Alase	0244560875	
13	Michael Kwamel	ADI	0243822944	
14	Gordon Amevor	MEHO	0242362376	
15	~~Faustina Agbenyo~~		~~0243648972~~	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Ibrahim Parley Padi	Office of the dist. finance	0545516110	
2	Juliet Kinao	Births & Deaths Registry	0246454551	
3	Boi Stanley Lampley	Fire Service Council	0243959111	
4	DSI Gyeke-Ahaza Abass	GIS	0245855757	
5	Edmund Addo	BAC	0542286399	
6	Obed Anumanye	"	0547882525	
7	John Kwao Bodua	G.P.R.T. Obu BRI	0244183869	
8	AICO2 Jacob Annobil	G.I.S	0548107513	
9	Justice A. Dido	M.I.S. OFFICER	0543454509	
10	Derick Asem	Pencils of Promise	0240843268	
11	Gifty Nyamadze	Pencils of Promise	0247772420	
12	Daniel Anim T.	NADMO	0247690525	
13	Ethel Henyo	GHS	0242327804	
14	Hon. John Atteh Matey	MCE	0249599293	
15	~~Hon. Korletey Samuel~~	~~Appoint~~		

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION/COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Aosah cynthia	Yohe Unit Comm. Sec	0240487576	
2	Narh Victor	Kpose	0246319501	
3	JACOB TSE ADJEI	Chairman Unit Comm. AMEDEKA	0548541094	
4	Richmond Ayiku Amenyah	U. Com Volunteer /VRA Resettlement	0533285991	
5	Sakitey Samuel	U Com. Volunteer /VRA Resett.	[illegible]	
6	Mr. MICHAEL TEYE	AGOMI EAST Unit comm	0542911726	
7	Kwetey John	Chairman okwenya	0241913491	
8	Vicent Amanor	Secretary okwenya	0557407266	
9	Kodjo Isaiah Tetteh	Unit Comm. Asitey (Communication)	0597542280	
10	Tawiah Henry	(Nuaso NewTown Sec)	0549776233	
11	Akotey Gifty	Youth Comm	0574622519	
12	Vida S. Tetteh	U. Comm.	0243037979	
13	PINTO CURTIS TETTEH	Chairman	0203290574	
14	Gifty Amoako	Koletsom. U. Comm	[illegible]	
15	AMAETEYE ABRAHAM A.	ODUMASE SOUTH U. COMM	0542371331	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION/COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Tawiah Francis	Akuse unit comm. (Sec)	0202108682	
2	Mable Gberkwor	Akanse Unit Comm. Chairwoman	024530463[illegible]	
3	Edmund Obodai	Chairman Agor North	0244709767	
4	DIVINE LEMUDI	Chairman Akanse Saron	0543487665	
5	Abraham Tetteh Baah	Manya Kponuganor	0541266107	
6	Awuchi Meri	Unit Comm. Kpong Zongo Chairwoman	0243621541	
7	Adinkra Christopher	Unit Comm Secretary Bungalow	0505560108	
8	John TETTEH	✓	0246667590	
9	Annan Dunstan	Unit Comm Chair	0544148738	
10	Ameuga Kumarser	unit comm. chair	0547687317	
11	Edmund Kofi Asare	Asitey	0545029994	
12	Fumeh Alfred A.	Unit Comm. Chair	0246222567	
13	Gabriel Atsu Ahiave	Unit Comm. Sec.	0246097540	
14	Tawiah Esther	Unit Com Chairperson	054511[illegible]	
15	Bernard Addo	Unit C'ttee Chairman Odumase North	0241454636	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Korletey Samuel	Appointee	0243076140	
2	Mensah Robert Senyo	Okwenya Assembly Member	0243457293	
3	Kofi Francis Tetteh	Nuaso Assembly Member	0244037928	
4	Maxwell Asare Lawyer	ASS.	0201403099	
5	Emmanuel A. Tetteh	Mampong Ass. Member	0545255209	
6	Godwin Obluala A.D. Tetteh	Odumase South	0244499927	
7	Hon. Kpeli Ernest Mawuli	Assembly man	0246399663	
8	Hon Kofi-Nomo Isaac	ASSEMBLYMAN	0248260707	
9	Hon Rafai Muhammad	ASSEMBLYMAN	0242626326	
10	Abdul-Hamid Osman	Assembly Member	0244069830	
11	Godwin Kabukie	MLGS	0263435881	
12	Agnes Omari	Accountant	0241875881	
13	Solomon Danso Mensah	IT	0555442033	
14	Hilarius K. Kuwuane	IA	0244997387	
15				

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. Djembi John Lawer	Govt. Appointee	0243913631	
2	Samuel Kwesi Tetteh	MUN DIR (GES)	0244089332	
3	Umar Afano Lukman	E.D. (HAMADAS)	0244636181	
4	ADU KWABENA	MPO (YKMA)	0245884308	
5	Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Nartey	Chairman (LMMCC)	0249108375	
6	Ahribi Efonam	Budget officer	0247083587	
7	Tony Agyei	District Manager. Zoomlion	0549657692	
8	Tetteh Appau	ECG	0249829363	
9	Boryor Nathan	CEO Rural Community Partner	0246894612	
10	Prosper Mawuli Ahiaglorgah	Statistics	0542165095	
11	Prince Korateng	PPD	0544010906	
12	Idanu Arumasa	IA	0209123830	
13	John T. Ayer	SWCD	0277811011	
14	Samuel K Adda	Director (APPEO)	0243938016	
15	Sumaila Mohammed	NADMO	0242885761	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Tetteh Evans	Odumase North Assemblyman	0542187308	
2	Korh Solomon Addo	Assemblyman	0550931972	
3	Ebenezer Korley Agudey	Assembly Member	0243337425	
4	Simon Teye Detcher	APP.	0242656649	
5	Annor Veronica	Appointee	0545221070	
6	PETER K. TETTEH	APPOINTEE	0541205428	
7	Richard Vondee	Assembly member	0244250833	
8	Atter Jacob Kofi	Assemblyman	0548114146	
9	Tetteyku Bright Tetteh	Assembly Member	0257532668	
10	JAMES TETTEH ANGMOR	ASSEMBLY M	0599773020	
11	Keta T. Kpabitey	Assembly Member	0248658462	
12	Mohammed Rafat	Assembly Member	0242626326	
13	Richard Kwabla Gamor	Assembly Member	0242858837	
14	Hon Ernest Afama Annor	Assembly member	0543206294	
15	Eminice Tetteh	Appointee	0245427034	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Hon Bismark Kofo Hayford	Yoke Assemblyman	0241966262	
2	HON FREDERICK MUSTAPHA K.	AKUSE ZONGO	0242775188	
3	Hon. Michael Mensah	Korle teom	0246966327	
4	Hon. Tetteh Kwesi Joseph	Ayermesu	05360537002	
5	Raymond E.K [illegible]	Kpong-Nkwadzo	0246629188	
6	George Amartey	Akutue, Akuse	0241642213	
7	Hon Ketorwaa Wise	Bungalows Akuse	0544009401	
8	Hon Awudu Ibrahim M	Osorkutu	0242425938	
9	Rev Emmanuel	Appointee	0548761116	
10	HON TETTEY MICHAEL T.	Appointee	0240927259	
11	Hon. Sibo Alhassan	Appointee	0244914661	
12	Hon D. Ansah Owusu-Osei	Assembly Member	0598185247	
13	Hon. Felix Narh Amanor	Assembly Member	0553571080	
14	Hon. Noah Kortey Tackie	North Assembly Member	0241982881	
15	Hon. John Atter Tetteh	Segunse Assembly Mem	0242880517	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION/COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. Bismark Nojo Hayford	Assembly member	0241966262	
2	Agbonyaga Nicholas	Yohe Unit Comm. Chairman	0241307057	
3	James Abodia	Akuse Zongo Unit Com. Sec	0540547603	
4	Ahiamadzor Eric	Akuse Unit Comm. Chairman	0549088713	
5	Ofoe Ebenezer Teye	Akuse Unit Com. Memb	0560733295	
6	Wonder Asare Kudzo	Akuse unit com. Chairman	0204164623	
7	~~Hon Ketor Joe~~			
8	Amanor Bathoromeu	Korlestorme Unit Com Sec	0548928104	
9	Yohanes Baah Tettey	Manya Kpongunor North Unit Com Member	0543264639	
10	Dometey Rose	Mampong Unit Con (Chairman)	0240926445	
11	Bridget Padi Amoaki	Unit Commt (Sec)	0244955315	
12	Baah Amos	Kpongunor North unit committee (Sec)	0537121610	
13	Baah Stephen Siaker	Kpongunor North Unit committee (Vice)	0248071778	
14	Lawson Joseph	Salom (Akuse) Unit Committee (vice)	0549135117	
15	Akuhu Osumanu	Unit Committee Chairman Zongo	0249593725	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Tackie Gabriel Teye	ISD	0247193643	
2	Emmanuel Nuatey Siaka	Director - Town	0244448325	
3	Mustapha Tettey Lawer	ISD	0543192046	
4	Tettey Narh. E	GBU	0248334075	
5	Tettey Gifty	GBU	0533802964	
6	Duncan Esi Jesiwa Elizabeth	ADPO	0556550971	
7	Patricia Tetteh	Planning	0541109188	
8	Baidu Elijah	Forestry	0555685530	
9	Joyce Ahulu	Admin	0246878100	
10	Tetteh Emmanuel K	Admin	0243025961	
11	Apeku Adoh	Planning	0208374325	
12	Abraham T. Klayo	MCD	0243435782	
13	Benjamin A. Asaah	MPO	0241544413	
14	Abdul-Majeed Issahaku	ADPO	0246933381	
15	Panor Monica Dede	Unit Committee	0249858416	

LOWER MANYA KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Programme Tittle: PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

NO	NAME	POSITION/COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	QUAO CHARLES MATEY	unit committe memb Asitey	0531168112	[signature]
2	Kodjo Felix Tetteh	Unt Committee Chai Wawase	0247424894	[signature]
3	~~Michael Kwame~~	~~ADI~~	~~024~~	
4	Akor michael	Chairman	0248843191	[signature]
5	Okrah Michael T	ditto	0245647266	[signature]
6	Fausting Agbenyo	unit c member	0243648977	[signature]
7	Manye Narkie Gammah	Chirawoman	0249865409	[signature]
8	Amanor Samuel	Unit Comm. Chairman Ayermesu	0545035808	[signature]
9	Asafo David	unit com Wawase	0241947389	[signature]
10	Fuseni Mohammed Hadi	Kpongo electoral area unit Com member	0242782335	[signature]
11	Teye Vida Nyaweyo	unit Com. Agbom	054434979	[signature]
12	Victor Lawer Matey	Abange Unit Comm Member	0241425550	[signature]
13	Ofee Noah Lawer	Ayermasu Unit Com.	0559946146	[signature]
14	Eric Tetteh Tamiah	Kodjonya	0541731963	[signature]
15	Micheal Agbertey	Kodjonya	0544579013	[signature]

Appendix Four (4): Bibliography

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Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936)

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Ghana Statistical Service (2021), Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census General Report Volume 3A, Population of Regions and Districts, November, 2021

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Appendix Operations and Maintenance Plan

No.	Description	Type Of Maintenance	Schedule Of Maintenance (Start Date - End Date)	Est. Cost (Gh¢)	Location	Responsibility
1.	Renovate staff bungalow, public infrastructure buildings, office buildings	General maintenance works	January to December Each year	1,281,002.28	Aklomuse / Kpong Lormnava/Odumase/MW	Municipal Works Engineer
2.	Maintain feeder/urban roads	General maintenance works	January to December Each year	842,498.00	Municipal Wide	Municipal Works Engineer
3.	Maintain Assembly's vehicles/related: Nissan patrol - GN 1949 -11, Ford pick up - GR 5958-Y, Nissan pick up hardbody - GT 636-S, Nissan pick up hardbody - GC 803-18, Nissan patrol- GC 2236-19, Toyota hilux-GR-1837-25 and Motor bike	Maintenance and repairs / Fuel & Lubricants - Official Vehicles	January to December Each year	99,500.00	Odumase	Transport Officer
4.	Clean administration & bungalow premises	Regular cleaning of administration and Bungalow premises	January to December Each year	18,600.00	Odumase	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
5.	Carry out Monitoring and evaluation of O & M activities	Monitoring and Evaluation	January to December Each year	55,000.00	Assembly Wide	Municipal Works Engineer / Municipal Environmental Health Officer
6.	Maintain existing public toilets	General plumbing & Masonry works and roofing	January to December Each year	94,600.00	MunicipalWide	Municipal Works Engineer
7.	Carry out emptying of refuse containers	Emptying of refuse containers-Zoomlion	January to December Each year	75,400.00	Assembly Wide	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
8.	Carry out fumigation of refuse dumps/disposal sites	Spraying of refuse dumps in the Municipality	January to December Each year	93,750.00	Assembly Wide	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
9.	Maintain street lights	Replacement of Bulbs & some of the lights	January to December Each year	150,600.00	Assembly Wide	Municipal Works Engineer
Total				**2,710,950.28**		

Source: MPCU analysis August, 2025.