

NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



**THE PLAN IS PREPARED UNDER THE “RESETTING GHANA AGENDA-
CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING
SHARED PROSPERITY”**

2026-2029

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ACBP	Annual Capacity Building Plan
ACD	Agro-chemical Dealers
ADB	Agriculture Development Bank
AEAs	Agric. Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency
ANC	Antenatal Care
APA	Annual Performance Assessment
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certification Examination
BHs	Boreholes
BRC	Business Resource Centre
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	Community Based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CLTS	Community LED Total Sanitation
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund-Responsiveness Factor Grant
NSMA	Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPs	Development Partners
DSWCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centres
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
FPE	Family Planning Education
GCB	Ghana Commercial Bank
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
HDWs	Hand Dug Wells
HIV	Humme Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ITN	Inseciticide Treated Net
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KVIPs	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pits

LBW	Low Birth Weight
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGSS	Local Government Service Secretariat
LI	Legislative Instrument
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
Mas	Municipal Assemblies
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEHO	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
MHD	Municipal Health Directorate
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	Macro, Small and Medium Enterprises

MTDPs	Medium-Term Development Plans
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NABCO	Nation Builder's Corps
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NID	National Immunization Day
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NSMA	Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly
OHCS	Office of Head of Civil Service
OHLGS	Office of Head of Local Government Service
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PLWDs	Persons Living With Disabilities
PM	Presiding Member
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNC	Postnatal Care
POCC	Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges
PPA	Public Procurement Authority

PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REP	Rural EnterpriseProject
SDGs	Sustainable Developomnent Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Small and Medium Scale
SW/CD	Social Welfare and Community Development
TA	Traditional Authorities
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
TC	Traditional Council
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VRA	Volta River Authority
WHO	World Health Organization
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

FOREWORD

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan is a blueprint of all development issues identified in the Nkoranza South Municipality in the next four (4) years. As the highest decision-making body established by the Local Governance Act 936 (2016), the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly was established to address all issues concerning the well-being of its citizens. In order to perform this function, the Parliament of Ghana through the promulgation of LI 2232 mandates each MDA and MMDA to prepare a Medium-Term Development Plan every four (4) years based on the National Development Policy Framework and Planning Guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission.

Prior to the development of this plan a number of activities were embarked upon, some of which included, stakeholder consultations and review of performance from the previous development plan (2022-2025). Members from each community were met to identify the felt needs and other development issues confronting the people. Fora was also held for other stakeholders, including the NGOs, Trade associations, PWDs and other development partners. All these consultations were attempts to gather inputs and data for the preparation of the 2026-2029 plan.

The availability of quality data is therefore central to the accurate determination of development issues, to inform policy design and planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The consultations were done to also, ensure that all the issues contain in this plan are owned by these stakeholders.

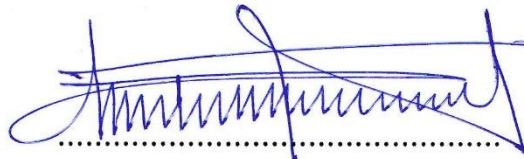
To further ensure that all issues contained in this document are owned by the people, public hearings were organized on the draft plan at each of the seven (7) zonal councils by the MPCU. Issues that could not find their ways in the draft plan were then added and those that had been addressed already were taken out.

Before the draft plan was sent to the General Assembly for ratification, the MPCU had series of meetings to ensure that the quality of information in the document adheres to the requirements in the NDPC guidelines and NDPF.

After the General Assembly ratifies the plan the MPCU intends to hold radio discussions at the various FM stations to disseminate information contain in the plan to enable the public monitors the implementation of its content within the next four (4) years.

It is therefore our fervent hope that resources would be generated enough both locally and externally to fund the implementation of all the development issues identified to enhance the social and economic well-being of our people.

All stakeholders, including the citizens, development partners and government have roles and responsibility to ensure the implementation of issues in this plan, especially in revenue generation and civic duties.



(HON. GODFRED DAPAAH)

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This plan was prepared by members of the MPCU led by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director and Municipal Planning Officer with contribution from all stakeholders such as the Honourable Assembly Members, chiefs, leaders of the various groups, trade associations, unit committee members, NGOs/CBOs and citizens of the various communities.

With technical expertise from the Planning Unit, data gathered from the field had been put together to make them meaningful.

Special thanks go to the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive, through whose initiative funds were released to the team to prepare this document. Thanks also go to the Co-ordinator for Scholars in Transit (SiT), a CSO who equally supported the team to prepare this document.

We believe that all the activities earmarked in this document for implementation would be achieved to enhance the quality of life of the people of Nkoranza South Municipality.

We therefore call on all key stakeholders, namely the Central Government, NGOs, Member of Parliament, Bilateral/Multilateral donors to strictly adhere to the content of this plan to enable us achieve the development goals of the municipality.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan of the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly was prepared in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF:2026-2029) and guideline issued by the National Development Planning Commission. This was in fulfilment of LI2232 which mandates the MPCU of each assembly and MDAs to prepare a four-year Medium-Term Development Plan.

Methodologies used include, community engagement to determine their felt needs. In order to achieve this, community fora were held in each community for over sixty (60) communities. The MPCU also held series of meetings to abreast themselves with the form of data needed to be used in realizing the needed information. In order to ensure cost-effectiveness in preparing the document the field team of the MPCU was divided into three (3) groups for the data collection.

A number of public hearings were also held for the various groups, namely the NGOs/CBOs, Trade Associations, Financial Institutions and PWDs. The final public hearing (Appendix 3) was held at the Municipal Assembly Hall to discuss the draft plan before it was ratified at the General Assembly.

This MTDP contains Eight (8) chapters, namely;

- This should include the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organisational structure) and locational map. This chapter also provides a structure of the various chapters of the document.
- The situational Analysis, which includes the performance review of the 2022-2025 plan and development issues emanating during the implementation of the previous plan as well as those that were identified during the community engagement.
- The third chapter contains the prioritization of the key development issues identified using some indicators. These were arranged according to the six (6) development dimensions as spelt in the MTNDPF document.
- Also included in the document are Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies. These were done by linking the district goals with the MTNDPF.
- Chapter five (5) include Composite Development Programmes, which comprises of Programme of Action, Maintenance Programme and Programme Financing Arrangement.

- The sixth chapter gives details of activities earmarked to address the development issues identified for each year (Annual Action Plan).
- Chapter seven (7) and eight (8) deals with Monitoring and Evaluation and Communication Strategy which include setting of targets for monitoring indicators and how data will be collected and analysed to achieve the results. There is also a Participatory Monitoring. The chapter also talks about the strategies to be put in place to disseminate information to the public on the MTDP and its implementation during the plan period.

Issues in the document were further grouped into six (6) thematic areas which are also referred to as Development Dimensions, namely; (i) economic development (ii) social development (iii) environment, infrastructure and human settlement (iv) governance, corruption and public accountability (v) emergency issues and (vi) implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation.

Indicative budget

Effective implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP will need an indicative budget of **One Hundred and Fifty-Five Million and Sixty Thousand Twenty-Five Ghana Cedis Sixteen pesewas (GH¢ 155,060,025.16)** to implement all the activities listed in this plan for the next four (4) years.

However, the expected cash inflow is **GH¢ 144,248,751.96**. The financial gap is **GH¢ 10,811,273.20**

To recover this gap, the Municipal Assembly has the following strategies;

1. Strengthening of IGF mobilization through mass education and resourcing Revenue Mobilization unit with the needed logistics.
2. Exploring to identify new ratable items and increase its tax base by covering artisans, petty traders, property rate and other income generating activities.
3. Proper financial management measures will be implemented to protect the limited resources for development

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

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

1.1 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values of Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly

1.1.1 vision

The vision of the Assembly is to build community confidence among its people and provide sustainable and planned growth both socially and economically.

1.1.2 Mission

The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly (NSMA) exists to improve on the living standard of the citizenry by collaborating with the communities and other stakeholders in the planning, and budgeting process as well as the implementation of policies and programmes within the National Development Framework to address issues of unemployment, health care, education, agriculture, water and sanitation on a sustainable basis.

1.1.3 Mandate of the Assembly

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

Under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) the Nkoranza District Assembly, established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1899 of 2008 gained Municipal Status in the year 2012 with LI 2089. The Municipality is the highest political-administrative and planning authority at the district level and with the sole responsibility of governing and developing the entire Municipality. Under the

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

1.1.4 Core Values

In order to deliver value for money and human centered services to the populace, the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly is guided by some core values.

Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly is committed to providing timely, open and accountable services to our clients, groups, companies, individuals and other stakeholders. This commitment hinges on the following core values which emanate from the service delivery standards of the Local Government Service.

The Core Values of Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly include;

- **Integrity:** We uphold to honesty and adherence to strict moral and ethical values
- **Equity:** We adhere to fairness and justice in treatment of every individual or client
- **Excellence:** We deliver quality services at all times without compromising
- **Equality:** We believe in the capabilities of both sexes (Male and Female)
- **Value for money:** We deliver quality and best services at all times
- **Respect:** We believe in the dignity, potential and contribution of every individual
- **Transparency:** We uphold openness and accountability in all transactions.
- **Innovation:** We leverage on technology to deliver quality services to our clients

1.1.5 Functions of the Assembly

The core functions of the Municipal Assembly as contained in section 12 (3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) are Political, Administrative, Deliberative, Legislative, Executive, Economic Development and Planning.

These functions are explained below.

The Assembly shall;

- i. Be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Central Government and the National Development Planning Commission through the Regional Coordinating Council for approval of the development plans and budgets of the district.

- ii. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other the resources necessary for the development of its area.
- iii. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiate and develop in the district.
- iv. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services
- v. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- vi. Be responsible for maintenance of security and public safety in cooperation with appropriate national security and agencies
- vii. Ensure availability and access to courts and public tribunal in the district for the promotion of justice.

The rest of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is structured as follows; Chapter Two presents the Situational Analysis of the Municipality, Chapter Three outlines key development priorities and Chapter Four highlights development goals, objectives and strategies. Further, Chapter Five and Six presents Composite Development Programmes and Annual Action Plans respectively and Chapter Seven deals with Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements. Finally, Chapter Eight which is the last chapter of the MTDP concludes with Development Communication Strategies of the Plan.

1.2 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is structured as follows; it begins with Chapter One which outlines the background, vision, mission, core value and functions of the Assembly, Chapter Two presents the Situational Analysis of the Municipality, Chapter Three outlines key development priorities and Chapter Four highlights development goals, objectives and strategies. Further, Chapter Five and Six presents Composite Development Programmes and Annual Action Plans respectively and Chapter Seven delves into Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements. Finally, Chapter Eight which is the last chapter of the MTDP offers insights into Development Communication Strategies of the Plan.

Figure 1.1 Municipal Departmental Organogram

APPENDIX 2A MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)

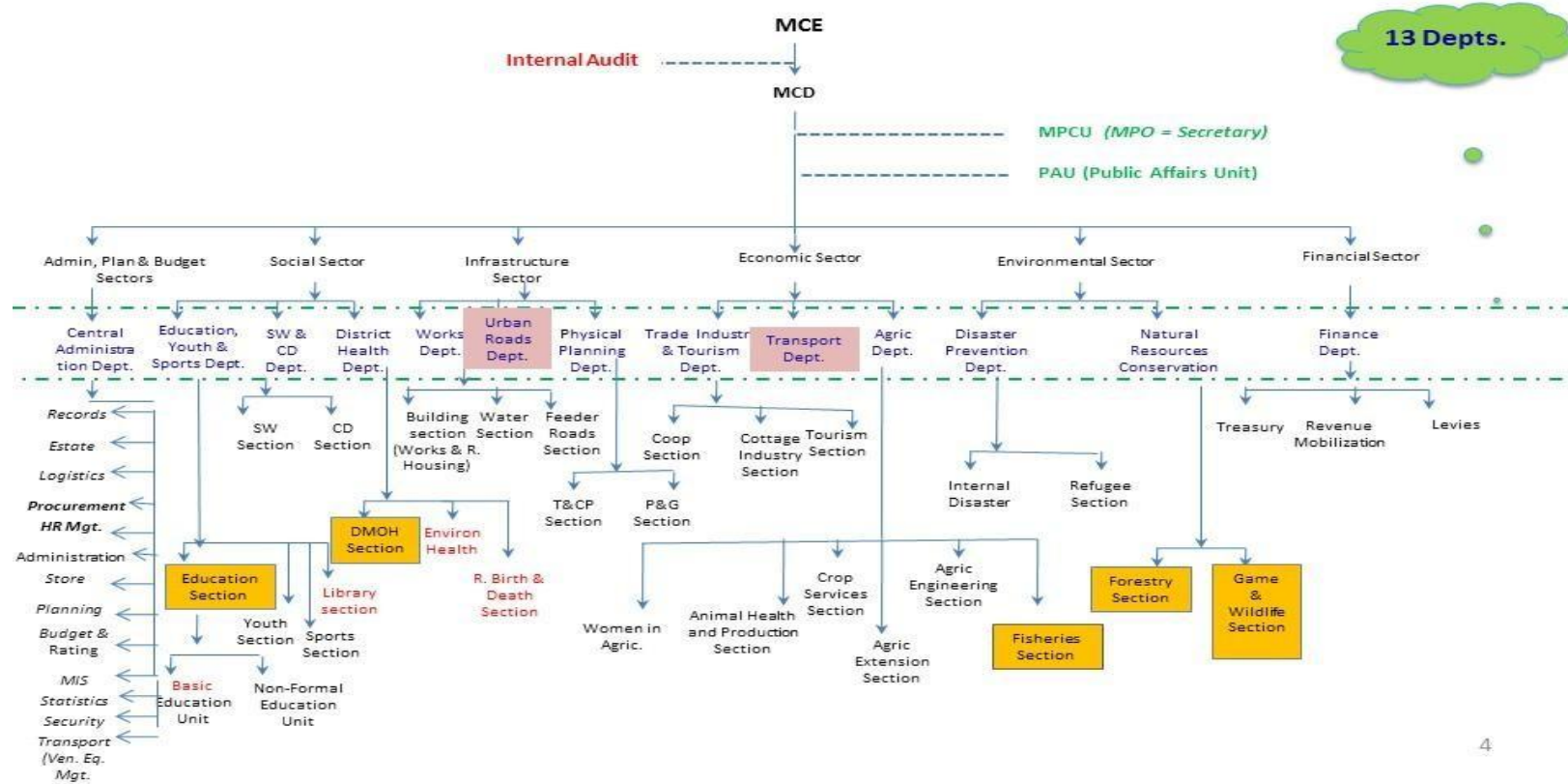


Figure 1.2 The Map of Nkoranza South Municipality in Regional Context

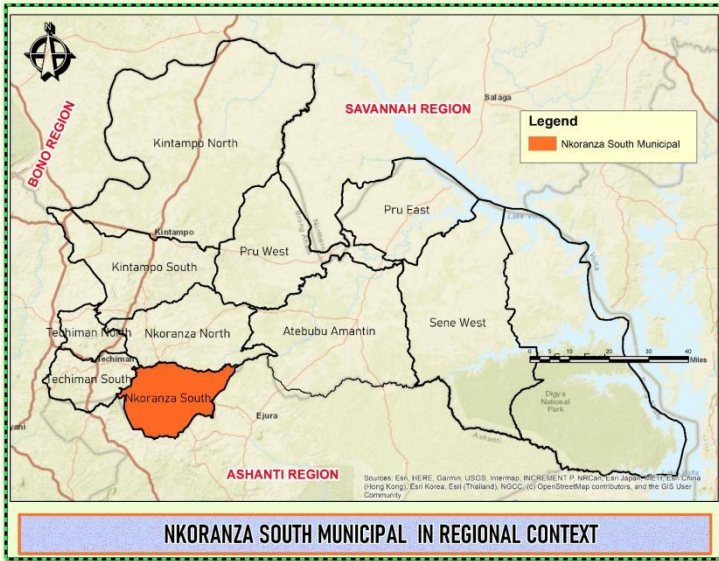
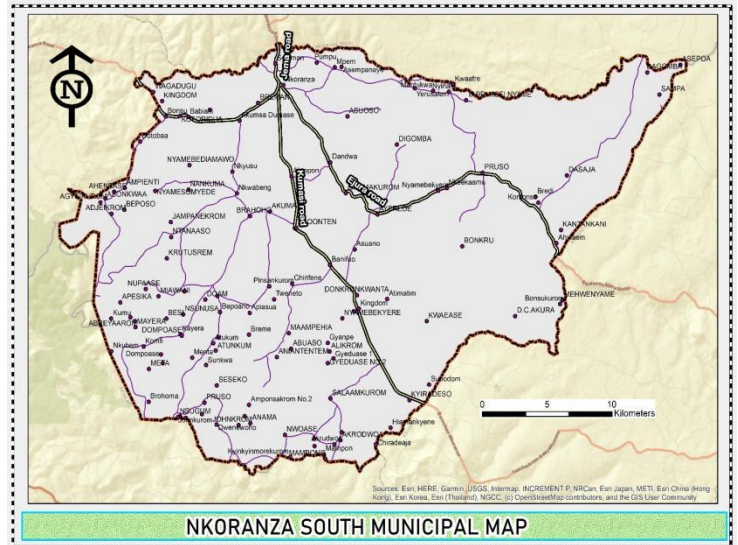


Figure 1.3 The map of Nkoranza South Municipality



Source: NSMA Planning Unit, 2024

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the detail situational analysis of the Nkoranza South municipality. it specifically deals with the performance review of the 2022-2025 medium term development plan and taking into account the factors that contributed to the achievements of the development outcomes, factors that worked against the development efforts and the lessons that can be learnt from them going forward. The financial performance of the municipal assembly for 2022-2025 is also presented in this chapter. It further presents an analysis of existing conditions or current situation of the municipality as well as the list of development issues including swot analysis. Finally, the chapter concludes with estimated or projected future development needs of the municipality.

2.1 Performance Review

The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly in collaboration with various stakeholders implemented various programmes and projects to improve the living conditions of the people. These programmes and projects cut across various sectors including education, health, agriculture, water & sanitation, electricity, roads, markets and good governance. The programmes and projects which were captured into the Composite Annual Action Plans for the year 2022-2025 were indicated under the Six development dimensions of the **MTNDPF II, Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all**, namely: Economic development, social development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and Response and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

2.1.1 Objectives of the Performance Review

The main objectives of this performance review were to:

- Assess the achievement of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP in terms of programmes and projects fully implemented, not initiated, suspended and on-going.

- Identify what accounted for the non-implementation of planned programmes and projects
- Identify key issues and lessons which have implications for the current MTDP (2022-2025)

The chapter ends with the identification of key development issues that need to be addressed among others in the 2022-2025 plan.

2.1.2 The Process of the Performance Review

The performance review of the MMTDP, 2022-2025 was facilitated by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) in collaboration with other stakeholders including Heads of Department of the Assembly, Assembly members, Zonal Council, Traditional Rulers, representatives from NGOs, CSOs, representatives from Private Sector Operations and Organizations, and Development Partners working within the Municipality.

Since these stakeholders were actively involved during the plan preparation and implementation of the plan, it was imperative to engage them at this stage of the planning process in order for everybody to appreciate the overall progress that the Municipal had chalked during the plan implementation period.

During the data collection and collation exercise, all stakeholders were also asked to submit their Annual Performance Reports starting from the year 2022 up to 2025. These reports were then collated and served as the instrument for measuring holistically the status of development of the Municipality over the plan period.

The review process focused on the performance of programmes and projects by aggregating the outcome of implementation of projects, programmes and activities that were outlined in the MMTDP, 2022-2025. Specifically, impact and outcome indicators were reported on. Table 2.1 below depicts the outcome of the performance review.

Table 2. 1 Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
2.06mt 2.0mt 25.0mt	Percentage change in arable land under cultivation	65%	80%	2024	75%	
	Percentage change in agricultural production (crop)					
	Maize	2.64mt	2.6mt	2024	2.06mt	
	Rice	1.5mt	3.0mt	2024	2.0mt	
	Cassava	25.16mt	25.7mt	2024	25.0mt	
	Yam	21.2mt	17.8mt	2024	16.98mt	
	Cocoyam	6.15mt	10.1mt	2024	8.15mt	
	Plantain	13.2mt	12.8mt	2024	10.13mt	
	Percentage change in agricultural production (livestock)					
	Poultry	8.4%	38.5%	2024	-24.7	
	Sheep	10.7%	23.4%	2024	11.8	
	Goats	14.5%	32.37%	2024	15.6	
	Cattle	6.8%	55.7%	2024	-10	
Pigs	2.5%	23.03%	2024	1.0		
Social Development	Net enrolment Rate:					
	i. KG	67.8%	64.5%	2024	62.9%	

ii.	Primary	52.4	51.3%	2024	77.9%	
iii.	JHS	31.9	29.9%	2024	29.7%	
Completion Rate:						
i.	KG	96.7	102.2%	2024		
ii.	Primary	90.7	98.5%	2024	87.5%	
iii.	JHS	71.2	74.4%	2024	68.0%	
iv.	SHS	23.0	22.5%	2024	26.0%	
Gender Parity Index:						
i.	KG	1.02	1.02	2024	1.05	
ii.	Prim	0.99	0.98	2024	1.02	
iii.	JHS	0.99	0.98	2024	1.05	
iv.	SHS	1.10	1.08	2024	1.04	
Percentage reduction in BECE failures		5.5%	0%	2024		
Number of operational health facilities:						
i.	CHPS	7	7	2024	8	
ii.	Clinic	0	0	2024	0	
iii.	Health Centre	4	7	2024	8	
iv.	Hospital	1	2	2024	1	
Percentage of population with sustainable access to potable water:						
i.	District	73%	75%	2024	69.71%	
ii.	Urban	80%	86%	2024	71.0%	
iii.	Rural	79%	83%	2024	62.04%	
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services:						
i.	District	45%	50%	2024	46.37%	
ii.	Urban	37%	40%	2024	42.21%	
iii.	Rural	14%	25%	2024	30.47%	

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition:					
	Urban(136.5km)	28.6%	50%	2024	68.6%	
	Feeder(562.9km)	20%	40%	2024	72.0%	
	Percentage of communities covered with electricity:					
	i. District	N/A	100%	2024	82%	
	ii. Urban					
iii. Rural						
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	91%	70%	2024	94%	
	Percentage reduction in crime rate:					
	i. Men	390	250	2024	-	
	ii. Women	214	100	2024	-	
	iii. Children	0	0	2024	-	

2.2 Financial Performance

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

Table 2. 2 Financial Performance, 2022-2025

Source of funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan	Total Amount Received	Variance
GoG	632,459.89	77,934.92	(554,524.97)
IGF	3,967,570.51	2,688,135.74	(1,279,434.77)
DACF	14,068,260.90	6,685,728.47	(7,382,532.44)
DACF-RFG	3,995,198.20	2,971,843.65	1,023,354.55
GSCSP	25,870,668.86	19,833,387.32	(6,037,281.54)
Other (GPSNP)	491,400.00	222,039.00	(269,361.00)
Total	49,025,558.37	32,479,069.10	(16,546,489.27)

Source; Finance Department, June, 2025

2.3 Implications on the implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP

A look at Table 2.2 shows that the Assembly did not achieve any of the targeted amount for the implementation of the plan on all the dedicated funding sources of the Assembly from 2022-2025. The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from three main sources namely, Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Central Government transfers (notably, grants and District Assemblies Common Fund) and Donor funds. The table above indicates updates of funding sources of the Assembly as of December, 2024. Total actual revenue transferred to the Municipal Assembly from all sources for the planned period amounted to GHC32,479,069.10 representing 66.25% of the total amount needed to implement the plan as at December, 2024, leaving revenue variance of GHC16,546,489.27. Out of the total revenue received, IGF contributed GHS2,971,843.65 representing 9.15% of the total revenue received. GoG contributed GHC77,934.92 representing 0.24%, DACF contributed GHC6,685,728.47 representing 20.6%,

DACF-RFG contributed GHC2,971,843.65 representing 9.15%, GSCSP direct contribution through the Municipal Assembly contributed an amount of GHC19,833,387.32, which represented 61.06%.

However, a total amount of **GHC 32,479.10** had been received for that past four years. this disbursement has contributed positively to the development of the Municipality. The amount received has helped the assembly to implement about 91% of total activities planned in the 2022-2025 MTDP.

There has been some improvement in areas of Market infrastructure, education, health, sanitation, access to portable water and security services. All these were due to successful implementation of some interventions due to the funds received from different sources.

2.4 Strategies for Revenue Generation

The performance of the Municipality in the mobilization of revenue during the plan period was above average. Though, the target was achieved but the Assembly actualized 71.94% of budgeted amount from the four-year period. This performance can be attributed to the following strategies.

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

2.5 Factors that contributed to the Achievement of the Development Outcomes

There were a number of factors that significantly contributed in the implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP which led to the achievement of the development outcomes. Key among them include the following.

- i. The huge sum of funds received under the GSCSP/UDG has helped the Assembly to implement major activities in the plan resulting into these development outcomes.

- ii. Stable and peaceful environment (i.e the Municipality) has facilitated the implementation of programmes and projects.
- iii. Effective stakeholders' engagement and meetings facilitated the smooth implementation of major projects in the plan leading to these development outcomes
- iv. Sensitization and education on the payment of rates contributed to high mobilization of internally generated fund (IGF) for the plan implementation within the period.

2.5.1 Key Problems/Challenges Encountered During Implementation of the NMTDPF (CPESDP, 2022-2025).

There were numerous challenges and factors which negatively affected the smooth implementation of the 2022 – 2025 Medium Term Development Plan.

- Releases of funds for plan implementation especially from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Urban Development Grant (UDG) and District Assemblies Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review. Apart from the short falls in the amount released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be in half yearly arrears. Funding was therefore generally inadequate and its release delayed.
- Inability of the Assembly to mobilize sufficient IGF to cater for ever growing needs and demands thus, leading to over-reliance of the Assembly on the DACF and DACF-RFG/UDG for financing its development projects and programmes.
- Inadequate knowledge of policy direction of MTDP/CPESDP I by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of sector Annual Plans to MTDP.
- Poor compliance with the approved budgets of the Assembly
- Inadequate resourcing of the MPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.

2.5.2 Lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2026-2029).

Based on the identified problems from the review of the MTDNPF I (2022-2025), the lessons learnt which are expected to impact the implementation of the current Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029), include:

- The need to ensure high popular participation from project beneficiaries
- There is the need to fully implement the revenue action plans to increase internally generated funds (IGF) to complement the central government funds.
- The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes were due to over reliance on central government funding especially that of the DACF and few traditional sources. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnership and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects.
- Team work plays a key role in project and programme implementation and service delivery and it is important to ensure that all hands are on deck to provide support for timely and effective execution and achievement of targets, as well as the annual action plans and budgets of the Assembly.
- Effective political commitment and support is a critical condition for the successful implementation of approved projects and programmes in the MTDP
- Regular joint review sessions, quarterly, midyear, end of year and mid-term enhance re-shaping and refocusing of the plan for effective implementation.

These lessons learnt from the review have certain implications for development and will go a long way to influence the development plan for 2026-2029. For instance, it can be seen that relying solely on the DACF and Donor funds to implement projects and programmes is not helping the Municipal Assembly.

2.6 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

This section of the plan describes the profile of the Municipality in terms of Physical and Natural Environment, Economic characteristics, Demographic characteristics, Social Services and many others. The updating of the profile helped to unravel the current development needs of the

Municipality which were further harmonized with the development gaps from the performance review to get Municipal development issues for 2026-2029.

2.7 Demographic Characteristics Analysis

Demography is the scientific study of a population. Generally, demographers analyse the levels and trends in population size and its components. They search for population dynamics and their implications for society. This section of the plan therefore focuses on issues relating to Nkoranza South Municipal population and its characteristics i.e. the trend of population change, indicating reasons for change in population growth and structure. It also analyses dependency ratios, household characteristics, population density, religious compositions, age and sex composition rural-urban split and all the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

2.7.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The total population of the Nkoranza South Municipality was **114,642** (**57,112** males and **57,530** females) according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. However, the projected population of the Municipal for 2024 was **123,570** based on an annual growth rate of **2.5%**. The proportion of females is (**61,560**) **49.87%** and that of males is (**62,010**) **50.13%**.

Table 2. 3 Population Projections (2021-2025)

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
114,642	117,544	120,519	123,570	126,699

Source: MPCU Projections based on Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.7.2 Religious Composition of Nkoranza South Municipality

In terms of religion, Christians are more than other faiths. Christians constitute 76.2% of the population. Muslim population is quite significant and represents about 10.3 percent possibly due to the in-movement of settlers from Muslim strongholds in the Northern part of Ghana.

Traditional religion still keeps its strength and influence in the Municipality with 2.9% of the population. This is evidenced by fetish houses scattered over the Municipality and local beliefs in spiritual forces which impacted on the use of natural resources such as forests, land and rivers, eg.

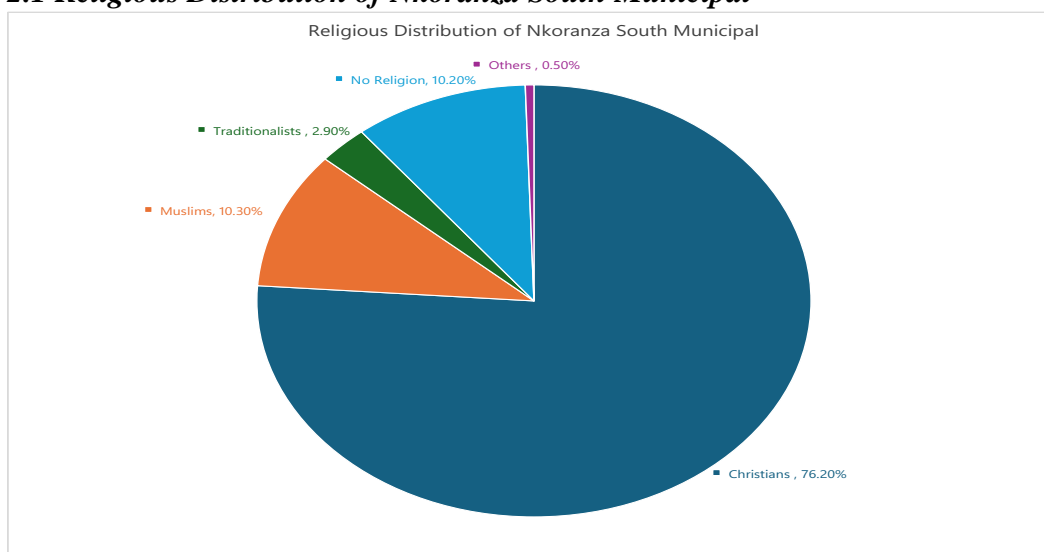
Communities that observe off-farm days. About 10.2% claim non-alliance with any religious sect. Table 2.4 and figure 2.1 show religious composition of Nkoranza South Municipality.

Table 2. 4 Religious Composition of Nkoranza South Municipal

	Population	%
Christians	87,357	76.2
Muslims	11,808	10.3
Traditionalists	3,325	2.9
No Religion	11,693	10.2
Others	573	0.5
Totals	114,642	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 population and housing census.

Figure 2.1 Religious Distribution of Nkoranza South Municipal



Source: GSS, 2021

2.7.3 Age Groups/ Cohorts and Sex Composition

For the purpose of this plan, the population is divided into the following ten groups. The age groups were determined by the collection method of the Ghana Statistical Service and grouped by similar themes. The Municipality has a high population of children, as shown in the 2021 Census report, where the population between the ages of 5-9 years was 7,656 males and 7,138 females which represented 12.9% of the total population.

The population between 65-99 years was 2,164 males and 2,655 females translating to 4.2% of the entire population. This implies a higher dependency of children between 0-14 years than elderly population between 65-99+ years. The Municipality should take note of this because it means that there are more people to feed, more schools to build and pressure to create more employment opportunities. This further implies greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged) and this does not bode well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

The census shows that there were 7,355 males and 7,166 females in the age cohort of 0-4 years, and 5,723 males and 5,668 females in the age cohort of 20-24 years. This implies that transition from infant to teenage is higher for males than females and thus there is higher out-migration for females than males in the Municipality. This also means that the Municipality's authorities should focus on the causes of out-migration to ensure that female children transition to teenage is improved.

The table 2.5 below provides information on the Municipality's population projections by gender and age cohorts with 2021 as the base year. The figures are given at intervals for ease of analysis and planning.

Table 2. 5 Population Projections by Sex and Age Cohort

Age Group	2021 (Baseline)			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	14521	7355	7166	16,046	8,127	7,918	16,452	8,333	8,119	16,873	8,547	8,327	17,295	8,760	8,535	17,730	8,980	8,750
5-9	14794	7656	7138	16,347	8,460	7,887	16,762	8,674	8,087	17,191	8,896	8,294	17,620	9,118	8,501	18,063	9,348	8,715
10-14	12743	6673	6070	14,081	7,374	6,707	14,438	7,561	6,877	14,807	7,754	7,053	15,177	7,948	7,229	15,559	8,148	7,411
15-19	12932	6730	6202	14,290	7,437	6,853	14,652	7,625	7,027	15,027	7,820	7,207	15,402	8,015	7,387	15,790	8,217	7,573
20-24	11391	5723	5668	12,587	6,324	6,263	12,906	6,484	6,422	13,236	6,650	6,586	13,567	6,816	6,751	13,908	6,988	6,921
25-29	8818	4076	4742	9,744	4,504	5,240	9,991	4,618	5,373	10,247	4,736	5,510	10,502	4,855	5,648	10,767	4,977	5,790
30-34	8052	3867	4185	8,897	4,273	4,624	9,123	4,381	4,742	9,356	4,493	4,863	9,590	4,606	4,984	9,831	4,722	5,110
35-39	6895	3314	3581	7,619	3,662	3,957	7,812	3,755	4,057	8,012	3,851	4,161	8,212	3,947	4,265	8,419	4,046	4,372
40-44	5704	2786	2918	6,303	3,079	3,224	6,463	3,157	3,306	6,628	3,237	3,391	6,793	3,318	3,475	6,965	3,402	3,563
45-49	4611	2171	2440	5,095	2,399	2,696	5,224	2,460	2,765	5,358	2,523	2,835	5,492	2,586	2,906	5,630	2,651	2,979
50-54	3821	1886	1935	4,222	2,084	2,138	4,329	2,137	2,192	4,440	2,192	2,248	4,551	2,246	2,305	4,665	2,303	2,363
55-59	2997	1481	1516	3,312	1,637	1,675	3,396	1,678	1,718	3,483	1,721	1,762	3,569	1,764	1,806	3,659	1,808	1,851
60-64	2544	1230	1314	2,811	1,359	1,452	2,882	1,394	1,489	2,956	1,429	1,527	3,030	1,465	1,565	3,106	1,502	1,604
65-69	1605	817	788	1,774	903	871	1,818	926	893	1,865	949	916	1,912	973	939	1,960	998	962
70-74	1118	557	561	1,235	615	620	1,267	631	636	1,299	647	652	1,332	663	668	1,365	680	685
75-79	736	310	426	813	343	471	834	351	483	855	360	495	877	369	507	899	379	520
80-84	588	215	373	650	238	412	666	244	423	683	250	433	700	256	444	718	263	455
85-89	433	141	292	478	156	323	491	160	331	503	164	339	516	168	348	529	172	357
90-94	183	79	104	202	87	115	207	90	118	213	92	121	218	94	124	223	96	127
95-99	83	20	63	92	22	70	94	23	71	96	23	73	99	24	75	101	24	77
100+	73	25	48	81	28	53	83	28	54	85	29	56	87	30	57	89	31	59

Source: Projected by MPCU, NSMA

The table 2.6 below provides the population projections of selected age groups of under 5, primary school going age (5-14 years), senior high school age group (15-19 years), the youth (15-29 years), the reproductive age (15-49) for females, the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population (65 years and above). These groups have been identified for analysis because of their critical role in the socioeconomic development of the Municipality. Population distribution by special age groups is vital for planning purposes.

It helps to put in place long-term strategies aimed at addressing age specific needs and issues. Similarly, it offers policy makers with the necessary information to analyse and interpret the causes of various dynamics that result in population structure changes and arising challenges.

Table 2. 6 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age	2021 (Baseline)			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029		
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 5 (0-4)	14,521	7,355	7,166	16,046	8,127	7,918	16,452	8,333	8,119	16,873	8,547	8,327	17,295	8,760	8,535	17,730	8,980	8,750
Primary School (5-14)	27,537	14,329	13,208	30,428	15,834	14,594	31,200	16,235	14,964	31,998	16,650	15,347	32,797	17,066	15,730	33,622	17,496	16,126
Senior High School (15-19)	12,932	6,730	6,202	14,290	7,437	6,853	14,652	7,625	7,027	15,027	7,820	7,207	15,402	8,015	7,387	15,790	8,217	7,573
Youth Population (15-29)	33,141	16,529	16,612	36,621	18,265	18,356	37,549	18,727	18,822	38,510	19,206	19,303	39,471	19,686	19,786	40,465	20,182	20,284
Reproduction Age (15-49)	58,403	28,667	29,736	64,535	31,678	32,857	66,171	32,480	33,692	67,864	33,310	34,553	69,558	34,143	35,416	71,310	35,003	36,308
Labour Force (15-64)	67,765	33,264	34,501	74,880	36,758	38,122	76,778	37,689	39,091	78,743	38,652	40,090	80,708	39,618	41,092	82,740	40,616	42,126
Aged Population (65+)	4,819	2,164	2,655	5,325	2,392	2,935	5,460	2,453	3,009	5,599	2,514	3,085	5,741	2,577	3,162	5,884	2,643	3,242

Source: Projected Population, MPCU, NSMA, 2025

1. Age Group Under 5: This comprises 14,521 children in 2021, which has been projected to increase to 16,046 in the year 2025. As this population includes the pre-school age, it is necessary to build more Day Care Centres and pre-primary schools for the younger generation. This population group is also vulnerable to diseases and therefore immunization programmes should be stepped up for them. The Municipal Assembly should design initiatives and programmes to cater for this age cohort and aim to improve their welfare significantly in order to reduce the rate of mortality and address welfare issues affecting them.

2. Basic School Age Group (5-14 Years): The population of primary school going age was 27,537 in the year 2021 and projected to increase to 30,428 by the year 2025. This growth is expected to maintain the pressure on primary school facilities and the teacher pupil ratio at primary school level is not expected to change significantly. There is need to provide the necessary facilities such as classrooms, furniture, learning and teaching materials and recruitment of teachers to cater for the needs of this group. The Municipal Assembly should continue to own and monitor the School Feeding Programme to promote intake of essential nutrients. In addition, School Health Programmes should be stepped up in order to reduce school dropout due to health-related issues.

3. Senior High School Age Group (15-19 Years): The population of the Senior High School age group was 12,932 in 2021 and is expected to increase to 14,290 by the end of 2025. This implies that the transition rate from primary to senior high is low. The Municipal Assembly should develop strategies to improve on the transition rate by expanding the necessary facilities, such as classrooms, boarding facilities, learning materials, recruitment of teachers, as well as improving the existing ones, to cater for the needs of this age group and attain high quality education.

4. Female Reproductive Age (15-49 Years): This cohort represents the reproductive age for women. The age group accounted for 58,403 of the total population in the Municipality in 2021 with an expected increase of 64,535 in 2025. This age group is the single most important determining factor of population growth, hence one of the main interventions by the health sector will be to improve both child and maternal health. This anticipated increase will require enhanced interventions in terms of maternal care services. Family planning programmes should be stepped up to increase choice on the number of children women want to give birth to. A programme should also be initiated to encourage girls to continue with education post primary school so as to reduce on early pregnancy and marriages.

5. Youth (15-29 Years): This age group population stood at 33,141 in 2021 and is projected to increase to 36,621 in 2025. This youth age bracket represents 28.9% of the population. Over the last few years the government and other development partners have initiated projects geared towards empowering the youth economically. For these initiatives to succeed, it is prudent to analyse the age dynamics of this age group and how its growth rate will affect the focus and success of projects.

6. Labour Force Age Group (15-64 Years): As of the last census, the Municipality's labour force stood at 67,765 people, which was 59.1% of the total population, and was projected to be 74,880 by 2025. Women constitute 50.1% of the total population in the group and males constitute the remaining

49.9%. This is economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. High unemployment levels among the youth and rural-urban migration are some of the associated challenges of this cohort. The Municipal Assembly should foster an environment for skills development and employment creation to reduce levels of unemployment and to make it more productive.

7. Aged Population (65+): In 2021, this age cohort had 4,819 people of which 2,164 were males and 2,655 were females. This population was projected to be 5,325 in 2025 (comprising 2,392 males and 2,935 females). This cohort is largely dependent on the working labour force since they are uneconomically productive and therefore if not supported adequately, can exert a heavy economic burden on the Municipality. Specific interventions such as cash transfer funds and social protection programmes such as LEAP should be intensified.

2.7.4 Household Characteristics

The households' population of the Municipality stood at 112,208, as of 2021, and with an average households' size of 5.5 compared to the national average of 5.0. This indicates the pressure that is exerted on household income. One reason accounting for this situation is the practice of extended family systems. This practice is more pronounced in rural settings than urban centres. This further explains why rural income figures are relatively low with virtually no savings.

2.7.5 Rural-Urban Split

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, 55.42% (63,523) of the Municipality's populace live in urban areas while 44.58% (51,119) live in rural areas. With the population of the Municipality expected to increase to 128,082 by 2025, the population living in urban areas is expected to increase significantly thus leading to declining rural population. To minimize migration to urban areas of the Municipality, the Municipal Assembly should strengthen economies of rural areas, provide better quality life, maintain distinctive character of rural areas and build on local assets.

It appears that the five (5) urban communities are serving as receptive settlements for all the internal migrations. The urbanization is not spatially spread. The concentration is in Nkoranza, Nkwabeng, Akumsa-Dumase, Akuma and Donkro-Nkwanta.

In terms of spatial spread, the rural communities take about 96 percent of the total settlements in the Municipality. This situation poses a problem for distribution of services and functions in the

Municipality. Services must meet the required threshold population before they are provided. The implication is therefore that many of the settlements may not qualify for higher order services.

Table 2. 7 Rural – Urban split of Nkoranza South Municipality, 2021

Year	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
1960	84	16
1970	83	17
1984	84	16
2000	69.1	30.9
2010	52.9	47.1
2013	49.3	50.7
2021	44.58	55.42

Source: GSS 2021

The urban population in 2021 is 55.42 percent. The remaining 44.58 percent represent the rural population. It is therefore realized that majority of the people now live in the urban areas. This characteristic distribution of the Municipality population partly explains the heavy concentration of both technical infrastructure and social services, leading to a skewed physical development in the Municipality in favour of Nkoranza and its environs.

2.7.6 Ethnicity

The Nkoranza South Municipality consists mainly of the Akan/Bonos with few Northern tribes and others. The Bonos or Akans form more than 56% with about 44% percent distributed among other ethnic groups. Thus, the people could be described as homogeneous, in that they share common socio-cultural practices, customs and norms. The minority from the other ethnic groups are naturally compelled to learn and speak the Akan or Bono language to effectively communicate. Table 2.8 indicates ethnic distribution in the Municipality.

Table 2. 8 Ethnic Composition of Nkoranza South

Ethnic Group	Population	%
Akans / Bonos	64,314	56.1
Dagaba/Wala	21,438	18.7
Grusi /Frafra	12,611	11
Dagbon (Dagbani)	4,127	3.6
Non-Ghanaians	3,210	2.8

Ewe	688	0.6
Dangbe	241	0.21
Others	7,681	6.7
Total	114,642	100

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2021

The Bono domination in the Municipality is mainly because the place is traditionally Bono and the land belongs to them. Therefore, with most Bonos on their own land, the implementation of projects will be easier since the land belongs to them.

2.7.7 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence over a period of time. The terms immigration and emigration are used in reference to movement across countries. In-migration and out-migration are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country.

As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography. Alongside fertility and mortality, migration is always an integral component of population change.

At the municipal levels, data to measure migration was difficult to obtain. However, the field survey conducted revealed that the municipality experience considerable movement of people in and out of the municipality as shown by the gross migration rate of 350/1000. Males account for about 68 percent of this movement. In the Nkoranza South, those who move out of the municipality and out of the country usually travel to Libya, and Europe with few travelling to the Americas. This group of travelers is male-dominated. Some of them later pick-up their female partners to join them when they settle down. In terms of In-migration, again more males move into the municipality and comprise mostly settler farmers. On the other hand, the female out-migrants exceed the in-migrants. Out of the female out-migrants, over 70 percent are aged between 15–49 years. The two predominant forces for female’s migration out of the municipality are marital and economic reasons.

On the other hand, the male out-migrations span a larger age bracket 10–54 years. Education for the younger age groups and the search for ‘greener pastures’ for the older, are driving forces for the

movement. Lack of industries job avenues and the search for better social services serve as the push factors for out migration in the Municipality.

2.7.8 Labour Force

The labour force (persons between 15-64 years) constitutes about 54% of the total population. This is strong enough to support the economic activities of both the private and public sectors in the Municipality. However, with a significantly high prevalence of unemployment and under-employment in the Municipality, the economic dependency ratio is higher in reality. The huge dependency population could cause some socio-economic pressure on those who engage in agriculture since they would not produce enough to feed more mouths as a result of the subsistence method of agriculture.

2.7.9 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part i.e. the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0–14) to the population in the active or ‘working’ ages (15 – 64). Age dependency ratio which refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0 – 14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15 – 64) in a population, is assessed to find the ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent.

Dependency Ratios show the relative predominance of persons in dependent ages (Youth under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) and those in productive ages (15 – 64 years). The dependency ratio for the Municipal is 83.75% which is higher than the national figure of 76% and the regional figure of 81.3%.

Economic dependency ratio – refers to the ratio of persons who are actively working (employed) to those who are not (unemployed), for 2021 was 44.3. This means that in reality one employed person on average takes care of two or more unemployed persons. The ideal situation therefore exists in the Municipality. This may provide potential for the economically active to accrue more income which will increase savings, inve

stments and capital formation for economic ventures for the development of the Municipality.

The dependency ratio is favorable, but high unemployment and low-income levels negate the benefits. This condition puts demands on the municipality to create more jobs for the active group and provision

of educational infrastructure for the increasing number of the youth. The population also has immense growth potential to grow into the aged dependency group, thereby increasing its dependency population.

2.7.10 Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometer. The population density of 125.5 persons/Km² as at 2021 can be said to be high as against national estimates of 101 persons/Km² and higher than the Bono East Regional figure of 51.8 persons/km². Both the Municipal and the National have relatively high densities as compared with the regional figure.

The relatively high population densities together with the good soils and favourable rainfall patterns have been major attractions for the in-migrant farmers from the northern parts of the country where high population densities coupled with precarious weather conditions, prolonged dry seasons and poor soil conditions compel farmers to migrate.

2.8 Physical Characteristics and Location

In general, the physical environment in which people find themselves to a large extent determines and affects the socio-economic conditions of those who dwell in it. This section aims at describing the location and size, topography and drainage, climate and vegetation, geology and soils and natural resources of the Nkoranza South Municipality as well as their implications for its development.

2.8.1 Location and Size

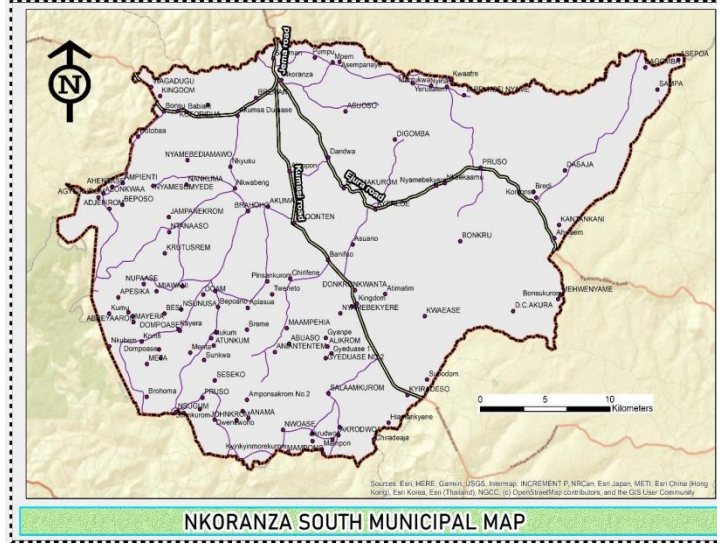
Nkoranza South Municipal is one of the Eleven (11) administrative districts/municipals in the Bono East Region of Ghana. It is located in the middle portion of the Bono East Region. It lies within longitudes 1°10"W and 1°55'W and latitudes 7°20"N and 7°55"N. The Municipality shares boundaries with Nkoranza North District to the North, Techiman Municipality to the West (all in the Bono East Region) and Offinso North and Ejura-Sekyere-Dumase (both in Ashanti Region) to the South and South–East. With land size of 1,100km², it has about 126 settlements traditionally headed by one paramount chief.

Figure 2.2 The Map of Nkoranza South Municipality in Regional Context



Source: MPCU, 2025

Figure 2.3 The Map of Nkoranza South Municipality



2.8.2 Relief and Drainage

Generally low lying and rising gradually from 153m to 305m above sea level. The Municipality is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Pru, Ofuofu and Fia. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the north-eastern portion of the Municipality, flowing south and north-westwards.

The rivers and streams present potential sources of surface water which can be treated and distributed for household consumption and other uses. Currently, some communities around the frontiers of these rivers use them as their source of drinking water especially those without potable water.

2.8.3 Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial region, having a mean annual rainfall level ranging 800-1200mm. The Municipality has bio-modal rainfall pattern. The major rainy season occurs during the months of March to June, experiencing the minor season during September to November.

The month of August experiences a short dry season, with prolonged one in the months of December to March. During this dry season, there is little or no rain recorded. Though temperatures in the municipality are generally high, the average annual temperature in the municipality is about 26°C.

The variation in rainfall patterns can adversely affect agricultural activity since farming in the municipality is dependent on rain. Thus, livelihoods and Municipality economy become threatened if rains arrive too early or too late.

2.8.4 Geology and Hydrogeological Condition

Nkoranza South Municipality is underlain by the Voltaian formations which consist of quartzite, shale, mudstones, sandstones and conglomerate or pebbly beds. Although, there are areas of uniform lithology, inter-bedding of the different geological units is a common feature of the basin. Underground water potential is limited due to the Voltaian formation.

The shales and mudstones of the Obusum bed are essentially impermeable with very low groundwater potential. However, shallow aquifers can be developed in areas of good surface water hydrology. Even though the geology of the municipality presents low ground water potential, some boreholes drilled in the Voltaian areas have yielded up to 600 litres per minute and above.

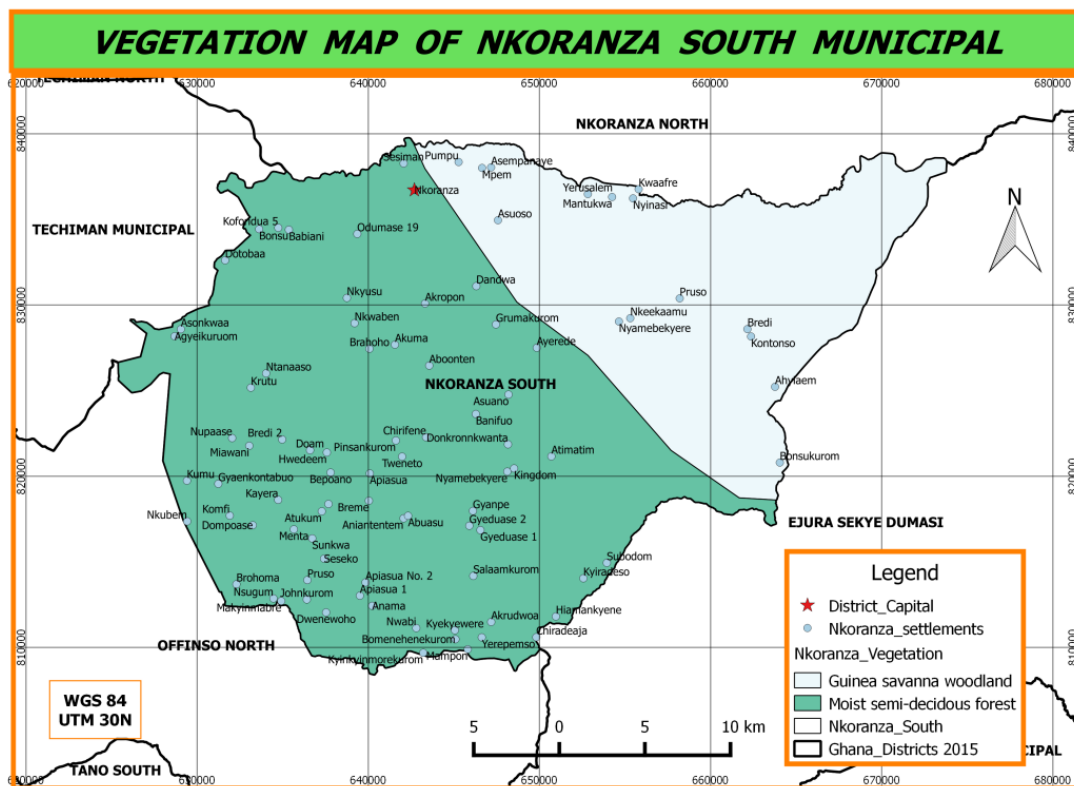
2.8.5 Vegetation and Land Use

Nkoranza South Municipality lies within the transitional zone between the savanna woodland of northern Ghana and the forest belt of the south. The major vegetation types are the Semi- Equatorial Forest, semi-deciduos forest and high grassland. There is a vast stretch of cultivable unused forestland and extensive forest reserves.

The savanna woodland and power areas of savannah re-growth largely characterize the eastern part of the Municipality. The southern part of the Municipality is largely marked by forest re-growth, made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees.

Among the effects of the deforestation are the change in the rainfall pattern in the Municipality and the disappearance of some forest resources such as snails, mushrooms and wildlife.

Figure 2.4 Vegetation map of Nkoranza South Municipality.



Source: MPCU, 2025

2.8.6 Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture

The Municipality is largely characterized by soils developed over voltaic sand stones. This geochemical feature together with vegetation influences, gives rise to two soil categories in the Municipality. One is the group of soil type developed under forest vegetation and the other type developed under savannah vegetation.

The soils in the Municipality are known to be fertile and suitable for cereals, legumes and root crops, and also for livestock production. The soil suitability accounts for the general cultivation of maize, yams, vegetables, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, cocoyam and plantain, cashew also grow well in all parts of the Municipality.

2.8.7 Natural Resources

Nkoranza South Municipality has a number of natural resources which serve as a good potential for development. Some are being exploited whilst others remain unexploited. These natural resources include land, water bodies, clay and gold deposits.

There is vast land available for agricultural production and other investments. Only about a third of the Municipality's land size is inhabited. The rest is available for commercial agriculture, estate development and other investments.

The water bodies in the Municipality such as Pru, Fia and Ofuofu offer the potential for irrigated farming, waterfalls for tourist attraction and surface small town piped schemes for potable water. There are three waterfalls located in Dandwa, Grumakrom and Akropong which can be developed to attract tourists into the Municipality and also represent a serene environment for recreation. The attraction of tourists to the area could serve as a driving force to further development of the area.

The gold deposits are found in Donkro-Nkwanta. Newmont (Ghana) has conducted a feasibility study to start mining activities at Donkro-Nkwanta which was stalled by the youth of the community. There is also a large deposit of clay at Asuoso with its potential for ceramic and brick and tiles industry.

2.9 The Municipal Economy

The economy of Nkoranza South Municipality is dominated by agriculture and its related activities, constituting about 65 percent of the active labour force. This is followed by the service sector which employs about 17 percent. Commerce and industry follow with 10 percent and 8 percent respectively as presented in the table below:

Table 2. 9 Municipal Employment Structure

Sector	2021(%)	2024 (%)
Agriculture	74.3	65
Service	10.9	17
Commerce	8.0	10.0
Industry	6.8	8.0
Total	100%	100%

Source: GSS 2021 PHC

About 74.3 percent of the economically active population in 2021 were engaged in agriculture. This figure dropped to 65% in 2024. This implies that as a result of urbanization, people move away from agriculture sector into the commerce, service and industry. This situation explains why the service, commerce and industrial sectors employment increased marginally from 10.9% to 17%; 8% to 10% and 6.8% to 8% respectively between 2021 and 2024.

Other reasons that account for marginal drop in agriculture employment is non-attractiveness of the sector to the youth as a result of non-availability of ready market for agricultural produce and low-income levels of farmers. The agriculture sector is characterized by the use of rudimentary tools, intensified by climate change issues, also the average landholding per farmer is very small.

In order to attract the youth and people to venture into agriculture, a number of measures have been put in place namely;

- Rehabilitation of existing feeder roads
- Investment in developing the existing market, especially Nkoranza Weekly market which is receptive to marketing of all farm produce from all parts of the municipality.
- Ensuring standardization of prices for agriculture produce(measurement)
- Provision of farm equipment at subsidize prices to farmers

- Subsidization of fertilizer and improved seeds
- Training of farmers on good agronomic practices
- Construction of storage facilities in various parts of the municipality
- Investment in processing and packaging

- **Major Crops Produced**

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

2.9.1 Major Economic Activities in the Municipality

The Municipality's economy mainly revolves around three major sectors. These include agriculture, commerce & services and manufacturing sectors. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, 72% of the working population engage in Agriculture, 23% engage in Commerce & Service while the remaining 5% engage in Manufacturing.

2.9.2 Employment Status

About 72 percent of the economically active population in 2021 was engaged in agriculture. This figure dropped to 65% in 2024. This implies that as a result of urbanization, people move away from agriculture sector into the commerce, service and industry. This situation explains why the service, commerce and industrial sectors employment increased marginally from 10.9% to 17%; 8% to 10% and 6.8% to 8% respectively between 2021 and 2024.

2.9.3 Potential Areas of Investment

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

- Pig production
- Livestock production
- Cashew production

Tourism

- Poultry production
- Yam production
- Cassava production

- Cocoa cultivation
- Support for SMEs

2.9.4 Tourism

The Municipality is one of the endowed Municipals with tourism potentials in Ghana. Nature has created beautiful sites of historic and aesthetic importance. The Municipality can boast of three identified but undeveloped waterfalls, located at Dandwa, Grumakrom and Akropong. The Municipality can also boast of some aesthetic rocks in between Akrudwa 3 and Yerepemso. In view of the limited resources of the Assembly there is the need to engage the private sector to develop these tourism sites to rick in the needed revenue to both the Assembly and the Private Developers.

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

Figure 2.5 Water Falls at Dandwa



Figure 2.6 Water Falls at Akropong



Source: MPCU, 2025

2.9.5 Mining

The gold deposits are found in Donkro-Nkwanta. Newmont (Ghana) has conducted a feasibility study in 2013 to start mining activities at Donkro-Nkwanta but the youth of the Community resisted due to the negative effects of mining on the community. There is also a large deposit of clay at Asuoso with its potential for ceramic and brick and tiles industry.

Though these mineral deposits have been identified in the Municipality, mining activities are yet to be undertaken.

2.9.6 Manufacturing Industry

Industrial activities in the area of manufacturing and processing are practiced on a small scale in the municipality. The few which exist are facilitated by its resource base including agricultural produce and forest resources which serve as production input. Industrial activities in the municipality are based on agro-processing, forest products and primary fabrication.

The small-scale manufacturing and processing industries found in the municipality are palm oil, extraction, cassava processing (especially into gari, and cassava dough), saw milling, soap-making, wood mechanical services, blacksmithing, welding, tailoring, dressmakers, hairdressers, and extraction of honey.

2.9.7 Commerce and Services

Commerce in the Municipality is restricted to buying and selling predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second-hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. There are two weekly markets and one daily market in the Municipality namely; Nkoranza New market (Tuesdays) and Donkro Nkwanta market (Fridays). Besides these markets, there are stores in other town centres where a wide range of goods are sold. The commerce and service sector in the Municipality is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it more vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading.

The commercial activities of the district are supported by financial institutions. These include Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Kwabre and Fiagya Rural Banks. These Banks offer financial services to boost commerce in the District with ADB and GCB offering Visa and ATM services. Apart from these Banks, three credit unions are also operating in the district; these include

BACCSOD, Victory Presby Cooperative Credit Union, Nkoranza Area Teachers’, St Theresa’s Cooperative Credit Union and others.

2.10 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Performance

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

Table 2. 10 IGF Performance.

Year	Projected IGF	Actuals	% Mobilize
2022	1,069,936.51	736,052.50	68.79
2023	1,267,570.51	944,803.84	74.54
2024	1,400,000.00	1,007,279.40	71.94

Source: Finance Department, 2024

2.11 Social Services

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

2.11.1 Education

The Nkoranza South Municipality has a total number of 348 schools both privately and publicly owned in the Municipality. Out of this number, 123 are pre-schools, 123 primary schools, 1 special school, 91 Junior High Schools (JHS), 7 Senior High Schools (SHS), 2 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and 1 private tertiary institution (Anglican University college of technology) being established by the Anglican Church. Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is presented in the table 2.11.

Table 2. 11 Number of Schools/Institutions and Ownership 2024 (Nkoranza South Municipality)

Level	Public	%	Private	%	Total	%
Pre-School	78	34.8	45	35.6	123	37.9
Primary	79	35.3	44	35.6	123	37.9
Special School	1	0.44		0	1	0.4
JHS	62	27.7	29	23.7	91	21.4

SHS	3	0.89	4	3.4	7	1.6
Technical/Vocational	2	0.89	0	0	2	0.4
Tertiary/University	0	0	1	1.7	1	0.4
Total	225	100	123	100	348	100

Source: Ghana Education Service, Nkoranza, 2025

2.11.2 School Enrolment

Table 2.12 shows the trend in enrolment from 2021 to 2025 academic years. Total enrolment increased from 31,842 in 2021 to 37,427 in 2025 academic year representing 17.55% increase.

Table 2. 12 School Enrolment

Year	K. G	Primary	JHS	SHS/TVET	Total
2021	7,480	13,455	5,570	5,337	31,842
2022	7,296	14,062	5,748	2,676	29,782
2023	6,634	14,118	8,914	3,052	
2024/2025	6,020	15,453	6,825	9,129	37,427

Source: GES, Nkoranza, 2025

2.11.3 Teaching Staff in the Municipality

The Municipality has a total number of 1,953 teachers. Out of this, 271 are teaching in the K.G, 688 are teaching in the various Primary schools, 537 are in JHS and the remaining 457 are teaching in the SHSs and TVET. However, out of the total of 1,953 teachers, 8 representing 0.5% are untrained teachers while the remaining 1,945 representing 99.5% (1,488) are trained teachers. The current teacher to pupil ratio stands at 1:30 for KG, 1:30 for primary, 1:16 for JHS which are all within the national acceptable threshold of 1:35 for KG, 1:35 for primary, 1:30 for JHS respectively. However, the Municipality teacher to pupil ratio of 1:122 for SHS is seriously above the national threshold of 1:25 which needs to be looked at.

2.11.4 BECE Performance

The Municipality's BECE results show a consistent decline in the pupil's performance from 2021 to 2024. Several factors like students' poor attitudes towards academic activities, inadequate educational facilities/infrastructures and materials as well as inadequate Teachers in some schools contributed to these inconsistent performances of the municipality.

However, the Assembly has taken into consideration the following measures to help ameliorate the trend: Organizing of mock for the BECE candidates, this is indicated in the table below.

Table 2. 13 BECE Performance

YEAR	RATE (%)
2021	87.35
2022	84.55
2023	80.52
2024	67.80

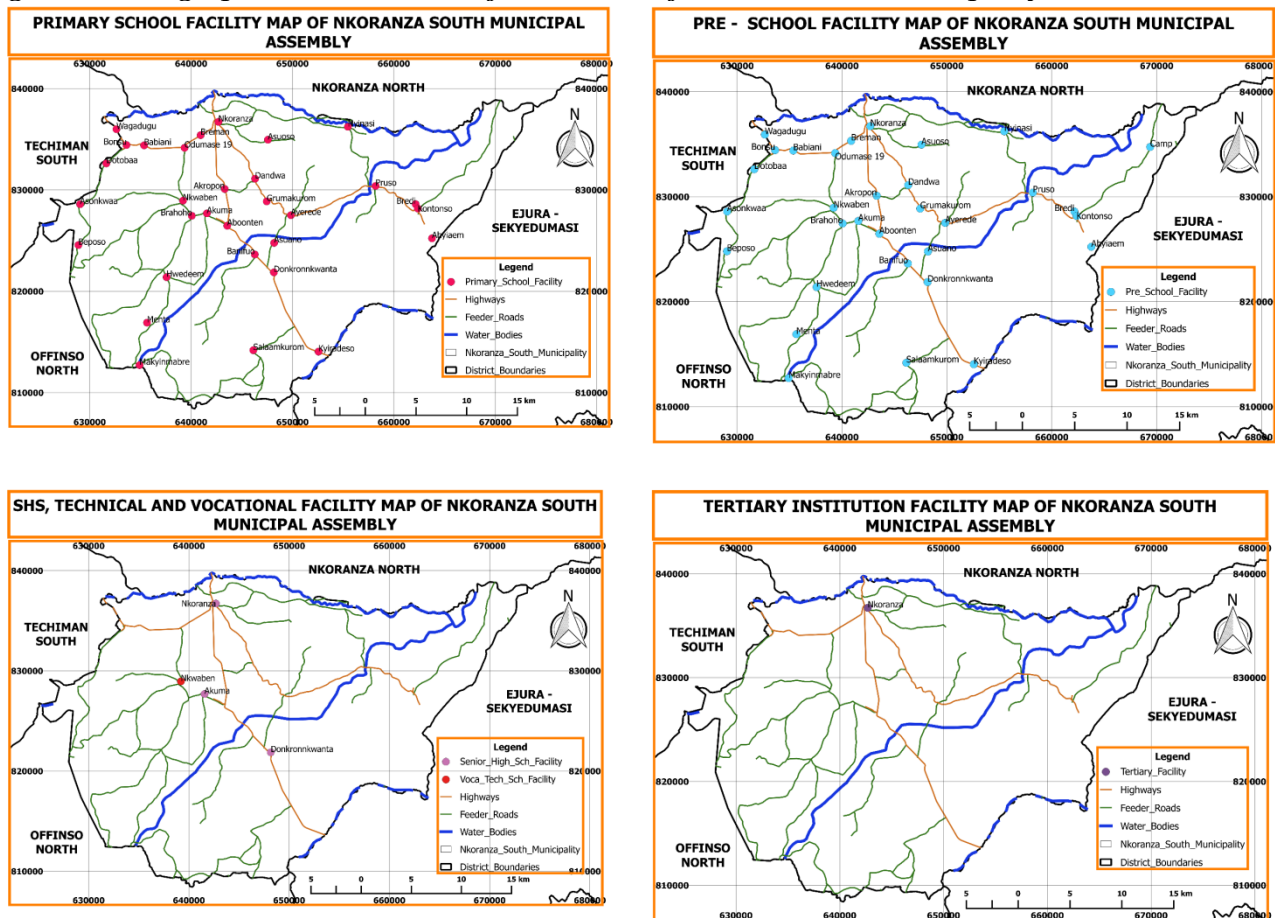
Source: GES-Nkoranza 2025

2.11.5 Major issues affecting Education in the Municipality

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

- Inadequate furniture for basic schools
- Deplorable conditions of educational infrastructures
- Inadequate logistics and materials to carry out educational activities at the Directorate
- Inadequate educational facilities.
- Lack of teacher accommodation in the hinterland communities.
- Difficulty in accessing some communities especially during the rainy season.

Figure 2.7 Geographical distribution of educational facilities in the Municipality



Source: MPCU, 2025

2.12 Health

Nkoranza South Municipal has a total of twenty-five (25) health facilities comprising one (1) district hospital, four (4) private hospital, nine (9) health centers and eleven (11) CHPS compound. There are forty-one (41) CHPS zones. One polyclinic is under construction which when completed would add up to the stock existing. Table 2.14 list of health facilities available and ownership in the municipality.

Table 2. 14 Health Facilities in the Nkoranza South Municipal

No.	Names of health facility	Location of facility	Management/ownership of facility (Private/public)
1	St. Theresa’s Hospital	Nkoranza	CHAG
2	Nkoranza Health Centre	Nkoranza	GHS
3	Nkwabeng Health Centre	Nkoranza	GHS

4	Donkro- Nkwanta Health Centre	Donkro- Nkwanta	GHS
5	Akuma Health Centre	Akuma	GHS
6	Ayerede Health Centre	Ayerede	GHS
7	Bonsu Health Centre	Bonsu	GHS
8	Ahyiyem Health Centre	Ahyiyem	GHS
9	Africa Libera Health Centre	Nkoranza	NGO/ GHS
10	Akumsa Domase Health Centre	Akumsa Domase	GHS
11	Nsunensa CHPS Resident CHO)	Nsunensa	GHS
12	Salaamkrom CHPS (Resident CHO)	Salaamkrom	GHS
13	Asunkwaa CHPS (Resident CHO)	Asunkwaa	GHS
14	Hwidiem CHPS	Hwidiem	GHS
15	Ntenaso CHPS	Ntenaso	GHS
16	Dasagwa CHPS	Dasagwa	GHS
17	Dandwa CHPS (Resident CHO)	Dandwa	By Community
18	Dotobaa CHPS	Dotobaa	GHS
19	Aboasu CHPS	Aboasu	By Community
20	Pruso CHPS	Pruso	By Community
21	Akropong CHPS (Resident CHO)	Akropong	By Community
22	Patmos Hospital	Nkoranza	Private
23	Ampfred Hospital	Nkoranza	Private
24	Happy Family Hospital	Nkoranza	Private
25	(41) CHPS Zones	CHPS Zones	All operating with (11) compounds

Source: MHD, 2024

2.12.1 Access to Health Care Facilities

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

2.12.2 Health Staff situation in the Municipality

The municipality continues to suffer from inadequate health workers, especially in the rural areas. As at 2021, the Doctor to population ratio was 1: 11,644 which is far beyond the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 1: 1,000. This implies a medical doctor in the Municipality is taking care of 11,644 people. The number of Nurses and midwives in the Municipality are comparatively good but not enough to cater for every locality in the Municipality. The Municipality has a nurse to population ratio to be 1:277 and that of midwives to women in fertility age is 1:247. Other health staff (e.g, Pharmacist, Biomedical scientist, Laboratory Technician, etc) are inadequate.

2.12.3 Top 10 Diseases in the Municipality

According to the 2024 Annual Progress Report of the Municipal Health Directorate (MHD), table 2.15 shows the top 10 diseases in the Municipality.

Table 2. 15 Top 10 diseases in the Municipality.

2021				2022			2023			2024		
N O	Diseases	Number of cases	%	Diseases	Number of cases	%	Diseases	Number of cases	%	Diseases	Number of cases	%
1	Malaria	62,423	53.6	Malaria	59,035	49.7	Malaria	62,843	48.2	Malaria	63,270	45.1
2	Acute Resp Tract infection	15,350	13.2	Acute Resp Tract infection	17,129	14.4	Acute Resp Tract Infection	22,659	17.4	Acute Resp Tract infection	24,121	17.2
3	Skin Diseases	9,312	8	Skin diseases	9,426	8	Skin diseases	9,865	7.6	Skin Diseases	11,789	8.4
4	Intestinal Worms	8,721	7.5	Intestinal worm	8,709	7.2	Intestinal worms	9,015	7.0	Rheumatism	11,194	8.0
5	Rheumatism	7,477	6.4	Rheumatism	8,332	7.0	Diarrheal Diseases	8,720	6.7	Diarrheal Diseases	9,346	6.7
6	Diarrheal Diseases	5,326	4.6	Diarrheal Diseases	7,165	6.0	Rheumatism	8,720	6.7	Intestinal worm	9,291	6.6
7	Home Accidents	2,300	2	Anaemia	2,810	2.4	Anaemia	2,643	2.0	Anaemia	4,860	3.5
8	Anaemia	2,123	1.8	Home Accident	2,440	2.1	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	2,354	1.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	2,478	1.8
9	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	1,970	1.7	Acute Eye Infection	1,920	1.6	Home Accidents	1,923	1.5	Home Accidents	2,027	1.4
10	Acute Ear Infections	1,403	1.2	Acute Urinary Tract Infect	1,852	1.6	Acute Ear Infections	1,624	1.2	Acute Ear Infections	1,776	1.3
To tal		116,405	100		118,818	100		130,366	100		140,152	100

Source: MHD, 2024

Malaria accounted for 53.6%, 49.7%, 48.2% and 45.1% in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively, making it to be the top disease in the Municipality. Malaria control programmes need to be intensified despite its continuous decline of cases year by year. Apart from malaria, some of the important diseases in the municipality are environmental sanitation related. These include Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), skin diseases, Intestinal worms and diarrhea.

2.12.4 Maternal and Infant Mortality.

Maternal mortality refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from causes related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management. In Nkoranza South Municipality, maternal mortality remains a key public health concern. Although significant progress has been made through improved skilled delivery coverage and emergency obstetric care, maternal deaths still occur—often preventable with timely intervention and adequate healthcare resources. Some common causes of maternal death within the municipality include

1. Postpartum Hemorrhage (Severe bleeding after childbirth) – the leading direct cause of maternal deaths.
2. Hypertensive Disorders (e.g., pre-eclampsia and eclampsia) – due to inadequate antenatal monitoring and delayed management.
3. Sepsis (Infection) – often resulting from poor delivery hygiene or delayed treatment of infections.
4. Obstructed or Prolonged Labor – caused by lack of timely referral or skilled attendance.
5. Unsafe Abortion and its Complications – linked to limited access to family planning and unsafe procedures.
6. Indirect Causes – such as malaria, anemia, and HIV infection, which worsen pregnancy outcomes.

Table 2. 16 Trend of Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 in Nkoranza South

Maternal mortality ratio	2021	2022	2023	2024
	137.25	79.7	76.32	57.06

Source: GHS-Nkoranza 2025

The trend shows a decline over the period of year, declining from 137 per 100,000 births to 57.06 per 100,000. This remarkable achievement was made due to frequent home visits by midwife, the CLUB 36 Awareness club in all Ghana Health facilities. Again, in inclusion of all midwives in the death audit meetings has exposed midwives to clinical management of high-risk cases. The establishment of network of practice among the Ejura-Sekyere Odumase Municipal, Nkoranza south municipal and Nkoranza North has improved on the maternal mortalities hence the referral center been St Theres’s Hospital is well communicated and briefed about cases before referral. In some cases, expertise meets cases in lower facilities to help curve maternal mortalities.

2.12.5 HIV/AIDS situation in the Municipality

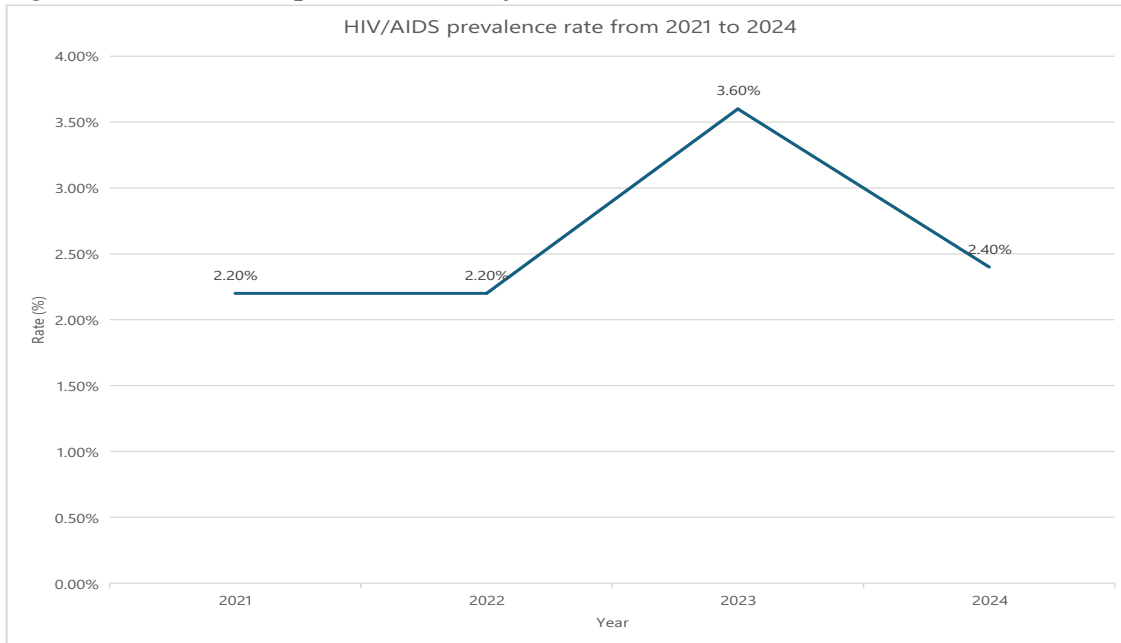
The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for 2024 is (2.4%) which is way above the national rate of 1.6%. This is because the Municipality is noted as one of the districts that has good services for HIV patients. This has attracted many patients from different parts of the country to access the HIV treatment services in the Municipality. Therefore, the numbers always keep surging. Thus, not all HIV patients are indigenes. Table 2.17 shows the prevalence rate of the disease since 2021.

Table 2. 17 HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 2021 to 2024

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage (%)	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.4

Source: GHS-Nkoranza 2025

Figure 2.8 HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 2021 to 2024



Source: 2024 APR, NSMA

2.13 Social and Child Protection

This refers to measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. In Ghana, the Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560) provides the rights of the child and covers issues of parental duties and responsibilities, maintenance, adoption, etc. The department of Social Welfare and Community Development in the Municipality is responsible for this role and table 2.18 shows the management of child-related cases in 2024.

Table 2. 18 Child Right Protection Cases

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

Source: Department of Social Welfare, NSMA (2024)

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

2.13.1 Social Protection

The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly is implementing some Social Intervention and Poverty Alleviation Programmes aimed at improving the socio-economic lives of the people. These programmes are introduced by the government as a measure to cushion the vulnerable and the poor in the Municipality in particular and the country at large. Table 2.19 shows the summary of these development interventions in the Municipality.

Table 2. 19 Social Intervention Programmes

Social Intervention programmes	No. of beneficiaries	
	Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	30,000	25,255
Capitation Grants	104	104
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	97,315	82,338
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	384	365
National Youth Employment Programme	400	287
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	25,000	31,432
Free Senior High School	3,000	2,108
Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP2)	177	169

Source: APR, 2024.

The Assembly is benefitting from some social and safety net programmes which are ameliorating the living conditions of the vulnerable in the Municipality. According to Table 2.16, 82,338 people have valid NHIS cards and can easily access health services with limited issues. The government released an amount GHc 204,890.00 as a capitation grant which befitted 25,233 pupils. School Feeding Programme and LEAP are ongoing despite their limited coverage. The Municipality benefitted from a World Bank programme dubbed “*Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2*” (GPSNP 2) which is aimed to support poor households in rural areas. About 169 Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) beneficiaries are benefitting from the programme. They are paid GHc 35.00 per day worked in the field.

2.13.2 Food Systems, Transformation, Nutrition Security and Climate Action.

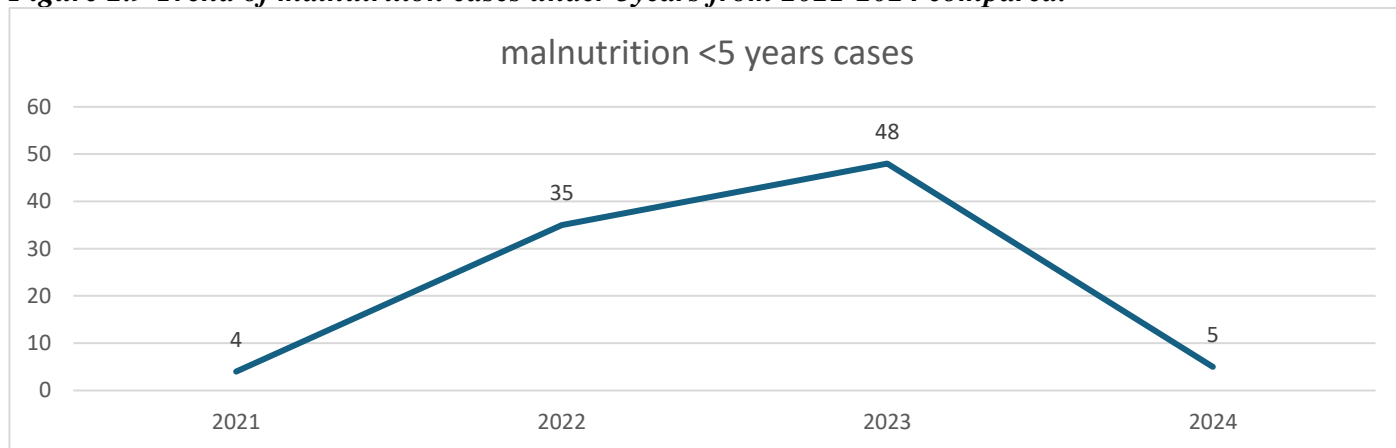
A well-nourished population is less susceptible to health risks thereby reducing healthcare costs and enhancing productivity and education attainment. The focus is on nutritional education, establishment & expansion of social safety nets like food assistance programs for the vulnerable population, and enhancing consumption of diverse fortified diets while ensuring reliable access to safe and nutritious food.

Malnutrition

Malnutrition refers to a condition that occurs when a person's diet does not provide adequate nutrients for proper growth and maintenance of health. It includes both undernutrition and overnutrition. Undernutrition is because of Wasting (low weight for height), Stunting (low height for age), Underweight (low weight for age) and Micronutrient deficiencies (lack of vitamins and minerals like iron, vitamin A, iodine, zinc)

Overnutrition is Caused by excessive intake of calories leading to overweight and obesity, which increase the risk of non-communicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension.

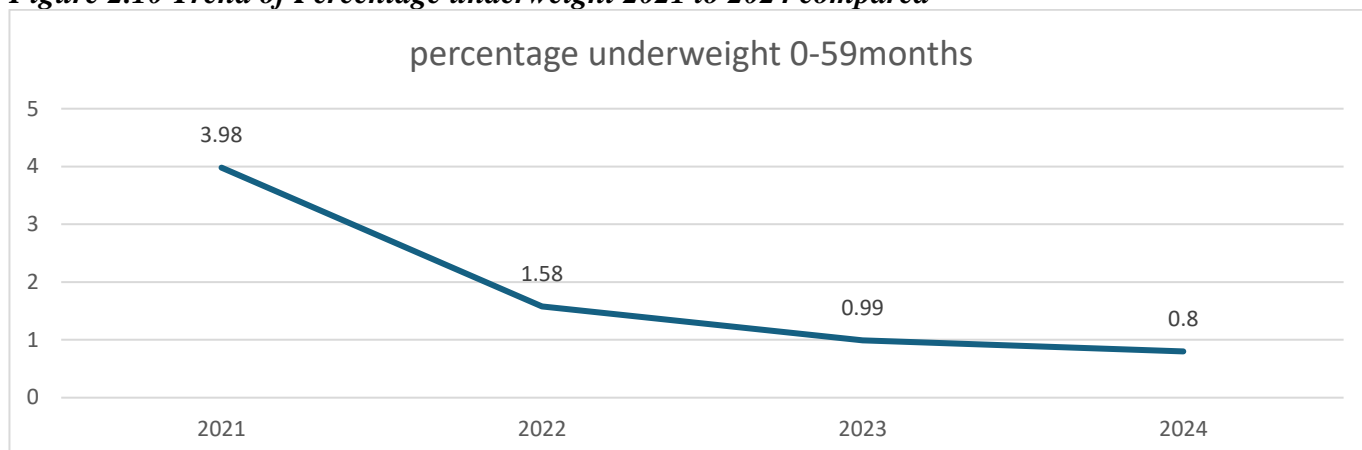
Figure 2.9 Trend of malnutrition cases under 5years from 2021-2024 compared.



Source: GHS-Nkoranza 2025

The trend of malnutrition cases under 5 years recorded from 2021 to 2024. The trend shows a decline in malnutrition cases from 48 cases in 2023 to 5 cases in 2024.

Figure 2.10 Trend of Percentage underweight 2021 to 2024 compared



Source: GHS-Nkoranza 2025

The trend of percentage of children underweight 0-59months shows a decline. It has been declining from 2021 from 3.98 to 0.8 in 2024. Those achievement was a result of continues health education to caregivers at child welfare clinic sessions, home visits and the quality nutrition food demonstration activities within the Municipality.

2.14 Water and Sanitation

A. Access to water

The Municipality has about two hundred and thirty-nine (239) boreholes of which Two Hundred and Eight (208) are functional. There are also Five (5) Small Towns Water Systems which are connected to individual households in the Municipality. As of 2024, about 86% of the total population have access to portable water.

B. Solid Waste Disposal

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the Municipality is public dumps in open space (68.5%). Out of this figure, 28 percent is urban, while 85.7 percent constitute the rural. Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas constituting 59 percent for urban but only three percent rural. Currently, out of the 123 communities in the Municipality, only two (2) communities comprising Nkoranza and Akumsa Dumase, are provided with 13 communal refuse containers. The Municipality has only one final disposal site for solid waste located at Asekye.

C. Grey Water Disposal

The most commonly used methods of disposing of grey water in the Municipality are thrown onto the street/outside (58.8%), thrown on to compound (38.9%) and thrown into the gutter (2.3%). However, for rural-urban distribution, 60.7% of urban throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside, whereas 54.8 % of the rural households use this method. However, less than 1% of both urban and rural households dispose their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

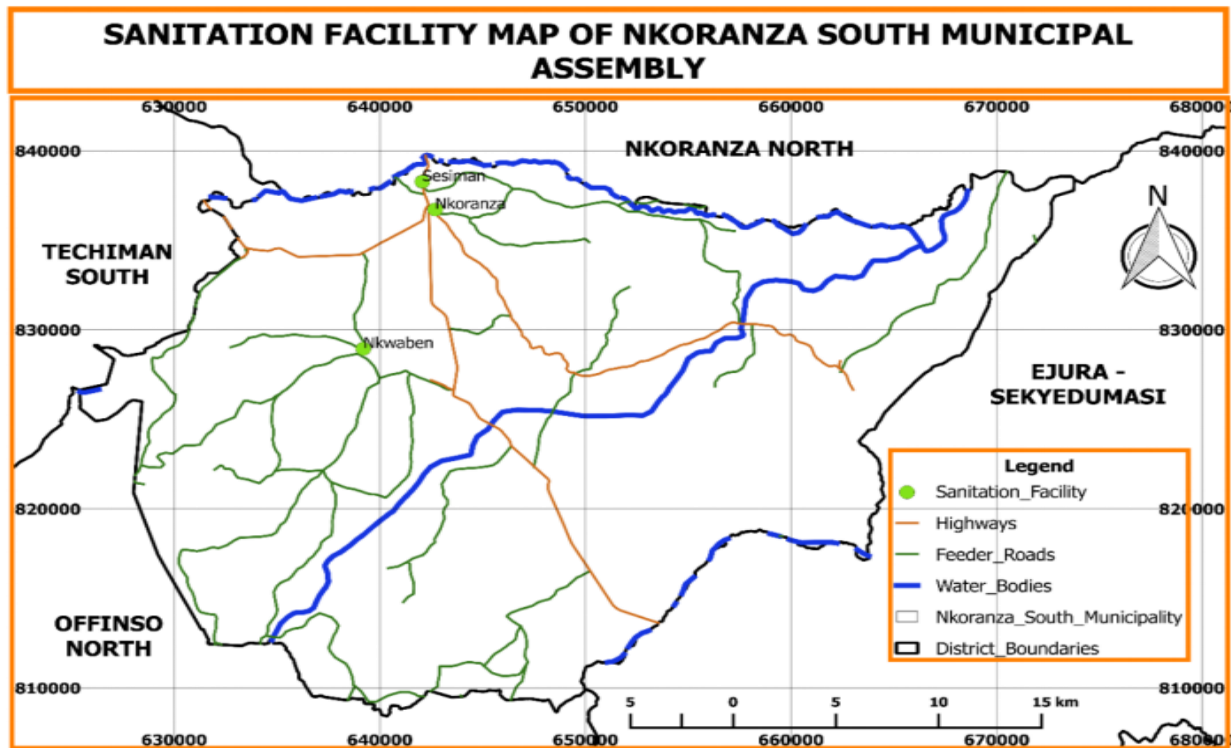
D. Toilet Facilities

The Municipality has about 22,651 households' latrines and 11 Public toilets. About 61.2% of the total population has access to decent toilet facilities. The 2024 Annual Progress Report postulates that 58% of the people in the Municipality have access to improved sanitation. The Municipality has no final disposal site for liquid waste.

E. Drainage System

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

Figure 2.11 Distribution of sanitation facilities in the Municipality.



Source: MPCU, 2025

2.15 Gender Analysis

Popular participation in decision-making processes at the local level is vital in the decentralization process of Ghana. However, women and other vulnerable groups who arguably form the majority of the population are underrepresented in the Assemblies. Out of the 29 elected Assembly Members, only one is female. The Assembly has 2 female government appointees. So, in all, there are only 3 females out of the total 42 Assembly Members.

2.15.1 Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Gender roles are the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations the society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified; reproductive, productive and community management roles. Table 2.20 shows Gender roles in the Municipality.

Table 2. 20 Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the Municipality

No	Gender Group	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Current Situation (Remarks)
1	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are often heads of families or households • Provision of accommodation for the family. • Raise monies for the upkeep of their families/households. • Recognized as decision-makers and hence involved in decision making that affects the development of their communities. Provision of food for the family. • Are often owners of productive resources such as land? • Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions. • Have access to reliable sources of income that enable them to meet the needs of their families. • Are recognized as leaders and given due respect. • They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities. 	Men are actively involved in decision making and general development of the district
2	Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behave like men and for that matter like the father. • Assist in house chores like pounding fufu and fetching water for the family. • Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are given chance to participate in decision making. • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. 	Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited
3	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must ensure that there is food on the table • Must back the decision of the men • Nursing and raising of children in the family. • Ensure upkeep of the home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace in family and society. • Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. • Have their children • Proper upbringing of their children • Have happy/successful marriages 	The involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and the lack of gender desk officers at the DA to promote gender issues.
4	Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching water. • Behave like women and for that matter like the mother. • Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. 	The involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited

2.15.2 Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits

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

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

2.16 Environment

2.16.1 Human Settlement

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

- **Human Settlement Patterns**

The settlement pattern of the Municipality can be described as highly rural, except for Nkoranza, Nkwabeng, Akuma, Bonsu, Ayerede, and Akumsa Dumase which are urban by the population criteria. Settlements are fairly distributed in the Municipal. The scattered nature and small sizes of most settlements in the district pose particular difficulties in the provision of facilities that require a minimum population threshold to make them viable. Even though the municipality currently does not have structural plans, there are local plans. However, records from the Physical Planning Department of the Assembly indicates that some areas within the municipality do not conform to these plans leading to haphazard development in areas such as Akumsa Dumase and Breman. In view of the situation in these areas, there is the need to do a rezoning to control development. Table 2.21 shows the major settlements in the Municipality.

Table 2. 21 Major Settlements in the Municipality.

S/N	Settlement	Population		
		2021 (PHC)	2023*	2024*
1	Nkoranza	38,115	40,059	41,088

2	Nkwabeng	6,910	7,262	7,449
3	Akumasa – Dumase	11,382	11,962	12,270
4	Donkro – Nkwanta	7,116	7,479	7,671
5	Akuma	3,580	3,763	3,859
6	Bonsu	2,640	2,775	2,846
7	Dotobaa	1,959	2,059	2,110
8	Brahoho	2,008	2,110	2,165
9	Ayerede	1,897	1,994	2,045
10	Ahyiaem	2,718	2,857	2,930
11	Akropong	1,185	1,245	1,277
12	Asunkwaa	1,695	1,781	1,827
13	Kyeradeso	1,946	2,045	2,098
14	Meta	622	654	671
15	Salamkrom	1,265	1,330	1,364
16	Amponsahkrom	811	852	874
17	Abountem	1,044	1,097	1,125
18	Bonkro	343	360	370
19	Prusu	888	933	957
20	Bredi No.1	978	1,028	1,054

2021 PHC GSS & NSMA, MPCU, 2021

2.17 Climate Change

2.17.1 Climate Change Data Analysis

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

However, with the current growth paradigm within society, there exist serious doubts about the current growth models to be sustainable and to meet Municipal targets. As a result of emerging socio-economic

and climate threats, the following patterns are being observed and experienced;

- Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption within and across communities;
- The pattern of growth has not contributed to effective job creation for the population;
- The poor also have less access to resources such as clean and affordable energy, water, productive land;
- The poor are disproportionately impacted by unsustainable development;
- Growing concerns about climate change and degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity

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

2.18 Infrastructure

2.18.1 Transportation Network

The municipality currently has a total of 71.95km of trunk roads. Feeder roads have a total network of 380.10km. The urban roads have a total network of 136.98km. Records from the Municipal Department of Roads indicate that about 70%km located in various rural areas of the municipality are in very deplorable states. As a result, farmers in the hinterland are unable to transport farm produce to the market centres within the municipality. These farmers prefer transporting the produce to markets located in Ashanti Region and Techiman which have good roads connecting these farms. The result is that the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly loses a lot of revenue due to the practice.

In addition, due to lack of maintenance of urban roads a number of potholes have been developed thereby making it difficult for the motorist to ply these roads.

2.18.2 Telecommunication Services

Even though all the major Telecommunication Companies such as MTN, Telecel and Airtel-Tigo coverage in the municipality is only about 50% which may be considered very low. In spite of that internet connectivity within the 50% coverage is very poor. A greater part of the rural areas has

intermittent or no connectivity at all. This situation implies that the government and for that matter the Assembly will find it difficult to implement digitalization policy and ICT training in schools.

2.18.3 Energy (Electricity) Services

Most of the communities in the municipality have access to electricity. It is estimated that about sixty-eight (68) out of seventy-four (74) communities in the municipality have access to electricity. Communities without electricity in the municipality include, the persistent power outage, inadequate supply and high cost of fuel for cooking and high poverty levels are some of the challenges mitigating against the use of environmentally friendly energy sources especially for cooking.

2.18.4 Asset Maintenance

The Assembly has an Operation and Maintenance Plan which guides the actions of the municipality to ensure frequent maintenances. This helps the sustainability of infrastructures and reduces expenditures on construction of new projects. The type of maintenance included re-roofing, renovations, and rehabilitations. The details of this section are shown in Table 2.22

Table 2. 22 Infrastructure Maintenance

Asset/ infrastructure	Location	Type of maintenance	Expenditure	Remarks
1.3-unit classroom block	Barnofour	Renovation	45,752.00	The project is re-roofed, completed and in use.
2.Maintenance of MCEs residence	Nkoranza	Renovation	3,925.00	The maintenance exercise is completed successfully, and the project is in use.
3.Maintenace of repairs of streetlight traffic light	Nkoranza Township	Rehabilitation	70,000.00	The maintenance exercise is completed successfully, and the project is in use
4.Maintenance of Market stores	Nkoranza	Re-roofing	71,600.00	The project is re-roofed. The exercise is ongoing
5.Maintenance of office building	Nkoranza	Renovation	135,000.00	The maintenance exercise is slow, and resources should be released on time to complete the exercise.
6. Reshaping of Feeder roads	Nkoranza	Rehabilitation	125,660.00	The maintenance exercise is completed successfully, and the project is in use
7.Vehicles (Maintenance and repairs of office	Nkoranza	Lubricating	64,709.29	The maintenance exercise is completed successfully, and the vehicles are is in use

vehicles and motorbikes				
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Source: MPCU, 2025

2.19 Governance

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

2.19.1 Composition of the Municipal Assembly

In line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Nkoranza South Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Nkoranza South Municipality.

As provided by section 5 of the Act, the Assembly consists of the following members.

- The Municipal Chief Executive
- One Assembly member elected from each of the 29 Electoral Areas.

The member(s) of parliament from the constituencies that fall within the area of authority of the Assembly

-Presidential appointments which should not exceed 30% of the total membership of the Assembly. There is also a presiding member elected from among the Assembly members.

Currently the Assembly has 29 elected Assembly Members and 13 government appointees with One (1) Member of Parliament as well as the Municipal Chief Executive of the Assembly making a total of 44 members.

Out of these number, only two (2) women were elected into the Assembly in the 2025 Municipal level elections with four (4) women appointed in addition making a total of six (6) women representing 13.6% of the total membership.

Table 2. 23 Membership of Nkoranza South District Assembly

Position	Male	Female	Total
Elected	27	2	29
Gov't Appointees	9	4	13
Member of Parliament	1	-	1
Municipal Chief Executive	1	-	1
Total	38	6	44

Source: MPCU, 2025

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

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

- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- ❖ Works Sub-committee
- ❖ Social Services Sub-committee
- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-committee
- ❖ Public Relations and complaints committee

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

2.19.2 Departments of the Assembly

Section 38 and the first schedule of Act 936 enjoin a district to establish the following twelve (12) departments:

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education Unit & Sports

4. District Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning Department
7. Social Welfare and Community Dev't Department
8. Natural Resources Conservation Department
9. Works Department
10. Industry and Trade Department
11. Disaster Prevention Department
12. Urban Road Department

These twelve (12) departments replace the former twenty-two (22) decentralized departments listed under the schedule eight of the Act.

2.19.3 Sub-Structures of the Assembly

The whole concept of decentralization is grounded on the idea of popular participation in the decision – making process. Therefore, the main policy objective of setting up the sub-district structures is to try to actualize this concept as comprehensively as possible.

URBAN/ZONAL COUNCILS

Each Town/Zonal Council has not less than fifteen (15) or more than Twenty (20) members. This consist of (i) Not more than five (5) persons elected among the members of the relevant Assembly who have been elected from electoral areas within the area of authority of the Town/Zonal Council. (ii) Not more than Ten (10) representatives from the unit committees in the area of authority of the Town/Area Council elected annually and on rotational basis. (iii) Such other persons ordinarily resident in the Town not exceeding five (5) in number appointed by the Municipal Chief Executive on behalf of the President.

Currently Nkoranza South Municipal has a total of seven (7) Councils- one Urban, six (6) Zonal Councils as indicated below:

- Nkoranza Urban Council
- Nkwabeng Zonal Council
- Donkro-Nkwanta Zonal Council
- Akumsa-Dumase Zonal Council

- Bonsu Zonal Council
- Akuma Town Council
- Ayerede Zonal Council

UNIT COMMITTEES

They consist of not more than fifteen (15) persons made up of:

- (i) Ten (10) persons ordinarily resident in the unit elected at a meeting called by the Electoral commission.
- (ii) Such other persons ordinarily resident in the unit not exceeding five (5) in number as may be appointed by the District Chief executive on behalf of the President.

The capacity of the councilors and unit committee members is also inadequate to perform their statutory functions effectively. The councils do not have official accommodation.

2.19.4 Peace and Security

A peaceful and secure environment allows for uninterrupted delivery of goods and services which bolsters steady economic progress and provides certainty for long-term domestic & foreign investment. The Municipality has four Police Stations with personnel strength of thirty-four (34), comprising of twenty-two (22) males and twelve (12) females and a Police-Citizen ratio of one (1) police to 3,371 people as at the end of 2024. The Municipality has the Municipal Police headquarters in the municipal capital, Nkoranza. Also, the Municipality has the Ghana Immigration Service and the Ambulance Services both accommodated in the municipality. Notwithstanding, the Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) is in place and chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive.

The Municipality will continue to ensure a safe and secure environment for all populace by intensifying police patrols both day and night, placement of police personnel at vantage points to promote visibility, policing aimed at deterring the committing of crime. Police-community engagements were carried out in communities based on the model of citizen-friendly policing, guard duties at banks, Electoral Commission office. Highway duties were performed to ensure safety of commuters, motor check operations, investigation of reported criminal cases.

2.19.5 Community Action Planning

As part of the plan preparation process, the plan preparation team engaged and supported the communities to prepare communities action plans (CAP). This was done through community

engagements/fora. The activity was to assess the current situation of each community in terms of development, what affects their work or limit them to achieve high productivity levels and what they expect the Assembly to do for them in the next four years. Community members under the leadership of their Assembly members, Unit Committees, Traditional Leaders were brought together in a community fora/engagement and it was done in all the major communities in the Municipality.

The community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problems analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These were collated from the communities form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the municipality. Based on the prioritized needs, development interventions were formulated for implementation. The collated and summarized community needs and aspirations is as indicated in Annex A.

2.19.6 Popular Participation

The Assembly is mandated to promotes local level democracy and community involvement in its affairs by facilitating capacity building and establishing operational mechanisms for ensuring public participation in planning, project/programmes implementation and general Assembly's affairs. The mechanisms that were adopted and used to promote democracy and public participation during the plan implementation period include; Public Budget Hearing, Stakeholders' consultation/engagement on Fee Fixing, Validation and Review Fora, Notice Boards, Town Hall Meetings, General Assembly Meetings, Website Publications and Exhibition of Development Projects as well as Municipal Chief Executive community' engagements.

2.19.7 Traditional Authorities

As in the typical Akan social structure, the head of the Nkoranza Traditional Area, 'Oman' is the Omanhene or Paramount Chief, the supreme overlord. Next after the Omanhene are the Divisional chiefs, Ohene who take responsibility for the divisional areas. Each Divisional area comprises a number of villages, nkura. Each akuraa is inhabited by groups of family lineages or abusua forming clans. Each clan in the village is headed by an abusuapanin, the elder of the family group.

In Nkoranza, the Paramount chief is regarded as the supreme head of the Oman (Nkoranzaman) or state and is supported in his work by the divisional chiefs, the Odikros and their queens. The Traditional Authority System was likened to a modern state with the Paramount chief as President and the Divisional chiefs as his ministers.

Nkoranzaman's Traditional Authority extends beyond the political boundaries of Nkoranza South Municipality. It covers the political and administrative districts of Nkoranza North, Nkoranza South, Kintampo North and South Districts. The land areas of these municipals/districts traditionally belong to the Omanhene of Nkoranza.

The Divisional chief or Ohene, is a position that is conferred on and Odikro by the Omanhene. The divisional chief has authority over a number of sub-divisional chiefs. The sub-divisional chiefs may be the Odikro or village chiefs but have authority over a limited number of villages Odikro literally means the owner of the town.

Chiefs are patrons of the traditional arts crafts, festivals, folklore, languages and literature, customary law, traditional customs and usages. They provide vital leadership at the level and superintend the task of transmitting oral traditions, and maintenance of historic relics, sites, monuments and cult centers. Their role as the unifying agents and mobilizes of the people can drive the development process of the municipality. At the local level, traditional authorities provide the leadership required in community mobilization for development, for law and order to prevail.

2.20 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Municipal Assembly has Annual Action plans and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans as well as monitoring targets which serve as the guideline documents for implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities within the Municipality. The implementation of the planned activities was carried out by various departments and units within the Assembly whilst coordination was done by the central administration of the Assembly. MPCU carried out quarterly and yearly participatory monitoring of the implementation of projects/programmes in the municipality. The monitoring was always carried out by assessing actual performance against the set targets and contractual obligations. The essence was among other to facilitate increased accountability, learn, obtain feedback, improve service delivery, measure result/output as well as detect early warning signals which aided in decision-making. The monitor

The MPCU of the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly also conducted evaluations during the implementation of the projects/programmes/activities outlined in the 2022-2025 MTDP. Among the evaluations carried out include Ex-ante Evaluations, Mid-Term Evaluations and Post-Anti Evaluations.

2.20.1 Popular Participation in Decision Making Process

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

A. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members

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

B. Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations

Multi-lateral and non-governmental organizations operating in the municipal include the Scholars in Transit, and Advocacy for Community Alternative (ACA). These organizations operate in partnership with the Assembly and undertake several development Programmes and Projects. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. They take part in planning, Monitoring and evaluation of projects as well as taking part in various sensitization programmes to help citizens abreast with contemporary planning and development issues.

C. Vulnerable and Marginalize

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

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

The Assembly works in collaboration with all the departments and other agencies in and outside the Municipality. These departments support the assembly to pursue her development agenda. Examples

of these stakeholders include Bono East Regional Coordinating Council., Nkoranza Traditional Council, GPRTU & PROTOA, Fabea ‘FM’, Dero ‘FM’ Station, Akyeaa FM, Banks, Local Council of Churches, The Muslim Community, Ghana Police Service, etc.

E. The General Citizens

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

2.20.2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is a socio-economic challenge that deprives a group of people in society from realizing their potentials in life. A vulnerable person is one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. A person deprived of his/her basic rights and needs is also described as vulnerable. The vulnerability conditions which often exclude some people from participating in very important activities such as decision-making are identified in table 2.24.

Table 2. 24 Vulnerability Analysis

No.	Vulnerable group	Effects of Vulnerability	Intervention
1	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-income levels. - Limited or no access means of production like land. - Generally, have no or low level of education, unskilled and cannot easily avail themselves for economic opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and cover the core poor. - Adopt labour-intensive technology for the construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled.
2	Gender Issues (women and children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discriminated against access to education and general empowerment opportunities. - Subjected to all forms of abuse like domestic violence and limited access to family/household assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify education on the various women and children Acts. - Intensify public education on the need for girl child education. - Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making. - Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district.
3	Persons Differently Abled (PDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of occupation. - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and support physically and mentally challenged pupils. - Update data on Person Differently Abled (PDA) in the district. - Use part of the PDA’ share of the DACF to support the education of PDA & their children. - Intensify education on the need to enrol disable children in schools.

			- Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act.
4	People affected by risks and shocks: three categories of risks and shocks identified in the district. That is Fire outbreaks, Floods and rainstorms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in income levels as a result of losing productive hours - Low productivity of farmers who experience, floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreak, floods and rainstorms. - Inability to provide basic needs for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and cover the core poor. - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Support NADMO and department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't to identify the vulnerable and excluded and supported. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children.
5	Abused Children (Child Labour)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parental discrimination among children. - Failure to provide the child with basic necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Subjected to inhuman treatment like compelled to marry at a tender age, child labour and domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families. - Support department of social welfare to identify, rescue and support abused children. - Create public awareness of children's rights and the dangers of child labour. - Intensify the creation of public awareness on children's rights and the effects of WFCL. - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.

Source: MPCU, 2025

2.21 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

2.21.1 Hazards and Disaster

Hazard and Disaster, such as fire, flooding, earthquake, storm, drought etc. should be analyzed to determine their potential threats and impact on the development of the Municipality. Some communities in the Municipality have experienced disasters in the forms of natural and man-made disasters. As discussed before the disasters have impacted negatively on the socio-economic development of the Municipality. They are presented in the table below.

Table 2. 25 Disaster Prone Communities and their Forms of Disaster (Risks and Shocks)

No	Type of Disaster	Communities Susceptible	Reasons	Impacts on society
1	Flooding	Kwafre, Nyinase, Jerusalem and Nkoranza	<p>Appropriate measures are not put in place</p> <p>Building in lowland areas</p>	people suffered some degrees of economic lost

2	Bush/Domestic Fire	Bredi No.1, Nkwabeng, Breme, Nsugum, Prusu, Abountem, Akuma, Nyinase, Jerusalem	Knowledge on Disaster is low	Properties were destroyed by wildfires
3	Rainstorm	Abounten, Bonofour, Donkro Nkwanta, and Nyinase	The geographical location of some communities	Individual properties were destroyed as a result of rainstorms
4	Cattle herdsman menace	Ahyiaem, Bredi No.1, Asuoso, Amanda, Nyinase, Asuoso, Kwafre, Camp, Dasagwa, Bonkro	Availability of pasture	Farmers suffer cattle destruction of farm produce and agriculture lands

Source: NADMO NSMA, 2024

2.21.2 Risks and Shocks

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

- Bush/Domestic fire
- Drought
- Rainstorm
- Flooding
- Food insecurity
- Human insecurity
- Cattle herdsman menace
- Job insecurity

2.21.3 Mitigation Measures

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

- I. Continuous education of the citizens in the Disaster-prone areas on disaster preparedness and management. For instance, in areas mostly affected by rainstorm to plant trees around their houses to serve as windbreaks.
- II. Organization of Disaster Risk reduction programmes in all the communities susceptible to disasters. For example, Climate change sensitization programmes on FM stations and Information Centers

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

2.22 Identified Municipal Development Issues

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

1. Low revenue mobilization
2. Geographical disparity in access to quality health care
3. Inadequate agro-processing facilities
4. Low representation of women in decision making
5. Inadequate waste management facilities
6. Poor road network or surface condition
7. Inadequate health equipment/logistics
8. Post-harvest losses and waste especially with fruits and vegetables
9. Inadequate portable water
10. Poor and inadequate school infrastructure
11. High rate of unemployment and underemployment among the youth
12. Weak participation and involvement of citizens in the plan implementation and budget
13. Inadequate health infrastructure
14. Recorded cases of infant and maternal mortality
15. Inadequate alternative care services for children
16. Inadequate security infrastructure/facility
17. High level of vulnerability (marginalized and exclusion)
18. Lack of ICT canters/laboratories in schools
19. Inadequate market infrastructure facilities
20. Inadequate access to credit facilities
21. Poor cellular connectivity (telecommunication) networks

22. Inadequate school furniture
23. Inadequate nutrition education
24. Lack of ICT centers/laboratory in schools
25. Low BECE pass rate
26. limited awareness on child right and development issues
27. Inadequate electricity coverage
28. Inadequate street lighting systems in major towns
29. Low application of technology among small holder farmers
30. Undeveloped tourist sites
31. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
32. Ineffective sub-District structures
33. Inadequate public infrastructure for public workers
34. Inadequate drainage system
35. Menace of Fulani Herdsmen
36. Inadequate coverage of school feeding programme
37. Inadequate recreational facilities
38. Inadequate security personnel
39. Rampant bushfires
40. Inadequate land use plans and schemes
41. Poor maintenance of public properties
42. High rate of teenage pregnancy
43. Inadequate property addressing systems
44. Inadequate nutrition education
45. High cases of HIV/AIDS among the youth
46. Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response

At this stage, the first public hearing was organized to validate the issues. The report is shown in Annex 3

2.23 Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

All the identified Municipal Development Issues were subjected to SWOT analysis. The idea was to appraise the strengths and opportunities that exist in the municipality which could be utilised to address

the issues. Additionally, the SWOT analysis helped to uncover the weaknesses and threats that can derail the efforts of the assembly in addressing the issues identified. In the case of the weaknesses and threats, corrective measures were formulated to overcome the hurdles. The analysis was made on the five (5) development dimensions as follows:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environmental and Human Settlements Development
4. Governance and Institutional Development
5. International Relation

Table 2. 26 SWOT Analysis for Economic Development

No.	Issues to be addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
1.	Low Revenue Mobilization	1. Availability of market centres 2. Availability of landed properties 3. High proportion of rateable items 4. Availability of court fines 5. Existence of forest reserves for generating Stool Land Revenue Support of Police to protect revenue check points	1. Low tax education 2. In-effective monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors 3. High incidence of revenue leakage 4. Lack of revenue monitoring vehicle 5. Inability of sub-district structures to collect revenue	1. Availability of DACF to off-set revenue shortfalls 2. Support from CAGD in recruitment and training of revenue staff	1. Untimely release of royalties 2. Delayed and unreliable release of DACF 2. Lack of guidelines on the allocation of and usage of royalties 3. High incidence of household poverty challenge's ability to pay taxes
<p>Conclusion: The well-trained revenue collectors with support of the Zonal Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Eventhough some threats exist, when more revenue collectors are recruited, pay your levy education will be organized regularly and these interventions will result in increase revenue mobilization in the Municipality.</p>					

2.	Low application of technology among smallholder farmers and Entrepreneurs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of some Agric-Extension Officers 2. Existence of Anglican University College Campus to provide technical know-how 3. Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High illiteracy rate 2. Low-income levels 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable government policies/initiatives to support entrepreneurship 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of training programmes
<p>Conclusion; More strength and opportunities exist; weaknesses and threats could be minimized through training programmes and impact challenges reduced through tailored hands-on training. When these are managed application of technology would be cost-effective.</p>					
3.	Low Agriculture production and poor handling of Livestock/poultry products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of arable land 2. Availability of cheap labour 3. Existence of Agric. Extension Agents 4. Double rainfall regime 5. Availability of swampy lands for rice production and fish farming 6. Proximity to Agribusiness in sister district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low capital base 2. Lack of irrigation facilities for promotion and investment 3. Unwillingness to adopt modern technology 4. Inadequate storage and processing facilities 5. Unfavourable land tenure system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of markets 2. Existence of Commercial banks and other financial institutions 3. Introduction of Feed Ghana Initiative 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threat of low prices for farm produce 2. High cost of agric. Inputs 3. Unpredictable rainfall pattern 4. The threat of climate change

		7. High proportion of the population engaged in agriculture			
Conclusion: Strengths and opportunities exist. Weaknesses can be addressed through information, education and communication (IEC). Threats could be managed by establishing small-scale irrigation schemes.					
4.	Inadequate access to credit facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Financial/Non-financial institutions 2. Existence of MoFA and BAC to facilitate grants/credit facilities 3. Existence of Village Savings and Loans groups 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of collateral security to access credit 2. Lack of education on micro credit management 3. High rate of financial illiteracy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of Feed Ghana Policy/Initiative 2. Support from donors in agriculture production (Master Card Foundation) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High interest rates 2. Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Significant Strength and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Weaknesses can be addressed by mobilizing and training the village savings and loans groups and threats can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions to provide soft loans at moderate interest rates for SMEs					
5.	Inability to cede revenue to Sub-district structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seven (7) Zonal Councils are in place 2. The Assembly has laws to support ceded revenue collection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non functioning of six Zonal Councils 2. Lack of office accommodation for Zonal Councils (most are in rented premises) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of national laws (Local Governance Act 936) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Government Policy in ensuring revenue is ceded
Conclusion: Provision of office accommodation for the Zonal Councils will make them functional and ready to bond collectors to collect revenue on their behalf.					
6.	Undeveloped tourist sites and lack of infrastructure to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of tourist sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds to develop tourist sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government policy to develop 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial support from

	support tourism development			the tourism industry 2. Existence of Tourism development board	government to develop tourist sites
Conclusion: With the right amount of investment, the available tourist sites can be developed to bring more revenue to the Assembly					

Table 2. 27 SWOT Analysis for Social Development

No.	Issues to be addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Poor quality of education at all levels	1. Provision of school infrastructure 2. Willingness of PTA to support 3. Availability of more trained teachers than untrained	1. Inadequate teacher accommodation 2. Teacher absenteeism and apathy 3. Inadequate school blocks	1. Development Partners/NGOs to support education 2. Favourable government education policies e.g. Free SHS	1. Untimely release of funds for policy
Conclusion: Poor quality of education at all levels needs immediate attention if a sustainable manpower development is to be achieved. Relevant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Weaknesses can be addressed through developing linkage in programme design. Threat can be managed through the mobilization of resource from non-traditional source.					

2.	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of referral hospital 2. Willingness of community members to support 3. Availability of health staff 4. Availability of nursing training college 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor roads 2. Poor social amenities preventing staff from accepting postings to rural communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds from DACF and Development Partners 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government budget to Municipal Health Directorate
<p>Conclusion: Strength and opportunities exist to address the problem. Weaknesse can be managed through collaboration and lobbying. Threats can be managed through MP and MCE’s intervention.</p>					
3.	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Gender mainstreaming policy document and Action Plan 2. Promotion of Gender issues by Municipal Gender Desk Officer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low involvement of women in decision-making 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government commitment to implementing SDGs 2. Support from Women and Children Ministry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate budgetary releases for gender programmes
<p>Conclusion; More than half of the Municpal population is women; existing Strengths and opportunities should be harnessed to addressed the weaknesses and threats.</p>					
4.	High rate of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of vast arable and for agriculture and industry 2. Existence of University for manpower development 3. Existence of Business Advisory Centre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low job experiences 2. Over-reliance of farming 3. The taste for white color jobs as against other investment initiatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Master Card Foundation initiative 2. Existence of Private-sector businesses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate job avenues in the country 2. University education the country emphasis white color job.
<p>Conclusion: Strength and opportunities exist to maximize full advantages of government job creation initiatives through capacity building, orientation and career-oriented training.</p>					

Table 2. 28 Analysis for Environmental and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Issues to be addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of sanitary and land fill site 2. Availability of Environmental Sanitation Unit and Staff 3. Existence of Zoomlion Services 4. Availability of some sanitation tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor attitude towards management of sanitation 2. Limited private sector participation 3. Low level of sensitization and education 4. Low enforcement of sanitation bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence National Sanitation Strategy and guidelines 2. Government commitment to manage sanitation 3. Willingness of Development Partners to support 4. Collaboration with FM stations on sanitation education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of funds (e.g. DACF)
<p>Conclusion: Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste poses serious health problems to the municipality and needs to be addressed. Weaknesses and threats need to be addressed through attitudinal change and law enforcement must be courage and alternative financing.</p>					
2.	Weak and inadequate implementation of disaster prevention, preparedness and response systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of NADMO Office and Staff 2. Availability of early warning systems equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low enforcement of building regulations 2. Poor physical planning schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence government disaster management framework 2. Press sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low national commitment to policy framework implementation

				3. Support from NGOs and Civil Society	
<p>Conclusion: Weak and inadequate implementation of disaster policies affects disaster prevention and preparedness in the Municipality; the efforts of NADMO can be complemented by involving the media and civil society organizations to improve local commitment through public sensitization, enforcement of building regulations and proper planning schemes.</p>					
3.	Rapid deterioration of roads	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of Works Department of the Assembly 2. Good road network connectivity 	1. Inadequate staff and logistics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable geology for road construction 2. Availability of gravel for road construction 	1. Inadequate releases of budgetary allocation by government
<p>Conclusion: Rapid deterioration of roads is a priority issue in the municipality. Strengths and opportunities exist to address this problem. Step-up communal spirit to contribute towards projects to attract commitment of central government. The challenges can be overcome through proposals for alternative funding and lobbying of government agencies by the MCE, MP and Nananoom.</p>					
4.	Difficulty in extension of electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of VRA/NEDCo Office 2. High demand exists for electricity 3. Willingness of community members to support electrification projects 	1. Low-income levels	1. Government community Self-Help Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of grid electricity 2. Increasing consumer tariffs
<p>Conclusion; Electricity connection to rural areas is a priority project to reduce urbanization. Strengths and opportunity exist for extension. Constraints and challenges can be solved through promotion of income generation activities to raise income of community members to afford electricity tariffs.</p>					
5.	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1. Availability of Statutory Planning Committee	1. Poor land administration by	1. Land Use Planning Act	1. Interference from traditional authorities

		2. Existence of Works Department 3. Existence of Physical Planning Department 4. Availability of Building Regulations	traditional authorities 2. Low resource of departments responsible for law enforcement 3. Inadequate institutional capacity to manage urban growth	2. Local Governance Act 3. Existence of Security Agencies 4. Access to architects and skilled artisans	
<p>Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be addressed by using the Physical Planning and Works Departments to enforce the building regulations. The constraints can be addressed by improving the IGF to resource the two departments. The challenges can be addressed by enforcing the Acts and support the operations of the security agencies.</p>					

Table 2. 29 SWOT Analysis for Governance and Institutional Development

NO.	Issues to Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	1. Readiness of sub-district structures to partner with Assembly to generate revenue 2. Presence of Union and Associations 3. Existence of Revenue Task Force 4. Availability of Revenue Improvement Action Plans	1. Interference of Traditional Authority in revenue generation 2. Inadequate Revenue database	1. Availability of Public-Private Partnership 2. Existence of Law court in the Municipality	1. Comparison of rates to nearby district's rates 2. Unwillingness of people to pay tax

Conclusion: Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue generation is an important issue. Strength and opportunities exist to minimize the effects of the weaknesses and threats through tax education, social accountability and motivation of revenue collectors.

2.	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of Social Accountability/Popular Participation Strategy 2. Existence of MTDP 3. Existence of Government Agencies like NCCE 4. Willingness of Nananom to support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of ICT logistics 2. Apathy on the part of community members towards public dissemination meetings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The role of the public and private Media 2. Private Communication Centres 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural limitation for women participation 2. Non-presence of some Ministries and Agencies in the municipality
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Conclusion: Transparency and accountability will draw public support to Assembly's programmes. Take maximum advantage of opportunities and Strength to neutralize the effects of the weaknesses and threats through mass education, advocacy and lobbying

3.	Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of all Zonal Councils 2. Availability of minimum staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding 2. Weak staff qualification and capacities 3. Low revenue base 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable Decentralization policy framework 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-payment of salaries of Substructure staff by central government
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Conclusion: strengths for improvement exist for the Municipal Assembly Sub-structures. However, weakness and challenges must be addressed to optimize the Strengths and opportunities.

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

2.24 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

This section presents the projected Municipal population for the plan period 2026-2029 and the application of it in determining some social and economic services and facilities required within the plan period. As plans are prepared within a particular time frame, it is essential to project the population to whom prepared plans are affected. However, the future itself is uncertain and hence unpredictable. Therefore, the projections of the future state of the Municipality in terms of population, production, environmental conditions and social needs was based on a number of assumptions.

2.24.1 Population Projection

The current population projection is based on the Population and Housing Census results of the Municipality recorded in 2021 by the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS). The base projected population (2021) was 114,642 with an annual growth rate of 2.5%. Out of this figure, the male and female proportions are 49.82% and 50.18% respectively.

Assumptions

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

- The base population growth rate of 2.5 % per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
- The survival rate of the Municipality will increase gradually or remained constant over the plan period.
- Immigration will be checked over the plan period
- There will not be an upsurge of any major economic activity such as mining/large industrial activity
- The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the planned period
- The district population will grow geometrically over the plan period spanning 2026-2029

Based on the above assumptions, the projected population and the corresponding facilities needs of the

municipality over the plan period have been presented in the subsequent pages below.

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

The municipality recorded a total population of 114,642 in 2021 PHC. With the growth rate of 2.5%, Table 2.30 shows the projected population for all the settlements in the municipality

Table 2. 30 Projected settlement population (2025-2029)

S/N	COMMUNITIES	BASE POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION				
		2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Nkoranza	38,115	42,117	43,184	44,290	45,395	46,538
2	Nkwabeng	6,910	7,636	7,829	8,029	8,230	8,437
3	Akumsa – Dumase	11,382	12,577	12,896	13,226	13,556	13,897
4	Donkro – Nkwanta	7,116	7,863	8,062	8,269	8,475	8,689
5	Akuma	3,580	3,956	4,056	4,160	4,264	4,371
6	Bonsu	2,640	2,917	2,991	3,068	3,144	3,223
7	Dotobaa	1,959	2,165	2,220	2,276	2,333	2,392
8	Brahoho	2,008	2,219	2,275	2,333	2,392	2,452
9	Ayerede	1,897	2,096	2,149	2,204	2,259	2,316
10	Ahyiaem	2,718	3,003	3,079	3,158	3,237	3,319
11	Akropong	1,185	1,309	1,343	1,377	1,411	1,447
12	Asunkwaa	1,695	1,873	1,920	1,970	2,019	2,070
13	Kyeradeso	1,946	2,150	2,205	2,261	2,318	2,376
14	Meta	622	687	705	723	741	759
15	Salamkrom	1,265	1,398	1,433	1,470	1,507	1,545
16	Amponsahkrom	811	896	919	942	966	990
17	Abountem	1,044	1,154	1,183	1,213	1,243	1,275
18	Bonkro	343	379	389	399	409	419
19	Prusu	888	981	1,006	1,032	1,058	1,084
20	Bredi No.1	978	1,081	1,108	1,136	1,165	1,194
21	DASAGBA	857	947	971	996	1,021	1,046
22	NYINASI	845	934	957	982	1,006	1,032
23	NSUNENSA	822	908	931	955	979	1,004
24	BREMAN	812	897	920	944	967	991
25	AMPONSAH KROM NO.1	811	896	919	942	966	990
26	KOFORIDUA	784	866	888	911	934	957
27	ABUASU	765	845	867	889	911	934
28	ASUOGYA NO.2	736	813	834	855	877	899
29	BAANOFUOR	729	806	826	847	868	890
30	MAKYINMABRE	697	770	790	810	830	851
31	ASUANO	678	749	768	788	807	828
32	APESIKA	666	736	755	774	793	813

33	GRUMAKROM	657	726	744	763	782	802
34	BEBOANO	654	723	741	760	779	799
35	NWOASE	633	699	717	736	754	773
36	META	622	687	705	723	741	759
37	BIBIANI	607	671	688	705	723	741
38	JERUSALEM	598	661	678	695	712	730
39	NYAMEBEKYERE	568	628	644	660	676	694
40	ANAMA	546	603	619	634	650	667
41	DANDWA	541	598	613	629	644	661
42	YEREPEMSO	522	577	591	607	622	637
43	NTANAASO	515	569	583	598	613	629
44	BEPOSO	509	562	577	591	606	621
45	NINKYIAMA KROM	508	561	576	590	605	620
46	DOMPOASE	498	550	564	579	593	608
47	BREME	494	546	560	574	588	603
48	SUBODOM	484	535	548	562	576	591
49	ASUOSO	453	501	513	526	540	553
50	APPIASUA	423	467	479	492	504	516
51	BREDI NO. 2	417	461	472	485	497	509
52	NAMPRANEASE	406	449	460	472	484	496
53	NKUBEM JUNCTION	390	431	442	453	464	476
54	NANKUMA	386	427	437	449	460	471
55	AMPONSAH NO.2	364	402	412	423	434	444
56	MMEM OLD TOWN	361	399	409	419	430	441
57	DIMANGO	357	394	404	415	425	436
58	BONKRU KONKOMBA	343	379	389	399	409	419
59	KRUTU	305	337	346	354	363	372
60	DASAGBA	857	947	971	996	1,021	1,046
	TOTAL MUNICIPAL POPULATION	112,322	124,116	127,261	130,518	133,776	137,145

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC and MPCU Projections

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

2.24.3 Population and Socio-Economic Projections

Projections are important as it serves as one sure way of making sound judgements about the future based on current trend. Government, policy makers and planners around the world use population

projections to gauge future demand for food, water, energy and services, and to forecast future demographic characteristics.

Projecting the overall population is paramount for the formulation of the municipal’s goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area, broad demographic projections for the Nkoranza South Municipal have been carried out using projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service.

2.24.4 Overall Demographic Situation

The table provides the population figures from 2026 to 2029.

Table 2. 31 Population Projection (2026-2029)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Male	63,109	64,709	66,364	68,020	69,734
Female	63,571	65,181	66,850	68,518	70,244
Total Population	126,679	129,889	133,214	136,539	139,978
Population Density	138.7	142.3	145.9	149.5	153.3

Source: MPCU Projections, May, 2025

Population of the Municipality is likely to increase to about 139,978 (2029) from 126,679 (2025) over the plan period with addition of 13,299 which represents about 10.5 percent. The implication of this is that, there is going to be pressure on existing services and hence, expansion of existing services particularly social services such as school infrastructure, health facilities and sanitation facilities must be given much attention. Table 2.20 provide the population structure of the Municipality within the MTDP implementation period.

2.25 Education Projections

2.25.1 Projections for School Enrolment

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

Table 2. 32 Projection for School Enrolment

Level of Education	Projected Enrolment				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	6,020	6,172	6,328	6,488	6,652
Primary	15,453	15,844	16,245	16,656	17,078
JHS	6,825	6,998	7,175	7,357	7,543
SHS	4,973	5,099	5,228	5,360	5,495
TVET	4,156	4,261	4,369	4,480	4,593
Total	37,427	38,374	39,345	40,341	41,361

Source: MPCU, 2025

2.25.2 Projection for Teachers at All Levels

As at 2024/2025 academic year the municipality had a total population of 1,953 trained teachers. This figure is distributed among various schools at KG, Primary, JHS, SHS and TVET levels. The projected teacher population figures for 2025 were used to project the future needs for teachers in the municipality as presented in the table below:

Table 2. 33 Projection of Teacher population

Level of Education	No. of Teachers (2025)	Projected Needs			
		2026	2027	2028	2029

KG	271	277	285	292	299
Primary	688	705	723	742	760
JHS	537	550	564	579	593
SHS	285	292	299	307	315
TVET	172	176	180	185	190
Total	1,953	1,953	2,000	2,051	2,105

Source: Ghana Education Service, MIS Unit, NSMA, 2025

2.25.3 Projection for Furniture at All Levels

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

Assumptions

1. JHS pupils will use mono desks
2. A percentage change of 2.5% increase in annual class size remain the same
3. The current number of mono desks remain constant

Table 2. 34 Projections for Mono Desks

Year	Standard JHS Seating	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Indicators						
No. of Pupils	1:1	6825	6998	7175	7357	7543
Total number available		3735	3735	3735	3735	3735
Total number required		6825	6998	7175	7357	7543
Surplus/backlog		-3,090	-3,263	-3440	-3622	-3808

NSMA, MPCU, 2025

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

Assumptions

1. Primary and KG pupils will use dual desks
2. A percentage change of 2.5% increase in annual class size remain the same
3. The current number of dual desks remain constant

Table 2. 35 Projections for Dual Desks

Indicators \ Year	Standard Seating (Primary & K.G)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Pupils	1:2	21,473	22,017	22,574	23,145	23,731
Total number available		8,806	8,806	8,806	8,806	8,806
Total number required		10,737	11,008	11,287	11,572	11,866
Surplus/backlog		-1,931	-2,202	-2,481	-2,766	-3,060

NSMA, MPCU, 2025

2.25.4 Projection for Classroom at All Levels

The increase in enrolment over the period means there is the need for construction of additional classrooms in most schools across the municipality. Currently there are a total of 987 classrooms all over the municipality for the KG, primary, JHS, SHS and TVET. In view of the projected increase in enrolment as presented in the table below, there is the need for the Assembly and its Development Partners to construct additional classroom of 261 by the end of the plan period for all schools within the municipality.

Table 2. 36 Projections for KG Schools/Classrooms

Indicators \ Year	Standards Per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:30	6020	6172	6328	6488	6652
No. Classrooms existing		150	150	150	150	150
No. of Classrooms required		200	206	211	216	222
Surplus/Backlog		-50 Classrooms	-56 Classrooms	-61 Classrooms	-66 Classrooms	-72 classrooms

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

- **Projection for Primary School classrooms**

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 30 pupils
3. The age range for primary school is 6-12 years.

Table 2. 37 Projections for Primary Schools classrooms

Year \ Indicators	Standards Per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:30	15,453	15,844	16,245	16,656	17,078
No. Classrooms existing		494	494	494	494	494
No. of Classrooms required		515	528	542	555	569
Surplus/backlog		-21	-34	-48	-61	-75

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

• **Projection for JHS Classrooms**

Assumptions

1. A JHS block shall contain three classrooms
2. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 30 pupils
3. The age range for JHS is 13-16 years.

Table 2. 38 Projections for JHS Classrooms

Year \ Indicators	Standard per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:30	6,825	6,998	7,175	7,357	7,543
No. Classrooms existing		201	201	201	201	201
No. of Classrooms required		228	233	239	245	251
Surplus/backlog		-27	-32	-38	-44	-50

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

• **Projection for SHS Classrooms**

Assumptions

4. A SHS block shall contain three classrooms
5. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 30 pupils
6. The age range for JHS is 15-19 years.

Table 2. 39 Projections for SHS Classrooms

Year \ Indicators	Standard per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:30	4,973	5,099	5,228	5,360	5,495
No. Classrooms existing		87	87	87	87	87

No. of Classrooms required		166	170	174	179	183
Surplus/backlog		-79	-82	-87	-91	-96

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

- **Projection for TVET Classrooms**

Assumptions

7. A TVET block shall contain three classrooms
8. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 30 pupils
9. The age range for TVET is 15-19 years.

Table 2. 40 Projections for TVET Classrooms

Year	Standard per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Indicators						
No. of Children	1:30	4,156	4,261	4,369	4,480	4,593
No. Classrooms existing		55	55	55	55	55
No. of Classrooms required		139	142	146	149	153
Surplus/backlog		-84	-87	-91	-94	-98

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

2.26 Health Facility Projections

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

Assumptions

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

Table 2. 41 Health Facility Projections

Facility Required	No. Existing	Standard	Years and Projected Population				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
			126,679	129,889	133,214	136,539	139,978
Public Hospital	1	80,000-200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospital	4	80,000-200,000	-	-			
Health Centre	9	5,000-25,000	3 Surplus	4 Surplus	5 Surplus	6 Surplus	7 surplus
CHPS	11	5,000	14 backlogs	15 backlogs	16 backlogs	17 backlogs	17 backlogs

Source: NSMA, MPCU 2025

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

2.27 Projection of Potable Water needs

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

- **Boreholes**

Specific Assumptions

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

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

Table 2. 42 Projection for Boreholes

Year	Projected Population	Pop. Change	No. Needed due to pop change	Base Year Existing Facilities	Total needed (backlog/surplus)	Standards (bh per population)
2025	126,679	-	-	208	214 Backlog	1:300
2026	129,889	3,210	11	219	11 Backlog	1:300
2027	133,214	3,325	11	230	11 Backlog	1:300
2028	136,539	3,439	11	241	11 Backlog	1:300
2029	139,978	3,553	12	252	12 Backlog	1:300

Source : NSMA, MPCU, 2025

As indicated in Table 2.42 above, the Municipality would need about 252 additional boreholes over the plan period (2026-2029). Thus, if the entire population in the Municipality are to depend on Boreholes as their main source of water.

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

Specific Assumptions- STWS

Specific assumptions in relation to STWS include the following:

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

Table 2. 43 Projection for STWS

Location	Year	Population (2025-2029)				
			Base Year Existing Facilities	Number Required	Total needed (backlog/surplus)	Standards (Pump per population)
Nkoranza		42,117	1	7	6 backlogs	1:5000
Donkro Nkwanta		7,863	0	1	1	1:5000
Akuma		3,956	1	1	0	1:5000
Akumsa Dumase		12,577	1	3	2	1:5000
Nkwabeng		7,636	1	1	0	1:5000
Bonsu		2,917	1	1	0	1:5000

Source : NSMA, MPCU, 2025

Table 2.43 communicates that the Municipality will need about 9 Small Town Water Systems within the plan period to complement the existing water facilities

2.28 Projection for sanitation facilities

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

Specific Assumptions for Household Latrines needs

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

Table 2. 44 Projection for Community Sanitation Facilities (Toilets)

Year	Existing Houses	Existing Household Latrines	Expected Household latrines	Surplus/Backlog
2025	29,572	22,651	29,572	-6,921
2026	31,088	26,317	31,088	-4,771
2027	32,682	30,576	32,682	-2,106
2028	34,358	35,524	34,358	-1,166
2029	36,120	41,273	36,120	-5,153

Source : NSMA, MPCU, 2025

According to Table 2.44, household latrines will continue to be a big challenge in the Municipality. This implies that the Municipality must strengthen the sensitization exercise on the need to constrict household latrines and fully enforce building regulations as stated in the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)

2.29 Agricultural Projections

Assumptions

- The current number of AEAs in the municipality will remain constant throughout the plan period
- Surplus resources would absorb as the population change

- The development planning standards as captured in the table will remain unchanged over the plan period.
- The human resource turns over would be well managed over the plan period.
- Farmers population will increase in line with the annual growth rate (2.5%) of the Municipality

Table 2. 45 AEA: Farmer Ratio and Requirements 2026-2029

Year	District Population	Farmer Population	Annual Farmer Population Increase (%)	AEA: Farmer Ratio	Requirements	Total AEA Needed
2025	137,213	41,164	2.5	1:2,417	1:1,500	30
2026	142,337	42,701	2.5	1:2,511	1:1,500	30
2027	147,461	44,238	2.5	1:2,602	1:1,500	30
2028	152,770	45,831	2.5	1:2,696	1:1,500	31
2029	158,269	47,480	2.5	1:2,793	1:1,500	31

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

A total of 30 to 31 AEA projected for the plan period will be able to serve the farmer population in the municipality.

Again, the result as captured in the above table indicates that the AEAs are inadequate in the Municipality. Therefore, over the plan period as many as 30 (back log) AEAs would be needed to boost agriculture production. This could constitute one of the major reasons for the low agriculture production in the area. There would be the need for stakeholders to put in many efforts in getting the required staff to enhance productivity.

2.30 Revenue Projection

Information gathered from the 2022 – 2025 Financial Statements of the Assembly served as basis for revenue projection for the next four years. This is presented in table 2.46

2.30.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Projections

Resources are needed to propel the developmental mandate of the Municipality. Thus, the Municipal development interventions as captured in the Medium-Term Development 2026-2029 must be backed by reliable measures through which resources can be mobilized to meet the execution of the development programmes of the plan. Therefore, over the plan period, the Municipal Assembly intends to increase its financial inflow base to expand its development programmes and projects.

Assumptions

The assumption made for the projections are that:

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

Table 2. 46 IGF Revenue Projection

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
IGF	1,007,279.40	1,218,809.16	1,340,690.45	1,474,759.41	1,622,235.46

Source : NSMA, MPCU, 2025

Per Table 2.46, an estimated amount of GHc 5,656,494.48 is expected to be actualized within the plan period to support planned programmes and projects. A successful actualization of this projected amount will help the Assembly meet its goals and objectives.

2.31 District Security Projections

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

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. The necessary backlog of the required staff would be posted to the district annually to increase the police numbers.

Table 2. 47 District Police Staff Strength Projections

Year	Total District Projected Population	No. of Police Officers Existing	Standard	Existing standard/situation	Required	Backlog/Shortfall
2025	126,699	34	1:500	1:3,726	253	-219

2026	129,889	34	1:500	1:500	260	-226
2027	133,214	34	1:500	1:500	266	-232
2028	136,539	34	1:500	1:500	273	-239
2029	139,978	34	1:500	1:500	280	-246

Source: MPCU, 2025

From the table above, the existing police –citizen ratio for the year 2025 is 1:3,726 which is below the required standard of 1:500. This shows that about 219 police officers are needed in order to bridge the gap. This will increase the number of police officers from 34 to 253 for the year under review.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains analysis of priority of key development issues identified from the communities and situational analysis presented in chapter one. Methodology used in identifying the issues presented below included visit to each community in the municipality. Reference was also made to issues identified in both quarterly and annual progress reports from 2022 to 2025. In all a total of Sixty-Five (65) Communities were visited where the teams met with all community members to identify development challenges affecting them.

In order to come out with a holistic development challenge which are representative of the municipality the team also issued questionnaire to all the various departments of the Assembly. The key issues presented below include those from both the communities and Decentralized Departments as well as the issues derived from the situational analysis and progress reports.

3.2 Prioritization Method

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

In light of this, the prioritization was done based on the following development indicators;

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

3.3 Output of The Prioritization Exercise

A matrix was designed which contained all the 46 development issues and the indicators for the prioritization. A prioritization scale was agreed on as follows;

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

Table 3. 1 Prioritization Matrix

IDENTIFIED MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it. (3)	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth. (2.5)	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights. (3)	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors (1.5)		
1.Low revenue mobilization	9	7.5	9	4.5	30	1 st
2. Low application of technology among small holder farmers	6	7.5	6	1.5	21	30 th
3. Poor road network or surface conditions	6	7.5	9	4.5	27	6 th
4. Inadequate market infrastructure facilities	9	5	6	3	23	20 th
5. Inadequate access to credit facility	6	7.5	6	3	22.5	21 st
6. Undeveloped tourist sites	9	5	3	3	20	31 st
7. Menace of Fulani Herdsmen	6	5	6	1.5	18.5	36 th
8. Inadequate agro-processing facilities	9	7.5	9	3	28.5	3 rd
9. High rate of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	6	7.5	9	3	25.5	11 th
10. Low agriculture production	9	7.5	6	3	23	19 th
11. Poor and Inadequate School infrastructure	9	5	9	3	26	10 th
12. Low BECE pass rate	9	5	6	1.5	21.5	26 th
13. Lack of ICT centers/laboratory in schools	6	5	9	3	23	25 th

14. Inadequate coverage of school feeding programme	6	5	6	1.5	18.5	37 th
15. Inadequate school furniture	9	2.5	9	1.5	22	23 rd
16. geographical disparity in access to quality healthcare	9	7.5	9	4.5	30	2 nd
17. Recorded cases of infant and maternal mortality	9	5	9	1.5	24.5	14 th
18. Inadequate health infrastructure	9	5	6	4.5	24.5	13 th
19. Inadequate health equipment/logistics	9	5	9	3	26	7 th
20. High rate of teenage pregnancy	6	2.5	6	1.5	16	43 rd
21. High level of vulnerability (marginalized and exclusion)	6	5	9	3	23	18 th
22. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	6	5	6	3	20	32 nd
23. Inadequate recreational facilities	6	5	3	4.5	18.5	38 th
24. Inadequate security personnel	6	5	6	1.5	18.5	39 th
25. Inadequate security infrastructure/facilities	9	5	6	3	23	17 th
26. Inadequate nutrition education	6	5	3	1.5	15.5	24 th
27. Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	6	5	9	1.5	21.5	27 th
28. Inadequate alternative care services for children	6	5	9	3	23	16 th
29. Inadequate drainage system	6	2.5	6	4.5	19	35 th
30. Poor cellular connectivity (telecommunication) networks	6	7.5	6	3	22.5	22 nd

31. Inadequate waste management facilities	9	7.5	6	4.5	27	5 th
32. Inadequate electricity coverage	6	5	6	4.5	21.5	28 th
33. Inadequate street lighting system in major towns	6	5	6	4.5	21.5	29 th
34. Inadequate land use plans and schemes	6	5	3	4.5	17.5	41 st
35. Inadequate property addressing systems	6	2.5	3	4.5	16	44 th
36. Poor maintenance of public properties	6	5	3	3	17	42 nd
37. Inadequate office infrastructure for public workers	6	2.5	6	4.5	19	34 th
38. Low representation of women in decision making	9	7.5	9	3	28.5	4 th
39. Inadequate engagement of people for accountability	9	5	6	3	23	15 th
40. Ineffective sub-district structures	6	5	6	3	20	33 rd
41. Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response	6	2.5	3	3	14.5	47 th
42. Rampant bushfires	9	5	3	1.5	18.5	40 th
43. Weak participation and involvement of citizens in the plan implementation and budgeting	6	2.5	9	3	23.5	12 TH
44. Weak co-ordination of administrative functions	6	2.5	3	4.5	16	45 th
45. Inadequate potable water	9	5	9	3	26	9 th
46. High cases of HIV/AIDS among the youth	6	5	3	1.5	15.5	46 th

47. Post-harvest losses and waste especially with fruits and vegetables	9	3	6	9	27	8 TH
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Source MPCU, 2025

3.4 List of Prioritized Key Development Issues.

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

1. Low revenue mobilization
2. Geographical disparity in access to quality health care
3. Inadequate agro-processing facilities
4. Low representation of women in decision making
5. Inadequate waste management facilities
6. Poor road network or surface condition
7. Inadequate health equipment/logistics
8. Post-harvest losses and waste especially with fruits and vegetables
9. Inadequate portable water
10. Poor and inadequate school infrastructure
11. High rate of unemployment and underemployment among the youth
12. Weak participation and involvement of citizens in the plan implementation and budget
13. Inadequate health infrastructure
14. Recorded cases of infant and maternal mortality
15. Inadequate of people for accountability
16. Inadequate alternative care services for children
17. Inadequate security infrastructure/facility
18. High level of vulnerability (marginalized and exclusion)
19. Lack of ICT centers/laboratories in schools
20. Inadequate market infrastructure /facilities
21. Inadequate access to credit facilities
22. Poor cellular connectivity (telecommunication) networks
23. Inadequate school furniture
24. Inadequate nutrition education
25. Lack of ICT centers/laboratory in schools
26. Low BECE pass rate

27. limited awareness on child right and development issues
28. Inadequate electricity coverage
29. Inadequate street lighting systems in major towns
30. Low application of technology among small holder farmers
31. Undeveloped tourist sites
32. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
33. Ineffective sub-District structures
34. Inadequate public infrastructure for public workers
35. Inadequate drainage system
36. Menace of Fulani Herdsmen
37. Inadequate coverage of school feeding programme
38. Inadequate recreational facilities
39. Inadequate security personnel
40. Rampant bushfires
41. Inadequate land use plans and schemes
42. Poor maintenance of public properties
43. High rate of teenage pregnancy
44. Inadequate property addressing systems
45. Inadequate nutrition education
46. High cases of HIV/AIDS among the youth
47. Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on defining development goals, objectives and strategies of the municipality for implementation of the 2026-2029 to enhance the realization of the desired future. The goals, objectives and strategies were adopted from the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) for 2026 - 2029 as prescribed by the guidelines for the preparation of the MTDP. It further, provides highlight of formulated development goals in each of the development dimension as well as the goal compatibility matrix.

4.2 DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

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

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

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

The goals formulated are meant to address the identified prioritized development issues and needs. It has taken into consideration the cross cutting and emerging issues that need to be addressed. The

formulated goals for the medium-term period are listed below according to the development dimensions.

4.2.1 Definition of Concepts

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

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

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

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

Table 4.1 Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Development Programmes

Prioritized Issues	Municipal Development Formulated Goals	Municipal Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Low Revenue Mobilization	Improve fiscal performance and management in the municipality.	Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value all the properties in the major communities 2. Prepare structure plans in all the major communities to facilitate collection of permit fees 3. Update the database of all ratable items in the Municipality 3. Conduct regular monitoring of revenue collectors 4. Develop and apply software for revenue collection 	Revenue mobilization and management
Economic/Market Infrastructure					
Inadequate Market Infrastructure	Build Strong and Prosperous Municipality	To construct market facilities to facilitate trade	Enhance Domestic Trade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct modern market facilities 2. Construct 24hour economic Market 	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development

				3. Setup satellite markets in communities and areas without markets	
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development and Fisheries and Aquaculture					
Low application of technology among smallholder farmers	Promote agro-based industrialization and transformation	1. To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 30% by 2029 2. Increase food crops production by 40% annually 3.To increase the Number of AEAs from 26 to 40 by 2029	Ensure improved skills development for industry	1. Improve access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness with imports 2. Build capacity of farmers on the use of technology	Agricultural Development
High cost of agric inputs	Promote agro-based industrialization and transformation	To improve Agriculture financing in the municipality by 50% by 2029	1.Promote strategic industrial development initiatives 2.Ensure improved skills development for industry	-Facilitate the provision of financial assistance to farmers to scale-up production levels	Agricultural productivity improvement
Low agriculture productivity	Modernized agriculture and promote agribusinesses in the Municipality	1.To improve Agriculture financing in the municipality by 50% by 2029 2.To increase youth in Agriculture in the Municipality by 60%	1.Create an enabling agribusiness environment 2.Promote strategic industrial development initiatives 3.Ensure improved skills development for industry	-Promote agro processing industries with interventions to enhance access to machinery and quality of products	Agricultural Development
Low investment in livestock and poultry	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and	1.To increase the production of poultry and livestock in the	1.Promote livestock and poultry development	1.Design interventions to address processing,	Agricultural Development

	income and exploit and develop fisheries and aquaculture in the municipality	municipality by 50% by 2029 2. Ensure 50% of unemployed youth venture into agricultural related activities by 2029	2.Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	packaging and marketing of livestock/poultry 2. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases 3. Facilitate the establishment of poultry products marketing facility	
High incidence of pests and diseases	Modernized agriculture and promote agribusinesses in the Municipality	1.To increase the skilled industrial personnel by 30% by 2029 2.To increase Agric Extension Officers in the Municipality by 50% by 2029	1.Improve post-harvest management 2.Ensure improved skills development for industry	1.Improve access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness with imports 2.Build capacity of farmers on the use of technology	Agricultural Development
High unemployment and underemployment	Ensure Resilient Local Economy	1.To improve Agriculture financing in the municipality by 50% by 2029 2. To increase youth in Agriculture in the Municipality by 60% 3. Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually	1.Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1. Facilitate the provision of financial assistance to farmers and to scale-up production levels 2. Improve access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness with imports	Agricultural Development
Private Sector Development					

Inadequate credit facilities to farmers and MSMEs	Increase and enhance Private Sector Development	1.To improve Agriculture financing in the municipality by 50% by 2029 2.To increase MSMEs access to credit by 60% 2.To register 75% of private businesses in the municipality	Boost credit access for local traders	Facilitate the provision of financial assistance to farmers and MSMEs to scale-up production levels	Local Economic Development
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Tourism And Creative Arts Development

Undeveloped tourist attraction sites and lack of tourist infrastructure	Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029	To promote sustainable tourism to preserve natural, historical and cultural heritage by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1.Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist sites 2. Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards 3.Develop and disseminate a comprehensive database on all tourist sites.	Local Economic Development
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Social Development

Prioritized Issues	Municipal Development Formulated Goals	Municipal Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Population Management					

High rate of teenage pregnancy	Eliminate teenage pregnancy in the Municipality	To ensure no teenage girl is pregnant by 2029	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	1.Institute bye-laws on teenage pregnancy cases 2.intensify education and sensitization on teenage pregnancy	Social services delivery
Education and Training					
-Poor and Inadequate educational infrastructure	Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	To ensure every girl and boy of school going age has access to equality education by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c) 2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) 3. Improve the pupil-to-textbook ratio through the provision of curriculum-based textbooks 4. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target4.2,4.c) 5.6.5 Strengthen the payroll validation process (SDG Target 16.6)	Social services delivery
Poor Performance rate at BECE	Improve performance of students in BECE	1.Eliminate examination malpractices by 2029 2.Improve teaching and learning environment at all levels by 2029	1.Strengthen school management systems 2.Strengthen competency-based skill development in technical and vocational education	1.Institute Award Schemes for best teachers, students and schools 2.punish/demote non performance teachers where there is evidence	Social services delivery

				3.Encourage regular monitoring and supervision	
Poor distribution or posting of trained teachers	Ensure equitable distribution of trained teachers across the Municipality	To ensure trained teachers are posted to all schools by 2029	Strengthen school management systems	1.Provide incentives to trained teachers posted in rural areas/remote areas	Social services delivery
Inadequate coverage of School Feeding Programme	Support/facilitate the wider coverage of School Feeding Programme	To facilitate the increase in coverage of schools feeding programme by 50% by 2029	Promote inclusive education	1.Write to School Feeding Secretariat	Social services delivery
Inadequate supply of School Furniture	Ensure all schools are provided with adequate furniture	To supply adequate school furniture to all schools by 2029	Promote literacy and lifelong learning	1.Manufacture and supply more furniture using DACF and DACF-RFG	Social services delivery
Health and Health Services					
Inadequate health equipment	Equip health facilities with adequate equipment	To provide health equipment to health facilities by 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	1.Procure and supply health equipment to health facilities 2.Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems to be the bedrock of the municipal primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6) 3. Make Primary Healthcare free and universally accessible to all citizens in all health facilities 4. Expand the coverage of NHIS in the municipality	Social services delivery

Geographical Disparity in access to quality health care	Bridge geographical disparity in access to quality health care	To construct CHPS/Health facilities at needed areas by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>1. Construct CHPS/Health Centres at most desperate areas</p> <p>2. Upgrade, furnish and expand existing health infrastructure and facilities across the municipality especially for PWDs</p> <p>3. Renovate dilapidated health infrastructures across the municipality</p>	Social services delivery
High prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS	To reduce the HIV prevalence of 2.4% to 0.5% by 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable	<p>1. Intensify education and testing of HIV</p> <p>2. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>3. Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes</p>	Social services delivery
Recorded cases of infant and maternal mortality	Eliminate infant and maternal mortality	To ensure zero record of infant and maternal mortality 2029	Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality	1. Intensify ANC education and conduct regular refresher training for Midwives	Social services delivery
High Doctor-patient ratio	Reduce the high Doctor-Patient ratio	To increase more doctors in the municipality by 2029	Improve health worker motivation	1. Provide sponsorship for students to study medicine	Social services delivery

				2. Provide good and conducive environment for medical doctors posted into the Municipality	
Water, Environmental, Sanitation and Hygiene					
Inadequate access to potable drinking water	Increase access to potable drinking water	To increase access to potable drinking water from 90% to 98% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Drinking and construction of boreholes 2. Drinking and mechanization of boreholes	Social services delivery
Inadequate maintenance of Water facilities	Encourage and improve maintenance of water facilities	To maintain at least 75% of broken-down water facilities by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Ensure the communities to maintain the broken-down water facilities	Social services delivery
Poor sanitation and waste management	Encourage and improve waste of sanitation facilities	To ensure proper sanitation management by 2029	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	1. Organize monthly clean-up exercise and general cleaning day	Social services delivery
Inadequate sanitation facilities and equipment	Provide sanitation equipment and logistics	To ensure provision of adequate sanitation equipment by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. Procure and supply of sanitation equipment	Social services delivery
Poor maintenance of public sanitation facilities	Encourage and improve maintenance of sanitation facilities	To ensure that poor public facilities are maintained by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. Enforce the public facilities operators to regularly maintain the facilities	Social services delivery
Lack of Engineered final waste disposal site	Construct an engineered final waste disposal site	To construct an engineered final waste disposal site by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. Construction of an engineered final waste disposal site	Social services delivery

Child Protection and Development					
Child abuse and domestic violence	Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable	Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	<p>1. Increase awareness on the effects of child labour (SDGs Target 8.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen mainstreaming of child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of the Assembly (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>3. Strengthen family tribunal and juvenile courts</p>	Social services delivery
Disability – inclusive development					
Inadequate support to PDA	Increase support provided to PDA	To increase support provided to PDA by 2029	Strengthen institutions and systems that ensure protection, inclusion, and capacity building of PDA	1. Write proposal to DACF Secretariat to increase PDA' allocation	Social services delivery
Unfriendly school environment for children with disability	Make schools environment friendly for children with disability	To ensure inclusive education by 2029	Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all	1. Provide disability friendly classrooms and schools	Social services delivery
Limited access to employment opportunities and entrepreneurial skills for PDA	Provide entrepreneurial and employable training opportunities for PDA	To train more PDA on entrepreneurship skills by 2029	Strengthen institutions and systems that ensure protection, inclusion, and capacity building of PDA	1. Liaise with GEA and SW/CD to train PDA on entrepreneurship	Social services delivery

Low involvement of PDA in decision making process	Increase PDA participation and involvement in decision making	To ensure and encourage PDA participation in decision making by 2029	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PDA in all dimensions of social and economic development	1.Support the PDA to participate in decision making	Social services delivery
Gender Equality					
Limited involvement of women in decision making	Empower women to participate in decision making	To empower women through education and sensitization to participate in decision making by 2029	Promote economic empowerment of women	1.Organize education and sensitization programmes	Social services delivery
Limited access to credit facilities	Create credit schemes through village saving and loans schemes/model	To create village saving and loans schemes in the communities to provide credit facilities to women by 2029	Promote economic empowerment of women	1.Establish the village savings and loans schemes as credit models	Social services delivery
Limited access to employment opportunities	Promote girl child education and training of women in employable skills	To promote girl child education -train women in employable skills by 2029	Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors	1.Organize training and provide sponsorship or support to girl-child	Social services delivery

Environmental and Human Settlement Development

Prioritized Issues	Municipal Development Formulated Goals	Municipal Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Deforestation, Desertification and soil erosion					

High incidence of bush fires	Reduce bush fires in the Municipality	To reduce bush fires to zero percentage by 2029	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	1.Train and empower bush fire volunteers 2.educate and sensitize the communities	Environmental management
Deforestation/illegal logging	Stop illegal logging and encourage planting of trees	To stop all illegal logging and ensure planting of trees by 2029	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	1.Institute anti-illegal logging taskforce to monitor forest reserved	Environmental management
Indiscriminate sand mining	Ensure responsible sand mining	To stop indiscriminate sand mining by 2029	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	1.Ensure the all-sand miners obtain approval from the Assembly	Environmental management
Climate variability and change					
Unpredict rainfall pattern	Promote restoration of the lost forest reserved	To ensure the restoration of the lost forest reserved by planting trees	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	1.Planting of trees 2.protecting the forest reserved	Environmental management
Inadequate interventions on climate change prevention	Increase climate change intervention programmes	To mainstream climate change intervention programmes in the composite budget	-Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources 1. Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	1.Planning and budgeting for climate change interventions 1.Monitoring and tracking of implementation of climate change interventions	Environmental management
Inadequate early warning systems	Provide early warning signs	To ensure that early warning systems are provided to the general public by 2029	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate change action	Education and sensitization	Environmental management
Inadequate knowledge on disaster prevention and management	Build institutional capacity to prevent and manage disasters	To build capacity of staff on disaster prevention and management by 2029	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate change action	1.Organizing capacity building	Environmental management

Transportation and road					
Poor road conditions	Improve road conditions	To reshape all poor roads by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>1. Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>2. Enhance maintenance and management practices for all road sectors (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Poor drainage systems	Improve the drainage systems	To regularly dredge the drains in the raining season by 2029	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	<p>1. Expand existing drains where possible</p> <p>2. Dredge/desilt drains during raining season</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Lack of streetlights in some communities	Ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain security and safety on all road networks by 2029	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	<p>1. Improve road infrastructure (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>2. Increase awareness on road safety</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Thematic Area: Information and Communication Technology Development					

Poor network services and no network services in some communities	Improve network system in the Municipality	To ensure improvement in the network services by 2029	Enhance application of ICT in national development	1. Write to the ministry of communication and digitalization	Telecommunication infrastructure improvement
Inadequate use of Digital platforms and ICT tools for service delivery and reporting	Improve the use of ICT tools and digital platforms for service delivery	To make use of ICT tools and digital platforms for service delivery by 2029	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Build capacity of staff on the use of ICT tools and digital platforms	Telecommunication infrastructure improvement
Thematic Area: Energy and Petroleum					
Continue use of fuel wood as a major source of energy for cooking	Reduce the use of fuel wood as source of energy for cooking	To reduce the use of fuel wood as a major source of energy by 20% by 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	1. Encourage the use of LPG	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Inadequate power provision/inadequate coverage	Increase the coverage of electricity	To extend electricity to uncover communities by 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	1. Liaise with VRA/ECG	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Unstable power supply/frequent power outages	Increase the power generation and supply	To reduce the frequent power outage by 2029	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system		Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Thematic Area: Human Settlement Development					
Inadequate Structural Plans and Local Plans	Prepare structural plans and local plans for all the communities	To prepare Structural plans and local plans in all the major communities by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Resource Physical Planning Depts. and SPC teams to prepare the plans	Infrastructure Delivery and Management
Prevalence of unauthorized physical development	Eliminate unauthorized physical development	To completely eliminate all unauthorized physical development 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Resource Planning, Building and Inspectorate Unit to conduct regular monitoring	Infrastructure Delivery and Management

Governance and Institutional Development

Prioritized Issues	Municipal Development Formulated Goals	Municipal Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Local Governance and Decentralization					
Poor participation of public at the local level	Promote effective participation of citizens/public at the local level	To ensure public participate in the development at local level by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.Increase Assembly and public engagements 2.Promote trust between the Assembly and the public	Management and Administration
Ineffective functioning of Sub-structures	Ensure functionality of Sub-structures	To resource Sub-structures by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.Provision of logistics	Management and Administration
Inadequate office accommodation for Substructures	Provide office accommodation for the substructures	To provide office accommodation for all the zonal councils by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.Construct or rent offices for Sub-structures	Management and Administration
Low capacity of personnel	Build capacity of the personnel at the substructure levels	To build capacity of staff at the zonal councils' levels by 2026	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.Organize capacity building training	Management and Administration
Thematic Area: Public Accountability					
Low trust in the Assembly system	Promote trust between the Assembly and the public	To build trust between the Assembly and the public by 2029	Deepen transparency and public accountability	1.increase engagements with the public -organize town hall meetings -sensitization and education	Management and Administration
Focus Area: Public Policy Management					

Inadequate Stakeholder engagement in development interventions	Improve effective and efficient stakeholder engagement	To ensure regular engagement of stakeholders in implementation of development interventions	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	1.Organize regular stakeholder engagement	Management and Administration
Focus Area: Security and Public Safety					
Inadequate Police Personnel	Reduce the high Police-Citizen ratio	To increase the number police personnels by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	1.Liaise GPS and Ministry of Interior for recruitment of polices	Management and Administration
Inadequate logistics for patrols	Provide logistics	To supply logistics to the police by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	1.Procure motor bikes and provide fuel support	Management and Administration

International Relation

Prioritized Issues	Municipal Development Formulated Goals	Municipal Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Thematic Area: Diaspora Engagement					
Regional and Global Relation					
Menace of Fulani herdsmen	Reduce menace of fulani herdsmen	To reduce influx of Fulani herdmen by 2029	1.Enhance Ghana's international image and influence 2.Promote Ghana's economic interests	1.Resource GIS Officers 2.Conduct regular monitoring	Management and Administration

4.2.2 Goal Compatibility Analysis

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

DETERMINATION OF RATINGS

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

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

GOALS

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

- Goal 12: Maintain a safe society

Table 4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

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

Source: MPCU, 2025

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

4.3 Integration of Spatial Plans

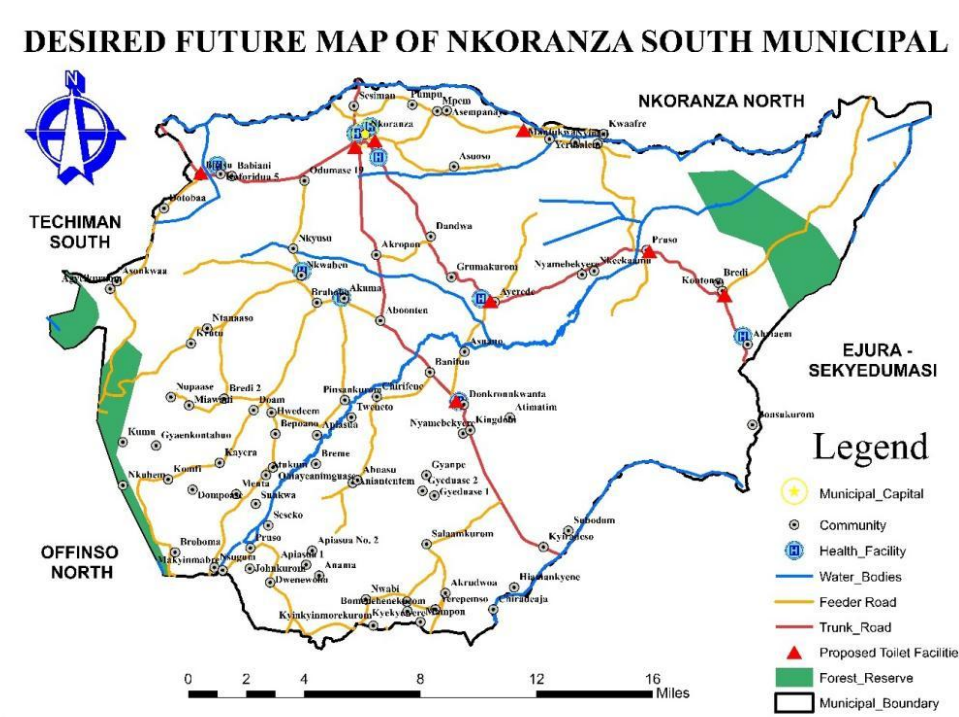
This section talks about the spatial dimensions of the various development proposals in the plan. This was done in line with the provisions of the the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480). The section also describes the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the structure plans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

municipality would be affected in the future due to the various proposed development interventions.

4.3.1 Desired Future Conditions of the Planning Period

The 2026-2029 MTDP contains a number of projects and programmes intended to address the social, economic, physical and environmental needs of the people in the Nkoranza South Municipality. Every project has spatial manifestation and therefore, successful implementation of the programmes and projects will change the present spatial design of the Municipal’s landscape. A map showing the expected landscape design of the Municipality at the end of the plan period is displayed in this section. Figure 4.1 shows the Map of the desired future state of the Municipality in the planning period.

Figure 4.1 Map of the Desired Future State of the Municipality

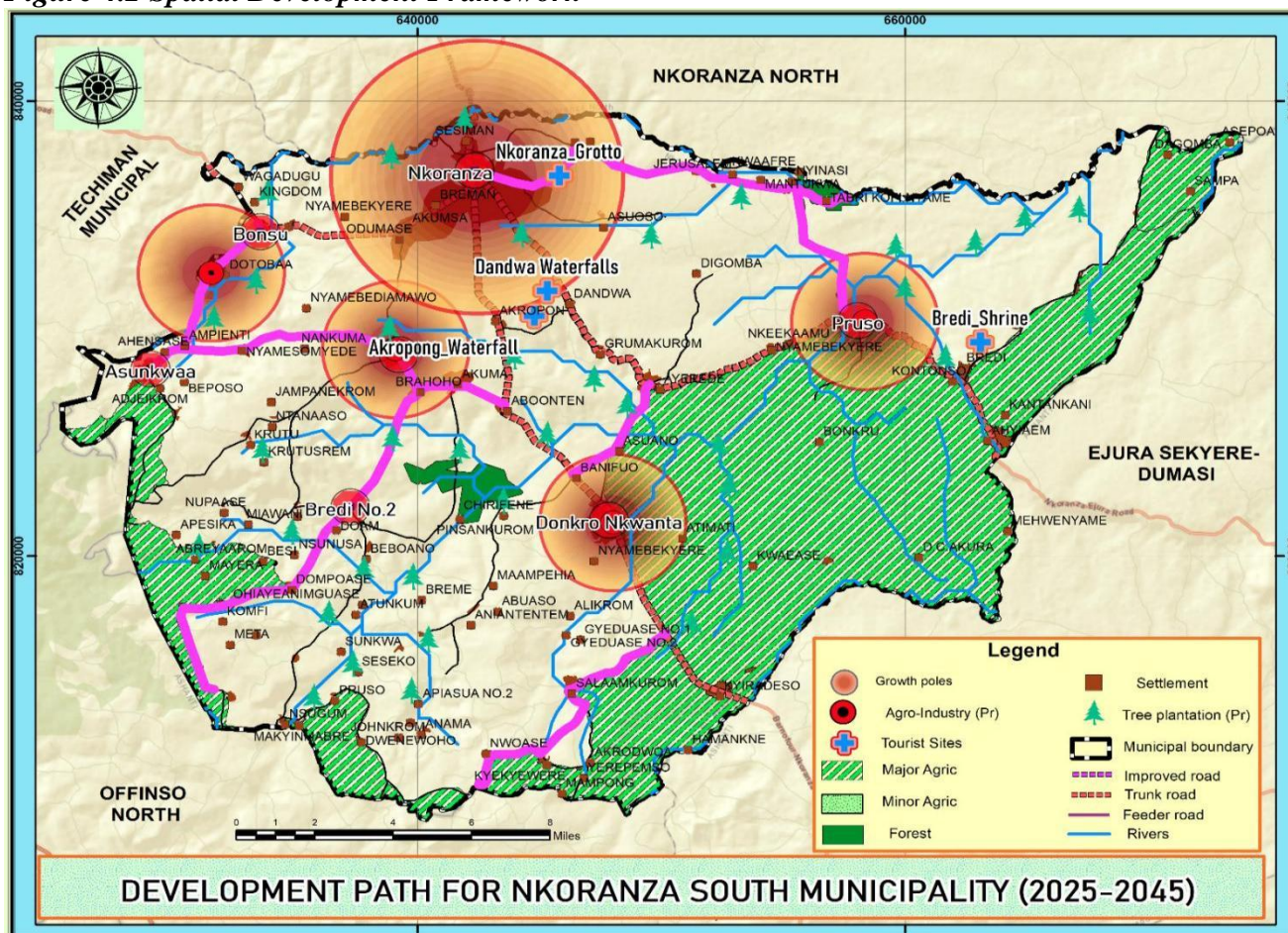


Source: NSMA, MPCU, 2025

4.3.2 The Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

Development Programmes and Projects have spatial implications. Development and spatial management are mutually exclusive. This section of the plan presents the graphical implications (through maps) of the proposed programmes and projects on the landmark of Nkoranza South Municipality after the plan period. The SDF of the municipality is long term long-term (20-year) indicative plan which emphasizes on on achieving the defined social, economic and environmental policies in the plan. Figure 4.2 shows the SDF of the entire municipality.

Figure 4.2 Spatial Development Framework



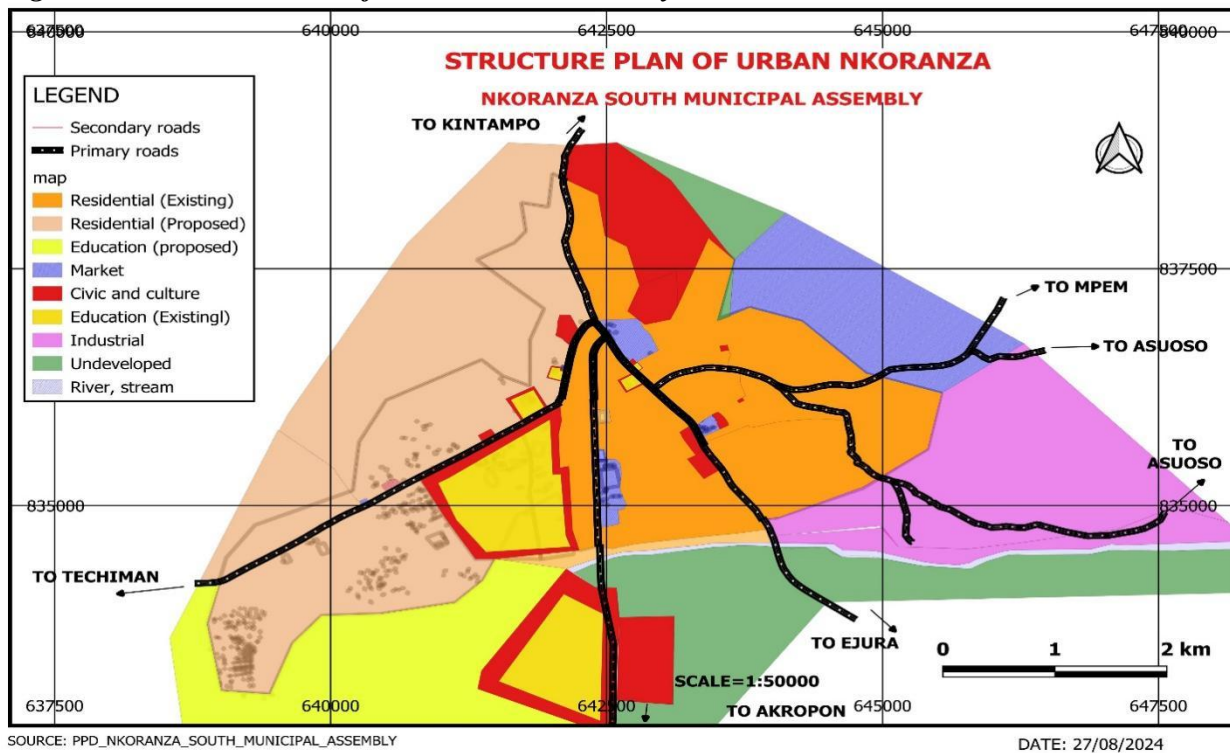
Source: Physical Planning Department, NSMA, 2025

The SDF shows that in the next 20 years (maximum), majority of the landscape of the municipality will be used for agricultural (farming) activities and protected areas. The violet colour, located in the middle of the municipality, is the land earmarked for industrial activities while all the brown-coloured areas depict settlements. The legend of the map explains the other colours and their respective land uses.

4.3.3 Structure Plans

The Structure Plans for all the urban areas or towns and their peripheries were prepared to show coordinated land uses and trunk infrastructure proposals within the areas. The plans depicted 15-year development interventions that will affect the landscape of the various localities within the municipality. These truck infrastructure proposals were categorised into zones such as industrial, commercial, residential, educational, civic developments, agricultural and open space enclaves. Figure 4.3 show the structure plan of Nkoranza Community.

Figure 4.3 Structure Plan of Nkoranza Community



Source: Physical Planning Department, NSMA, 2025.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the broad composite programme of action (PoA) covering the plan implementation period (2026-2029). It consists of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives as outlined in each development dimensions. For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, timeframe, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated as shown in Tables below. The chapter further discusses development programme financing, maintenance programme, knowledge management and learning, assumption methodology used for costing, programme financing mechanism strategy and Revenue generation measures. Finally, the chapter conclude with strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of all formulated programmes.

5.2 Formulation of Municipal Programmes

Programmes are a set of projects intended to realize a particular goal, whilst projects are a set of inter related activities intended to achieve a particular objective (s). The MPCU formulated Municipal development programmes based on the development issues, development goals and objectives as well as strategies outlined in the previous chapter to deliver the desired outcomes. These programmes are easily aligned with the programme-based budgeting processes. These programmes are presented in the five (5) broad development dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). Beyond the five broad development dimensions, the following were also considered:

- Monitoring and evaluation
- Communication
- Maintenance of Assets
- Knowledge management and learning

5.2.1 Assumption and Methodologies used for costing

5.2.2 Assumptions used for costing

In costing the programmes and projects earmarked for implementation within the plan period, the following assumptions were put place;

1. The Central Government will continue to provide needed funds;
2. The Municipal's IGF will be increased by 70%;
3. The Municipal will continue to receive support from development partners
4. That the inflation rate will be stable
5. The Municipality will continue to enjoy peaceful environment

5.2.3 Methodologies used for costing

The cost of programmes and projects were determined based on the estimates of Public Procurement Authority. Series of market survey was also conducted by the Municipal Assembly to ascertain the market prices for some items. Consultancy and other services costs were determined jointly by some selected consultants and other service providers as well as market surveys.

Table 5. 1 Programme of Action (PoA), 2026-2029

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue mobilization and management					x	x	6,080,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Budget Unit, TAs, MA, Media
Trade, Industry and Industrial Development					4,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	80,000.00	10,000,000.00		✓	BAC, RTSC	GEA, MA, MoTI, MLGCRA
Agricultural Development					5,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	600,000.00		✓	Agric. Dept. MA	MA, MoFA, RCC, MLGCRA, FBOs
Local Economic Development					4,000,000.00	1,900,000.00	89,072.00			✓	BAC, MA	MLGCRA, RCC, GEA
Social Services Delivery					2,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	189,811.00			✓	MA	MoF, MLGCRA, TAs, GHS, GES, MoGCSP
Environnemental Management					500,000.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00			✓	MA, PPD	Forestry MLNR MLGRD NADMO, TAs
Infrastructure Delivery and Management					14,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	1,334,523.00			✓	MA, Works Dept.	MoF, MLGCRA, RCC
Management and Administration					2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,786,619.16			✓	MA	MLGCRA, RCC

Source : MPCU, 2025

5.3 Maintenance of Assets

The maintenance of Assets and projects is considered highly significant and has been developed as part of the Programme of Action (PoA) to ensure that all infrastructure/assets of the Assembly are properly maintained. This is also to instill the culture of maintenance in the Assembly's existing facilities (school buildings, Health facilities, nurses' quarters, markets, office accommodation, staff bungalows, police post, public toilets, street/traffic light, refuse dumps, boreholes and roads) and assets (Official vehicles, furniture, printers/photocopies, laptops computers, desktop computers, scanners, office furniture, electrical gadgets and air conditionals) to ensure sustainability. The maintenance can be classified as regular/route maintenance or repairs, preventive maintenance, emergency maintenance and rehabilitation or replacement depending on the state or condition of the Asset or facility and the situation. To ensure the implementation of maintenance of Assets as a development programme of the Assembly to achieve the desire goal and objective, annual operation and maintenance plans have been prepared and incorporated in to the yearly Annual Action Plans captured in Chapter six of this plan.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The need for operations and maintenance plan is to address the needs of the people and also make sure that set targets in various interventions are achieved. This called for effective and efficient monitoring. Monitoring and evaluation would be done at the Community, Municipal, Regional and National levels to assess the impact of the operation and maintenance plan.

5.4.1 Community Level

At the Community level, the following stakeholders would be involved the monitoring and evaluation of the plan;

- Unit Committees
- Zonal/Urban Councils
- Assembly Members
- WATSAN Committees
- Traditional Authorities
- Civil Society Organisations

5.4.2 Municipal, Regional and National Levels

At the Municipal, Regional and National levels, monitoring and evaluation of the operation and maintenance plan would be carried out by the following stakeholders:

- Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
- Assembly Members
- Traditional Authorities
- Development Partners
- Regional Coordinating Council

5.5 Knowledge Management and Learning

Recognizing the pivotal role knowledge management and learning plays in promoting new development initiatives, accelerating learning of new skills and preserving institutional knowledge or memories, the Municipal Assembly has developed knowledge management and learning programmes as part of the Programme of Action (PoA). To ensure that the desire goal and objective under this programme are achieved specific activities and projects have been designed and incorporated in the yearly Annual Action Plans outlined in Chapter Six of this Plan.

5.6 Development Programme Financing

The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly will embark on elaborate financial strategy aimed at creating sustainable resourcing for implementing the Medium-Term Development Plan and addressing the funding gaps. The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) would be implemented by the Cash Flows of the Assembly. This makes it important to have knowledge of the Cash Flows projections and their sources to the Assembly as outlined in the table below.

Table 5.2 Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap C=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (GPSNP2&GSCSP)		
Revenue mobilization and management	6,080,000.00	X	6,080,000.00	x	x				6,080,000.00	-
Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	29,080,000.00	800,397.00	500,000.00	15,332,764.00	1,27,545.54			10,000,000.00	26,760,706.54	-2,319,293.46
Agricultural Development	26,600,000.00	3,078,842.61	3,400,000.00	17,080,286.60	1,627,682.60			600,000.00	25,786,811.81	-813,188.19
Local Economic Development	5,989,072.00	139,601.13	60,609.00	4,104,945.15	328,762.85				4,962,680.98	-1,026,391.02
Social Services Delivery	32,189,811.00	1,086,605.06	1,200,000.00	25,951,420.05	1,558,972.00				29,796,997.11	-2,392,813.89
Environmental Management	4,000,000.00	782,723.00	200,000.00	2,015,853.42	843,327.30				3,841,903.72	-158,096.26
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	37,334,523.00	736,681.40	1,050,000.00	31,661,979.00	1,734,896.40				35,183,556.80	-2,150,966.20
Management and Administration	13,786,619.16	597,259.00	1,900,000.00	7,621,836.20	1,171,000.00				11,836,095.00	-1,950,524.16
TOTALS	155,060,025.16								144,248,751.96	(10,811,273.20)

Source: MPCU, 2025

As contained in the Programme of Action in the table above, it is estimated that an amount of GH¢103,116,000.0 is expected to go into the financing of the programmes and projects outlined in the plan as against the estimated revenue from all sources of GH¢144,248,751.96. This leaves a gap of GH¢10,811,273.20 which will need to be filled in order to achieve the desired outcomes of the plan. There are a number of strategies put in place to ensure inflow of revenue to support the implementation of the MTDP (2026-2029). These include;

- Increasing the revenue base by ensuring that all classes of taxes collectable by the Assembly are brought under the revenue base;
- Embarking on effective supervision and monitoring of the collection process
- Allocating sufficient financial and human resources for tax collection;
- Establishing institutional framework for Assembly tax administration;
- Increase efficiency in tax collection especially by adopting information technology and systems;
- Outsourcing some key revenue items such as, property rates, refuse collection, etc
- Sealing the tax administration loopholes that would create vulnerabilities for corruption

b. External Revenue Raising Strategies

In regard to external revenue raising sources, the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly will pursue the following strategies:

- Streamlining financial management systems to enhance credit worthiness; Ensure revenue diversification strategies like public-private partnership.
- Strengthening relationships and partnerships with development partners and other nonstate actors for supporting core programmes. The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly will explore the system of basket funding or pooling of resources.
- Developing public private partnership models for providing core public services.

It is important to note that, statutory and other financial allocations such as the DACF, Donor Funds, the Internally Generated Funds including royalties and District Assemblies Common Funds-Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) would be judiciously be applied to the implementation of development proposals of the Municipal Plan. Other Donor grants and GoG fund to the various departments in the Municipality will also be applied to implement the MTDP.

The Assembly will also not rely only on its traditional sources of revenue but will send project funding proposals to development partners, NGOs/CBOs, business community, for technical and financial support. The Assembly will also introduce stringent financial management measures to reduce expenditure and make savings towards investments. Some of these financial management measures include;

- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921, Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019, LI 2378 and Public Financial Management (Public Investment Management) Regulation, 2020, LI 2411: These Acts and Regulations, will regulate the financial management of the public sector within a macroeconomic and fiscal framework, defines responsibilities of persons entrusted with the management and control of public;
- Funds, assets, liabilities and resources, ensures that public funds are sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt and provide for accounting and auditing of public funds. It also prescribes methods for preparation, execution and delivery of public investments.
- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) and Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914): It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658); the Municipal has an Internal Audit Unit and for that matter all payments would be pre-audited by the Unit before they are made.
- Financial Memoranda for District Assembly, 2004; to regulate the receipt and usage of funds at the Assembly. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies Accounting Manual.

Asset Management Strategies

The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly assets include land and buildings, vehicles, cars, machineries and equipment. The Assembly will institute prudent asset management systems and processes which will include:

- Development of Assembly asset register;
- Valuation of all assets of the Assembly;
- Disposal of obsolete assets as prescribed under the Public Procurement Act;
- Timely and efficient repair and maintenance of assets to reduce wastage and breakages;
- Purchasing of and operating high quality assets that generate value for money to the Assembly; and

- Safeguarding and protection of assets to ensure maximum security and reduce cases of abuse

Financial Management Strategies

The success of this plan will largely depend on the financial management systems and process adopted by the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly. The Municipal Assembly will therefore pursue the following strategies:

- Enhancing budget and expenditure control mechanisms;
- Adoption of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS);
- Adopting prudent debt management policy;
- Ensuring that there are adequate and qualified personnel in accounts and finance department;
- Adopting accountability systems through continuous monitoring, reporting and provision of timely financial information in accordance with accounting standard; and
- Ensuring compliance with public procurement policies and systems

Capital Financing Strategies

Infrastructure development will require adequate capital financing. In this regard, the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly will pursue the following strategies:

- Establishing and initiating public private partnership infrastructure funding instruments and mechanisms; and
- Prioritizing infrastructure to be financed to minimized stalled projects

Operational Financing Strategies

The Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly will pursue the following operational financing strategies:

- Utilization of internal revenue to finance operational costs;
- Maintenance of cost sharing in financing operational costs;
- Efficient cash flow management to support operational costs; and
- Minimizing operational costs in service delivery.

5.7 Revenue Generation Measures/Resource Mobilization Framework

In order to achieve the development goals and commitments in this plan, sufficient and sustainable financial and technical resources will be required. To enhance effective implementation, the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan links planning and budgeting. The Nkoranza South Municipal

Assembly will mobilize adequate resources from diverse sources to ensure comprehensive implementation of the plan. Besides resource mobilization, management of the resources will be a core strategy to ensure efficiency, economic and value for money.

5.8 Human Resources

This is a very essential factor of production. It must be noted that expertise is needed to make sure that the Assembly harness its full potential of human resource. This labour mix of personnel from the Assembly and others from private sector will be able to propel further the economic growth of the municipality. The Assembly and the Central Government have an elaborate plans and mechanism to train staff in order to equip them with required skill. The Municipal Assembly will partner with development partners and other NGOs in the training and development of her human resource.

5.9 Financial Resources

Faced with the ever-rising demand for service delivery to the populace, the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly is increasingly constrained in mobilizing the required financial and technical resources. Growing urban population, increasing rural-urban migration, and all-round demand for social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure; this has also increased the demand-supply gap. There has been an attempt to bridge this gap through donor support but many a times this has not been forthcoming. The sub-sections below show how the Assembly will be able to mobilize resources for the implementation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan.

5.10 Sources of Revenue

The revenue base of the Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly consists of both internal and external sources.

5.10.1 Internal sources of revenue will include:

- Rates;
- Fees;
- Fines, penalties & forfeits;
- Licenses;
- Lands and royalties;

- Rent;
- Investment; and
- Miscellaneous

5.10.2 The external sources include;

- District Assemblies Common Fund;
- District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) and
- Government of Ghana transfers
- GSCSP

5.11 Second Public Hearing

After the preparation of the Programme of Action, the second public hearing was organized to brief the key stakeholders on the programmes intended to be implemented within the planning horizon to help address the issues identified. *The second public hearing report is shown in Annex 4*

5.12 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The Municipal Assembly recognizes the importance of the rich natural resources and the need to ensure sustainable practices, all the programmes identified and formulated have been subjected to strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This was to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals formulated.

The SEA was applied to analyze and evaluate the environmental, social, economic and cultural as well as governance implications or impacts or concerns that might arise as a result of the implementation of the formulated programmes. As required, every project/programme is to be subjected to preliminary environmental, economic, social and cultural review based on the type, location, degree of sensitivity, scale, nature, and extent of its potential environmental and social impacts, which is classified in one of the following categories: -

1. **Category A:** Project/programme that is likely to have very negative, severe, diverse or unprecedented impacts on the environment.
2. **Category B:** Project/Programme whose adverse impact on the population or areas of environmental importance (land, forests and other natural habitats etc) are moderate.

3. **Category C:** Project/programme whose likelihood of negative environmental impacts is considered minimal or zero.

5.12.1 Objectives, Targets and Indicators

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

Table 5. 2 SEA objectives, Targets and Indicators

Objectives	Targets	Indicators
To improve Biodiversity by 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reserved areas must be protected • Degraded areas must be restored with fast-growing trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reserved areas protected • % of degraded lands restored
Improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction projects must be fenced • Construction of roads must be watered • Sanitation facilities must be situated in a convenient environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ongoing projects fenced • Frequency of watering road construction in towns • Distance between the location of sanitation facilities and dwelling units
Improve surface water quality	All water bodies must be protected and preserved	Number of water bodies protected

5.12.2 Assessment of programmes impacts on the Environment

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

5.12.2.1 Steps followed during the SEA Exercise

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

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

5.12.2.2 The Scale of Assessment

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

Table 5.4 The Scale and Colour Code for the Sustainability Assessment

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

Source: NDPC, 2024.

5.12.2.3 Team for the SEA Exercise

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

- I. The Municipal Development Planning Officer
- II. The Municipal Environmental Health Officer
- III. The Municipal Works Engineer
- IV. The Municipal Physical Planning Officer
- V. The Municipal Social Welfare and Community Development Officer

VI. A representative from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

5.12.3 Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

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

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

To conclude, all the formulated development programmes have been considered as implementable and sustainable. The implementation of any of the formulated development programmes will not trigger any serious adverse environmental, social, economic, cultural and governance or institutional effects, concerns, impacts as well as consequences.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a number of activities and projects outlined for implementation in the next four (4) years. The four annual action plans are collection of programmes and projects which form part of 2026-2029 MTDP. The activities and programmes took into consideration the priorities set out by the municipality in line with the goals, objectives and strategies. The action plan for 2026 therefore reviews the status of the 2025 and considers the outstanding issues in it that still meet the current needs of the people.

The selection of the projects in the four (4) action plans was guided by the following considerations which are enshrine in the policy objectives of the municipality:

- The need to complete on-going projects and programmes
- Projects and programmes which provide the necessary conditions and infrastructure for other direct productive activities to take off.
- Projects and programmes which fall in line with prioritized municipal and national goals
- Emergencies that require immediate action.

6.2 Justification for the choice of location for each action plan

The following factors were considered in selecting the projects and programme's location:

- (i) Needy or deprived areas in terms of services, accessibility and economic interaction
- (ii) Access to depressed areas where the production of agro-based raw materials can be improved
- (iii) Areas with the necessary threshold population
- (iv) Areas with the capacity to ensure high returns to investment due to availability of needed facilities and markets
- (v) Areas which are centrally located to make information flow and sharing of projects benefits cost effective

6.3 Selecting of Time Frame for Implementing the Projects and Programmes

To ensure effective implementation of the activities within each of the four years, the following factors need to be considered:

- (a) Resource availability in terms of funds and personnel
- (b) The seasonal calendar of activities of the rural population, especially farmers
- (c) Technical resource availability
- (d) Expertise in the relevant project

6.4 Estimation of Cost for Implementing each Annual Action Plan

The activities earmarked for implementing the various Action Plans have been grouped under various programmes and sub-programmes as they appear in the Programme-Based Budgeting System with their corresponding cost estimates and funding sources. Costing was based on present market prices and between two (2) to five (5) percent annual progression.

6.5 Cost Sharing and Sources of Funding

Based on the past and present performance and experience of collaborators and donor partners cost for the various activities have been shared between the Assembly on one hand and the development partners.

6.6 Assumptions

The implementation of the various activities would be based on the following assumptions:

- Stability of prices (stable inflation rate)
- Availability of funds for development
- Timely release of central government funds
- Assembly's ability to qualify for DPAT each year
- Stability in the growth of population

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2026

Table 6. 1 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2026

Objective: Ensure successful implementation of the tenets of decentration															
Programme: Management and Administration															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
1	Procurement of Stationery and Office Equipment (4No core i5, 500GB Laptop computers, 5No. Swivel chairs, 1No. Desktop computer and 2No. steel cabinets): 3No. printers, 3No. UPS and 1No. Scanner	Nkoranza								110,000.00		√		Procurement Officer	MCD
2	Support National Day Celebrations, (Farmers Day, 6 th March, etc)	Nkoranza								100,000.00		√		Dep Director	MCD
3	Organize 4 Management Meetings	Nkoranza						5,000.00				√		HR Manager	MCD
4	Support Security Activities	Nkoranza								10,000.00		√		MCD	MCE
5	Support Traditional Council	Nkoranza						2,000.00		5,000.00		√		MCD	
6	Maintenance and repairs of Office Equipment and Machinery	Nkoranza								20,000.00		√		Transport Officer/ MWE	MCD
7	Undertake periodic Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipal wide								15,000.00		√		MPO	MCD
8	Preparation and submission of 2026-2029 MTDP	Nkoranza, Techiman & Accra								50,000.00		√		MPCU	MCD
9	Mid-year review of 2026 AAP	Nkoranza								3,000.00		√		MPO	MCD
10	Preparation and submission of 2027 Composite Budget	Nkoranza, Techiman & Accra								30,000.00		√		MBA	MFO

11	Mid-year review of 2026 Budget	Nkoranza								5,000.00	√		MBA	MFO
12	Organize mid-year AAP Review meeting	Nkoranza								2,000.00	√		MPO	MCD
13	Organize quarterly MPCU meeting	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		MPO	MCD
14	Organize Fee-Fixing meetings/Gazette the Budget	Nkoranza								25,000.00	√		MBA	MFO/MCD
15	Organize quarterly Budget Committee meeting	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		MBA	MFO/MCD
16	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings	All zonal council centres								5,000.00	√		MPO	MBA/MCD/MFO
17	Support to sub-structures	7 Zonal Councils								15,000.00	√		MCD	Central Administration
18	Organize 3 General Assembly Meetings	Nkoranza								35,000.00	√		PM	MCD
19	Organize Sub-committee meetings & EXECO	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		MCE	MCD
20	Support to Community Initiated Projects	Municipal wide								25,000.00	√		MCE	MCD
21	Conduct Capacity Building training for Assembly Staff	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		HR	MCD/MPO
22	Organize Town Hall meetings on AAP and Budget performance	Nkoranza								50,000.00	√		HR	MCD/MPO
23	Organise 2 Day Training for Zonal Council Members on Revenue Generation Strategies and Management	Nkoranza					20,000.00				√		HR	MCD/MFO

Objective: Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%															
Programme: Revenue Mobilization and Management															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
24	Reshuffle revenue collectors	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√		MFO	MCD/Revenue Supt

25	Train Revenue Collectors on Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Nkoranza							5,000.00	5,000.00	√		HR	MFO/Rev Supt
26	Update the revenue data base: Collect data on all businesses within the municipality	Municipal wide							28,000.00	50,000.00	√		MFO/MBA	MCD/MPO
27	Prepare and submit financial statements	Accra/ Techiman							5,000.00		√		MFO	MCD

Objective: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements

Programme: Infrastructural Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
28	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Major Towns								30,000.00		√	PPO	MCD
29	Prepare local and structural plans	Major Towns								30,000.00	√		PPD	MCD
30	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee meetings	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		PPO	MCD
31	Organize monthly Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		PPO	MCD
32	Procurement of Building Permits or Jackets	Nkoranza					20,000.00				√		PPO	MCD
33	Construction of drains in some selected towns	Major Towns								100,000.00	√		MUR	Central Administration
34	Reshaping of some Feeder Roads	Selected Feeder Roads								100,000.00	√		MUR	Central Administration
35	Support District Road Improvement Program (DRIP)	Nkoranza					400,000.00			600,000.00	√		MUR	Central Administration
36	Maintenance of km Feeder Road	Selected Roads								90,000.00	√		DFR	MA
37	Maintenance of Assembly Hall and Administration Block and other Office Buildings	Nkoranza								30,000.00	√		Central Administration	MA

38	Maintenance of High Street Lights	Major Towns					200,000.00				√		Works Dept	MA
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Objective: Ensure free movement of people, goods and services within the built environment by 2029

Programme: Infrastructural Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
39	Procurement of 200 LT Electricity Poles for extension works	Municipal wide							300,000.00		√		VRA	MWE/MCD
40	Routine Maintenance of Streetlights	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		VRA	MWE/MCD
41	Support the Supply of 50 Pieces of Street Light and 50 Pieces of Photocell	Municipal wide							90,200.00		√		VRA	MWE/MCD
42	Maintenance of High Street Lights	Major Towns					200,000.00				√		Works Dept	MA

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

Programme: Infrastructural Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
43	MPs Support to Water and Sanitation	Selected Communities							30,000.00		√		MWST	MA
44	Mechanization and Extension of 1No. Borehole to Assembly main block and Staff Bungalows	Nkoranza							50,000.00		√		MWST	Central Administration
45	Drilling and Mechanization of 15-No. Boreholes in Selected Communities in the Municipality	Dandwa, Ahyiaem, Kyekyewere, Nwoase, Meta, GNFS, Akropong, Kyeradeso,						1,946,281.00			√		MWST	Central Administration

		Grumakrom, Barnofour Beposo, Jerusalem, Hwedien, Nsunensa, and Abountem											
46	Drilling and Mechanization of 11-No. Boreholes in Selected Communities in the Municipality	t Pruso 2, Kyeradeso, Hwedien, Mem- Amponsahkro m, Dwenewoho, Makyimabre, Amponsahkro m 2, Adomkrom, Salamkrom, Asunkwa, Nsunensa					1,485, 000.0 0			√		MWST	Central Administratio n
47	Drilling and Mechanization of 10-No. Boreholes in Selected Communities in the Municipality	Ntenanso, Kwafre, Subodom, Dimango, Nkitankote, Yesukrom, Tweneto, Kantankani, Camp, and Nkwayease					650,0 00.00			√		MWST	Central Administratio n
48	Drilling and Mechanization of 3No. Boreholes	Estate, Adekyeman and Babiani						20,000.0 0		√		MWST	Central Administratio n
49	Maintain faulty Boreholes identified within the Municipality						200,0 00.00			√		MWST	Central Admn.

Objective: Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029.

Programme: Social Services Delivery

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
50	Procurement of 1000 Mono Desks and 1000 Dual Desks, and 150 Teachers chairs and tables to some selected school in Nkoranza Municipality	Municipal Wide					1,500,427.00					√		GES	GETFUND/ Central Adm.
51	Construct 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Auxilliary facilities at Akuma Presby	Akuma								600,000.00		√		GES	Central Administration
52	Construct 4-Unit 1Bedroom Teachers' Bungalow at Anama	Anama										√			Central Administration
53	Construction of 2-Unit KG Block with Ancillary Facility at Mem-Amponsahkrom	Mem-Amponsahkrom						450,000.00				√		GES	Central Administration
54	Complete 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block at ST. Theresa's JHS Nkoranza	Nkoranza						500,000.00					√	GES	Central Administration
55	Construction of 6-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Mempasem	Mempasem						946,000.00				√		GES	Central Administration
56	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Breman	Breman						550,000.00				√		GES	Central Administration
57	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Barnofour	Barnofour						650,000.00				√		GES	Central Administration
58	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Ntenanso	Ntenanso						1,150,000.00				√		GES	Central Administration
59	Organize District Mock for BECE Candidates and my First Day at School	Municipal wide					20,000.00					√		GES	Central Administration
60	Support Education Fund/Scholarships and Bursaries	Municipal wide								30,000.00		√		MA	GES

Objective: Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DAC F	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
61	Procurement of equipment for 1No. CHPS Compound	Dotobaa								150,000.00	√		GHS	Central Administration
62	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound with Residential Accommodation at Akropong	Akropong							1,199,040.49		√		GHS	Central Administration
63	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound and Residential Accommodation at Makyinmabre	Makyinmabre							747,245.72		√		GHS	Central Administration
64	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters at Brahoho	Brahoho									√		GHS	Central Administration
65	Construction of Municipal Health Directorate Office at Nkoranza	Nkoranza							2,000,000.00		√		GHS	Central Administration
66	Construction and Completion of 1No. Health Centre and 1No Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters	Akumsa Dumase							540,000.00		√		GHS	Central Administration
67	Construction and furnishing of 1No. Maternity Ward with Laboratory	Bonsu							543,888.00		√		GHS	Central Administration

Objective: Strengthen disease control and surveillance														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DAC F	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
68	Malaria and Cholera Prevention	Municipal wide								17,500.00	√		GHS	Central Administration
69	Procurement of COVID-19 related items	Municipal wide								10,000.00	√		GHS	Central Administration

Objective: Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DAC F	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
70	Combating Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking	Municipal wide								10,000.00	√		DSW	Central Administration
71	Support Child's Rights Promotion and Protection	Municipal wide								5,000.00	√		DSW	Central Administration

Objective: Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DAC F	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
72	Social Intervention Programme – LEAP, PWD disbursement	Municipal wide								250,000.00	√		DSW	Central Administration
73	Gender Empowerment and Mainstreaming	Municipal wide								7,000.00	√		Gender Officer	Central Administration
74	Support ACA Activities (Counterpart Funding)	Municipal wide								100,000.00	√		DSW	Central Administration

Objectives: Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DAC F	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
75	Promote Local Economic Development	Municipal wide								5,000.00	√		BAC	Central Administration
76	Provide start-up kits for Women's Groups	Some Selected Groups								10,000.00	√		BAC	Central Administration

Objectives: Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029.															
Programme: Local Economic Development															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
77	Promote the development of tourist sites- waterfalls	Dandwa							10,000.00			√		Central Adm.	Ghana Tourism Authority
78	Compile a comprehensive database on all potential tourist sites	Municipal wide								10,000.00		√		Dev. Pln. Unit	GTA, TAs, MA

Objectives: Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders															
Programme: Local Economic Development															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
79	Construct 2 Storey 50-Unit lockable stores for the 24-hour economic market at Nkoranza New Market	New Market Nkoranza						5,883,828.56				√		Central Adm.	Works
80	Construction of 2-storey 50-unit stores, comprising 47 lockable stores UDG3 (Lot 1.)	New Market Nkoranza								379,991.07			√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Govt)
81	Construction of 1No. Police Post, and 1No. Health Post and 6-seater W/C toilet, Drilling and mechanization of 2 No. Borehole UDG3 (Lot 2)	New Market Nkoranza								91,684.51			√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Govt)
82	Construction of 100-unit stalls, construction of 2-unit creche with 1No. office UDG3 (Lot 3)	New Market Nkoranza								147,451.66			√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Govt)
83	Construction of 2-Storey 50-Unit Lockable Stores (Lot1)	New Market Nkoranza								2,657,267.79			√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Gov't)
84	Construction of 100-Unit Market Stalls, 12-Seater W.C. Toilet and 10 Bathrooms (Lot2)	New Market Nkoranza								1,549,191.65			√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Gov't)

85	Construction of Sanitation Office and Revenue Office, Drilling and Mechanized 2no. Borehole, Provision of Hydrant, Rehabilitation of Existing Structures (Warehouse, Market Stalls and Lockable Stores) in the New Market (Lot3)	New Market Nkoranza							1,741,246.77		√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Gov't
86	Bitumen Surfacing Of 0.62km Roads With 0.45m U Drains (930m), 0.6 U Drains (465m), 0.9 U Drains (0m), Sub Base (1240m), Base (1240m) Primer Seal (1240m), Seal (1240m), and additional works of bitumen surfacing of 1.284 km roads with 0.6 u drains (1,063m), 0.9 u drains (280m), kerbs length (451m), sub base (1284m), base(1284m) primer seal (1284m), seal (1284m)	New Market Nkoranza						3,600,000.00	2,000,125.00		√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Gov't
87	Pavement of 12,000m2 area, waiting lounge, Installation of 30No Security Light and 2No. Bus Terminals and additional pavement works of 2,000m2 area of old market stalls and other works.	New Market Nkoranza						823,128.91	3,800,000.00		√	MA	GSCSP (Mini of Local Gov't
88	Pavement of (1803m2) Drive-way and extension of electricity	Nkoranza Daily market							430,000.00		√	MA	Central Administration
89	Design of Architectural Drawings for the 24-Hour Economy Model Market	Nkoranza New Market							60,000.00		√	MA	Central Administration
90	Construction of 2- Storey 50-Unit Lockable Stores at Nkoranza New Market	Nkoranza New Market							4,000,000.00		√	MA	Central Administration
91	Procurement of office Facilities, Supplies and Accessories	Nkoranza							30,000.00	√		Dept of Agric	Central Adm

Objectives: Increase food crops production by 30% annually															
Programme: Agriculture Development															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
92	Support Government Programs-Feed Ghana (Facilitate farmers' access to farming inputs and improved seedlings)	Municipal wide								50,000.00		√		Dept of Agric	Central Administration
93	Facilitate access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seedlings, viable seeds etc	Municipal wide								40,000.00		√		Dept of Agric	Central Administration

Objective: Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88%															
Programme: Social Services Delivery															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
94	Sensitization of food vendors and farmers on food safety	Municipal wide								10,000.00	√			MEHO	Central Administration
95	Evacuation of solid waste and management of refuse containers	Nkoranza & Donkro Nkwanta								300,000.00	√			MEHO	Central Administration
96	Support CLTS activities	Municipal wide								70,000.00	√			MEHO	Central Administration
97	Renovation of 1No. Slaughter house	Nkoranza								85,000.00	√			MEHO	Central Administration
98	Procurement of General Cleaning Materials and clean up exercise	Nkoranza								15,000.00	√			MEHO	Central Administration
99	Fumigation and Zoomlion activities	Major towns								200,000.00	√			MEHO	Central Administration
100	National Sanitation Day Activities and Waste Management	Municipal Wide							100,000.00		√			MEHO	Central Administration

101	Management and maintenance of final Solid Waste Disposal Site at Asekye	Asekye						350,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
102	Procure Sanitary Tools and Equipment	Nkoranza						89,500.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
103	Procure and Embossment of 100No. 240L Wastebins	Nkoranza						80,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
104	Procure 6No. Motorbikes for Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	Nkoranza						70,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
105	Maintain 1No. Cesspool Emtier	Nkoranza						50,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
106	Implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Mun. Wide						110,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
107	Conduct Sanitation and WASH Activities (Manual Desludging of 1No. Public Toilet, Maintain Public and Institutional Toilets, etc)	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
108	Construct 2No. 12-Seater WC Toilet at Adomkrom and Akuma	Akuma, Adomkrom						500,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
109	Market and Lorry Park Sanitation management	Nkoranza						180,000.00			√		MEHO	Central Administration
110	Maintenance of official vehicle (Dislodging Truck)	Nkoranza							25,000.00		√		Transport	Central Administration

Objective: Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029

Programme: Environmental Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
111	Public Education and sensitization on Environmental enhancement programs (Collaborate with GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the	Municipal wide							5,000.00			√		NADMO	Central Administration

	public on the impact of bush fires on climate change)												
112	Emergency works (relief items and disaster Mgt.)	Municipal wide							15,000.00	√		NADMO	Central Administration
113	Establish, manage and sustain 35-hectare cashew plantation	Bonsu, Bredi and Donkro Nkwanta, and Akuma							50,000.00		√	Central Administration	MLGDRD

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2027

Table 6. 2 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2027

Objectives: Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization														
Programme: Management and Administration														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1	Procurement of Stationery and Office Equipment	Nkoranza							5,000.00	30,000.00	√		Procurement Officer	MCD
2	Support National Day Celebrations, (Farmers Day, 6 th March, etc)	Nkoranza						50,000.00			√		Dep Director	MCD
3	Organize 4 Management Meetings	Nkoranza							5,000.00		√		HR Manager	MCD
4	Support Security Activities	Nkoranza								10,000.00	√		MCD	MCE
5	Support Traditional Council	Nkoranza							2,000.00	5,000.00	√		MCD	Central Administration
6	Maintenance and repairs of Office Equipment and Machinery	Nkoranza								20,000.00	√		Transport Officer/ MWE	MCD

7	Reshuffle revenue collectors	Municipal wide						10,000		√		MFO	MCD/ Revenue Supt
8	Train Revenue Collectors on Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Nkoranza						5,000	5,000	√		HR	MFO/Rev Supt
9	Update of Property and Business Registers	Nkoranza, Akumsa Dumase, D/Nkwanta, Akropong, Bonsu, Dotobaa, Akuma & Braho						10,000	20,000	√		MFO/MBA	MCD/MPO
10	Prepare and submit financial statements	Accra/ Techiman						5,000		√		MFO	Central Administration
11	Undertake periodic Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipal wide							35,000	√		MPO	MCD
12	Preparation and submission of 2027 Annual Action Plan	Nkoranza, Techiman & Accra							1,000	√		MPO	MCD
13	Mid-year review of 2027 AAP	Nkoranza							3,000	√		MPO	MCD
14	Preparation and submission of 2027 Composite Budget	Nkoranza, Techiman & Accra							10,000	√		MBA	MFO

15	Mid-year review of 2027 Budget	Nkoranza							5,000	√		MBA	MFO
16	Preparation and submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	Techiman							2,000	√		MPO	MCD
17	Organize mid-year AAP Review meeting	Nkoranza							2,000	√		MPO	MCD
18	Organize quarterly MPCU meeting	Nkoranza							10,000	√		MPO	MCD
19	Organize Fee-Fixing meetings	Nkoranza							5,000	√		MBA	MFO/MCD
20	Organize quarterly Budget Committee meeting	Nkoranza							10,000	√		MBA	MFO/MCD
21	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings	All zonal council centres							5,000	√		MPO	MBA/MCD/MFO
22	Construct 1 No. Zonal Council Office	Akumsa Dumase							300,000	√		MWE	Central Administration
23	Organize 3 General Assembly Meetings	Nkoranza							35,000	√		PM	MCD
24	Organize Sub-committee	Nkoranza							10,000	√		MCE	MCD

	meetings & EXECO													
25	Procurement of stationery for zonal councils	7 zonal councils							5,000	√			Proc. Officer	MCD
26	Conduct Capacity Building training for Assembly Staff	Nkoranza				20,000			30,000	√			HR	MCD/MPO
27	Prepare and Submit Quarterly Capacity Building Training Reports	Nkoranza						2,000		√			HR	MCD

Objective: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements

Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
28	Prepare Local Plans	Brahoho & Bredi							10,000	√			PPO	MCD
29	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Akuma & Brahoho					100,000		100,000		√		PPO	MCD
30	Organize 4 SAT meetings	Nkoranza						5,000		√			PPO	MCD
31	Revise Nkoranza Sector 2 Extension	Nkoranza						2,000		√			PPO	MCD

32	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee meetings	Nkoranza							10,000	√		PPO	MCD
33	Organize monthly Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Nkoranza							10,000	√		PPO	MCD
34	Regular visits to ensure Development Control	Municipal wide						2,000		√		PPO	MCD
35	Procurement of 200 LT Electricity Poles for extension works	Mmofrafaadwene, Banofour, Kyerefene, Aboase, Asuano, Kyeradeso, Nkwaese, Subodom, Abountem, Salamkrom							300,000	√		VRA	MWE/MCD
36	Construction of drains in some selected towns	Nkoranza & Akuma					400,000			√		DUR	Central Administration
37	Maintenance of 37km Feeder Road	Kupong Inc-Salamkrom-Nwoase-Kyestyewere					300,000		250,000	√		DFR	MA
38	Maintenance of Feeder Road	Anama-Apeasua-Aboasu-Kyerefene-Barnofour					550,000			√		DFR	MA
39	Construction of 3 No. 30 Mini Market sheds	Brahoho, Nkwabeng&Donkro Nkwanta							150,000	√		MWE	Central Administration

Objective: Increase percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water from 87% in 2025 to 95% in 2029														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
40	Drilling of 3 No. Boreholes	Nkyinkamamu, Apesika & Katankani								100,000	√		MWST	Central Administration
41	Mechanization of 5 No. Boreholes	Pruso No. 1, Banofour, Kyeradeso, Beposo & Dompouse								50,000	√		MWST	Central Administration

Objective: Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029.														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
42	Construction of 2 No. 3-unit classroom Block with office and toilet facilities	Meta JHS and Anama					350,000			350,000	√		GES	Central Administration
43	Renovation of 3 No. Schools	Jerusalem, Akuma & Nkwabeng								200,000	√		GES	Central Administration
44	Procurement of 500 Dual Desks for distribution to schools	D/Nkwanta, Kyekyewere, Jerusalem, Dompouse, Nkoranza					200,000				√		GES	GETFUND/ Central Adm.
45	Construction of 2 No.	Makymabre & Amposahkrom								350,000	√		GES	Central Administration

	Teachers Quarters													
46	Organize District Mock for BECE Candidates	Municipal wide							20,000	√			GES	Central Administration
47	Supervision and inspection of education delivery	Municipal wide							20,000	√			MEOC	GES
48	Support Girl Child education and reproductive health	Municipal wide					50,000			√			GES	MA

Objective: Ensure easy accessibility and affordability to health services by all citizens in the Municipality by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
49	Drilling of 2 No. Borehole	Salamkrom CHPS Compound, Kyekyewere								30,000	√		GHS	Central Administration
50	Construction of 1 No. Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters	Ahyiaem								450,000	√		GHS	Central Administration
51	Construction of 1 No. Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters	Dotobaa								450,000	√		GHS	Central Administration

52	Construction of CHPS Compound	Akropong &Kotonso					150,000			150,000	√		GHS	Central Adm.
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Objective: Protect all children from all forms of abuse by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
53	Combating Domestic Violence	Municipal wide								10,000	√		DSW	Central Administration
54	Support Child's Rights Promotion and Protection	Municipal wide								10,000	√		DSW	Central Administration
55	Combating Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking	Municipal wide								10,000	√		DSW	Central Administration

Objective: Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
56	Social Intervention Programme – LEAP, PDA disbursement	Municipal wide					250,000				√		DSW	Central Administration
57	Gender Empowerment	Municipal wide								5,000	√		Gender Officer	Central Administration

	and Mainstreaming												
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Objective: Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
58	Promote Local Economic Development	Municipal wide								15,000	√		BAC	Central Administration
59	Provide skills training for MSMSEs	Some Selected Groups								30,000	√		BAC	Central Administration

Objective: Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
60	Rehabilitation of Existing Markets	D/Nkwanta								100,000	√		Works Dept	Central Administration

Objective:														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
61	Renovation of residential	Agric Sub-stations							20,000	20,000	√		Dept of Agric	Central Adm

	buildings for AEAAs													
62	Support the Implementation of Activities of Agriculture Department	Municipal wide					100,000			100,000	√		DOA	Central Administration
63	Support Government Flagship Programmes- Feed Ghana	Municipal wide								80,000		√	DOA	Central Administration

Objective: Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029.															
Programme: Local Economic Development															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
64	Promote the development of tourist sites- waterfalls/Shrine	Dandwa, Akropong and Bredi No. Shrine							10,000			√		Central Administration	Ghana Tourism Authority/NGOs

Objective: Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029.															
Programme: Environmental Management															
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
65	Provision of relief items	Municipal wide								50,000		√		NADMO	Central Administration

	and disaster education													
66	Organize communities' sensitization on the effects of climate change	Municipal Wide							8,000.00				NADMO	Agric Dept, Forestry
67	Rehabilitate 40ha of degraded land with fast-growing trees as a form of strengthening the Green Ghana Campaign programme	Municipal wide							6,000.00				MA	P&G Agric. Dept PPD Forestry

Objective: Increase the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services from 75.9% to 88% by 2029														
Programme: Environmental Management														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
68	Construction of 2 No. Public Toilets	Nkoranza & Donkro Nkwanta							120,000		√		MEHO	Central Administration
69	Procurement of General Cleaning Materials	Nkoranza						3,000			√		MEHO	Central Administration
70	Fumigation and Zoomlion activities	Major towns							200,000		√		MEHO	Central Administration
71	Liquid waste-Dislodging Trucks and	Nkoranza						30,000			√		MEHO	Central Administration

	toilet facilities management													
72	Undertake periodic clean up exercise	Major towns						6,000		√			MEHO	Central Administration
73	Evacuation of solid waste and management of refuse containers	Major towns							30,000	√			MEHO	Central Administration
74	Cleaning of Open Drains on selected roads	Nkoranza							30,000	√			MEHO	Central Administration

Objective: Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2029

Programme: Environmental Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
75	Undertake tree planting in all communities	Municipal wide					100,000					√		Forestry	Central Administration

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2028

Table 6. 3 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2028

Objective: Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization														
Programme: Management and Administration														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1	Procurement of stationery and office equipment	Nkoranza						5,000	20,000		√		Procurement Officer	Storekeeper
2	Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Nkoranza						5,000	25,000		√		Internal Auditor	MCD
3	Support Traditional Authority	Municipal wide						10,000			√		Central Adm.	MCD
4	Maintenance and repairs of office equipment and assets (vehicles, building, etc)	Nkoranza							30,000		√		MCD	Transport Officer/ MWE
5	Support National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March, etc)	Nkoranza					60,000		20,000		√		Central adm.	MCD
6	Update of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Nkoranza						3,000			√		MBA	Revenue Supt/ MFO
7	Training of Revenue Collectors on Basic Book Keeping	Nkoranza						5,000	10,000		√		HR	Revenue Supt/ MBA/MFO
8	Update of Property Valuation Register	8 Divisions									√		MBA	MFO/ Revenue Supt
9	Preparation and submission of monthly and annual Financial Statements	Accra/ Techiman						2,000	5,000		√		MFO	Accountant

10	Conduct quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Ongoing projects & programmes	Municipal wide						35,000	√		MPO	MPCU/ Monitoring Team
11	Preparation and submission of 2029 Annual Action Plan	Nkoranza					1,000		√		MPO	MPCU
12	Mid- year review of 2028 AAP	Nkoranza					1,000		√		MPO	MPCU
13	Preparation and submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	Nkoranza						1,000	√		MPO	MPCU
14	Preparation of 2029 Composite Budget	Nkoranza					5,000	20,000	√		MBA	Budget Committee
15	Mid-year Budget Review	Nkoranza							√		MBA	Budget Committee
16	Conduct site visit and meetings on ongoing projects	Project sites						5,000	√		MWE	Monitoring Team
17	Support for substructures	Ayerede, Bonsu, Akuma, Akumsa Dumase, Donkro Nkwanta, Nkwabeng & Nkoranza									MCD	Central Administration
18	Construct 1 No. Zonal Council Office	Akuma				100,000		250,000	√		MWE	MPO/MCD
19	Support Security Management	Municipal wide					15,000	20,000	√		MCD	MCE
20	Organize Town Hall Meetings	7 Zonal Councils					10,000	10,000	√		MPO	MCD
21	Organize at least 3 General Assembly meetings	Nkoranza						40,000	√		PM	MCD
22	Organize Sub-committee meetings & EXECO	Nkoranza					10,000	10,000	√		MCD/MCE	Central Administration

23	Organize Capacity Building Training workshop for the staff	Nkoranza							5,000	25,000	√		HR	MPO/MCD
24	Conduct Needs Assessment on the staff and preparation of Capacity Building Plan	Nkoranza							1,000		√		HR	Central Administration

Objective: Ensure effective coordination of spatial development.

Programme: Infrastructure and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
25	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee meetings	Nkoranza							4,000	6,000	√		PPO	MWE
26	Organize monthly Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Nkoranza							4,000	6,000	√		PPO	MWE
27	Carry out physical planning education	Municipal wide							1,000		√		PPO	Central Administration
28	Organize SAT meetings	D/Nkwanta							5,000	15,000	√		PPO	SAT

Objective: Ensure 70% of the total road network is in good condition by 2029

Programme: Infrastructure and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
29	Rehabilitation of 5km Town Roads	Nkoranza					800,000			200,000	√		DUR	MWE
30	Construction of drains in some selected towns	Nkwabeng & Bonsu					500,000			200,00	√		DUR	Central Administration

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

Programme: Infrastructure and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
31	Drilling of 5 No. Boreholes	Meta, Nankuma, Bredi No.2, Atekoano, Hwidiem CHPS Compound & Ahyaiem Health Centre								120,000	√		MWST	MWE/MPO/ Proc. Officer

Objective: Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders

Programme: Infrastructure and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
32	Construction of market sheds	Asunkwa & Ahyaiem								300,000	√		MWE	Procurement Officer

Objective: Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029.

Programme: Social Services Delivery

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
33	Renovation of 3 Schools	Akumsa Dumase, Mpem & Dompoase								200,000	√		MWE	Central Administration
34	Construction of 2 No. 3-unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities	Asuoso & Nyinase								700,000	√		GES	MWE/Proc. Officer
35	Procurement of 500 Dual Desks	Katankani, Nkwabeng, Nsugum, Makyin-mabre & Ntanaaso					100,000			50,000	√		GES	Central Administration

36	Organize District Mock for BECE candidates	Municipal wide							20,000	√		GES	Central Administration
37	Support Supervision of schools	Municipal wide				50,000			10,000	√		GES	Central Administration
38	Construct 2 No. semi-detached Teachers' Quarters	Kyeradeso & Ahyaiem							550,000	√		GES	Central Administration

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

Programme: Social Services Delivery

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
39	Construct 2 No. CHPS Compound	Bredi No. 2 & Camp							260,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
40	Construct 1 No. semi-detached Nurses Quarters	Hwidiem							450,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
41	Sponsor 10 Nursing Trainees	To be selected							20,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
42	Support Public Health Services-Education, sensitization and vaccination	Municipal wide					20,000		20,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
43	Support District Response to	Municipal wide					15,000			√		HIV/AIDS Desk Officer	Central Administration	

Malaria/HIV-AIDS														
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Objective: Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029

Programme: Social Services Delivery

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
44	Support the activities of Social Welfare and Community Development	Nkoranza						5,000	10,000		√		Social Welfare Officer	Central Administration
45	Support Social Intervention programmes-LEAP, PWD disbursement	Municipal wide					50,000				√		Social Welfare Officer	Central Administration

Objective: Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually.

Programme: Local Economic Development

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
46	Encourage the formation of Business Groups	Municipal wide							2,000		√		Co-operative Officer	BAC
47	Train 5 Women's	Nkoranza					10,000		10,000		√		BAC	Central Administration

	Groups in Basic Entrepreneurial Skills													
48	Procure Kits to 5 Women's Groups	Nkoranza								20,000	√		BAC	Central Administration

Objective: Increase food crops production by 40% annually

Programme: Local Economic Development

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
49	Support Agriculture Dept activities	Municipal wide							5,000	30,000	√		DOA	Central Administration
50	Support Feed Ghana programme	Municipal wide								30,000	√		DOA	Central Administration
51	Facilitate the construction of 1 Warehouse	Asunkwa								10,000	√		DOA	Central Administration

Objective: 1. Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2025.
2. Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029.

Programme: Environmental Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
52	Encourage the Formation of	Municipal wide							2,000		√		Fire Officer	Central Administration

	Fire Volunteers in													
53	Provide Relief items for displaced persons	Municipal wide							50,000	√			NADMO Officer	Central Administration
54	Undertake tree planting	Municipal wide					20,000		5,000	10,000	√		Forestry Officer	Central Administration

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2029

Table 6. 4 Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2029

Objective: Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization														
Programme: Management and Administration														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1	Procurement of stationery and office equipment	Nkoranza						5,000	20,000		√		Procurement Officer	Storekeeper
2	Organize Audit Committee Meetings	Nkoranza						5,000	25,000		√		Internal Auditor	MCD
3	Support Traditional Authority	Municipal wide						10,000			√		Central Adm.	
4	Maintenance and repairs of office equipment and assets (vehicles, building, etc)	Nkoranza							30,000		√		MCD	Transport Officer/ MWE

5	Support National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March, etc)	Nkoranza				60,000			20,000	√		Central adm.	Central Administration
6	Preparation and submission of monthly and annual Financial Statements	Accra/ Techiman						2,000	5,000	√		MFO	Accountant
7	Update of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Nkoranza						3,000		√		MBA	Revenue Supt/ MFO
8	Update of Property Valuation Register	8 Divisions								√		MBA	MFO/ Revenue Supt
9	Conduct quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Ongoing projects & programmes	Municipal wide							35,000	√		MPO	MPCU/ Monitoring Team
10	Preparation and submission of 2029 Annual Action Plan	Nkoranza						1,000		√		MPO	MPCU
11	Mid- year review of 2029 AAP	Nkoranza						1,000		√		MPO	MPCU
12	Preparation and submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	Nkoranza							1,000	√		MPO	MPCU
13	Preparation of 2030 Composite Budget	Nkoranza						5,000	20,000	√		MBA	Budget Committee
14	Mid-year Budget Review	Nkoranza								√		MBA	Budget Committee
15	Conduct site visit and meetings on ongoing projects	Project sites							5,000	√		MWE	Monitoring Team
16	Support for substructures	Nkoranza Akuma, Bonsu etc										MCD	Central Administration

17	Construct 1 No. Zonal Council Office	Akuma					100,000			250,000	√		MWE	MPO/MCD
18	Support Security Management	Municipal wide						15,000	20,000	√			MCD	MCE
19	Organize Town Hall Meetings	7 Zonal Councils						10,000	10,000	√			MPO	MCD
20	Organize at least 3 General Assembly meetings	Nkoranza							40,000	√			PM	MCD
21	Organize Sub-committee meetings & EXECO	Nkoranza						10,000	10,000	√			MCD/MCE	MCD
22	Organize Capacity Building Training workshop for the staff	Nkoranza						5,000	25,000	√			HR	MPO/MCD

Objectives: Ensure effective coordination of spatial development.														
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
23	Organize monthly Technical Sub-committee meetings	Nkoranza							4,000	6,000	√		PPO	MWE
24	Organize monthly Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Nkoranza							4,000	6,000	√		PPO	MWE

25	Carry out physical planning education	Municipal wide							1,000		√		PPO	Central Administration
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Objectives: Ensure 70% of the total road network in good condition by 2029

Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
26	Rehabilitation of 5.6km Town Roads	Akropong-Dandwa					800,000			200,000	√		DUR	MWE
27	Construction of drains in some selected towns	Ayerede-D/Nkwanta					500,000			200,000	√		DFR	Road Engineer

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

Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
28	Drilling of 5 No. Boreholes	Dassagwa, Nsugum, Ntanaaso, Kum & Mpem								120,000	√		MWST	MWE/MPO/ Proc. Officer

Objectives: Ensure convenience access to market centers by local traders

Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
29	Construction of market sheds	Bredi No.1 & Banofour								300,000	√		MWE	Procurement Officer

Objectives: Ensure effective enforcement of law and order

Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
30	Construction of Police Post	Dotobaa								200,000	√		MWE	Procurement Officer

Objective: Create educational opportunities for all school-going children by 2029

Programme: Social Service Delivery

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)	Cost	Project Status	Implementing Institution/Department
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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
31	Renovation of 3 Schools	Nkoranza-RC KG, Effa Presby & Sapomaa M/A Prim.								200,000	√		MWE	Central Administration
32	Construction of 2 No. 3-unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities	Joe Nkwanta & Grumakrom								700,000	√		GES	MWE/Proc. Officer
33	Procurement of 500 Dual Desks	Nkoranza East and Central Schools					100,000			50,000	√		GES	Central Administration
34	Organize District Mock for BECE candidates	Municipal wide								20,000	√		GES	Central Administration
35	Support Supervision of schools	Municipal wide					50,000			10,000	√		GES	Central Administration
36	Construct 2 No. semi-detached Teachers' Quarters	Anama & Bredi No. 2								550,000	√		GES	Central Administration

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

Programme: Social Service Delivery

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
37	Construct 2 No. CHPS Compound	Wagadugu & Breme							260,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
38	Construct 1 No. semi-detached Nurses Quarters	Bonsu & Dandwa							450,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
39	Support Public Health Services- Education, sensitization and vaccination	Municipal wide					20,000		20,000	√		GHS	Central Administration	
40	Support District Response to Malaria/HIV-AIDS	Municipal wide					15,000			√		HIV/AIDS Desk Officer	Central Administration	

Objective: Expand the coverage of all social protection programmes by 2029														
Programme: Social Service Delivery														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

41	Support the activities of Social Welfare and Community Development	Nkoranza							5,000	10,000	√		Social Welfare Officer	Central Administration
42	Support Social Intervention programmes-LEAP, PWD disbursement	Municipal wide					50,000				√		Social Welfare Officer	Central Administration

Objective: Create an enabling environment for the thriving of 200 MSMEs activities annually.														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
43	Encourage the formation of Business Groups	Municipal wide								2,000	√		Co-operative Officer	BAC
44	Support BAC in training women and the youth on entrepreneurship skills	Nkoranza					10,000			10,000	√		BAC	Central Administration
45	Procure Kits to 5 Women's Groups	Nkoranza								20,000	√		BAC	Central Administration
Objective: Promote tourism activities in the Municipality by 2029.														

Programme: Local Economic Development

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
46	Promote development of tourism	Tourist sites								20,000	√		Central Administration	Ghana Tourism Authority/NGOs

Objective: Increase food crops production by 40% annually

Programme: Local Economic Development

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
47	Support Agriculture Dept activities	Municipal wide						5,000	30,000		√		DOA	Central Administration
48	Support Feed Ghana programme	Municipal wide							30,000		√		DOA	Central Administration
49	Facilitate the construction of 1 Warehouse	Meta							10,000		√		DOA	Central Administration

- Objective:** 1. Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2029.
2. Reduce the impacts of climate change on socio-economic activities by 2029

Programme: Environmental Management

No	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
50	Encourage the Formation of Fire Volunteers in the Municipality	Municipal wide						2,000			√		Fire Officer	Central Administration
51	Provide Relief items for displaced persons	Municipal wide							50,000		√		NADMO Officer	Central Administration
52	Undertake tree planting	Municipal wide					20,000	5,000	10,000		√		Forestry Officer	Central Administration
53	Support the Feed Ghana (FG) Programme	Municipal wide					20,000		50,000		√		DOA	Central Administration/ Forestry Officer

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter tries to provide a guide for the measurement of progress towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the 2026-2029 MTDP. The chapter further describes how the Assembly will ensure the participation of all key stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of all programmes and projects to achieve value for money. The Monitoring and Evaluation plan will also facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to assist the NDPC and relevant MDAs to make sound policy decisions from the Annual Progress Report of the Assembly.

The overall purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to ensure that all activities planned for the period are tracked to enable easy assessment of National Policy and decision making processes.

The chapter therefore thoroughly described the following:

- Indicators for monitoring for the four-year period
- Mode and strategies for data collection and collation
- Data processing and validation
- Analysis and information generated from the results of the projects/activities in relations to the core and district specific indicators and targets
- How monitoring information will be disseminated and discussed with the relevant stakeholders and decision makers
- How mid-term and terminal evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall goals and objectives of the plan
- The role of all stakeholders in the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP

In order to track the performance of all the indicators, MPCU will keep a programmes/project register to facilitate easy reporting on all planned activities.

The assembly will also ensure that quarterly monitoring of activities in the plan are carried out by MPCU to make the preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports easy.

7.2 Stakeholders' Analysis

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

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

Table 7. 1Stakeholders' Analysis.

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

TRADITIONAL RULERS/AUTHORITIES	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Baseline data, 2. Disseminate results 3. Citizens Assessment /mobilisation 4. Development of their communities 5. Advocacy 6. Mobilization 7. Validation of reports 8. Advisory service 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M&E seminars and meetings 2. Data collection 3. M&E results reporting and dissemination
DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENT S/UNITS	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plan, monitor & evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results. 2. Baseline data, Indicators & Targets 3. Use of MTDP 4. Use of M&E Guidelines 5. Enhanced institutional strengthening 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Dissemination of M&E results 3. Workshops
Residents	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Baseline data, 2. Advocacy 3. Mobilization 4. Validation of reports 5. Demand accountability 6. Efficient service delivery 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the development of Database 2. Workshops 3. Data collection 4. Disseminate results
LOCAL NGOs /CBOs/CSOs	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Baseline data, 2. Advocacy 3. Mobilization 4. Validation of reports 5. M&E reports 6. Demand accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M&E results reporting and dissemination 2. Workshops 3. Data collection 4. Project Inspection
NDPC	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy direction and guidelines 2. Provision of technical support 3. Capacity building 4. Monitor the Assembly to deliver on requirements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring & evaluations 2. M&E results Dissemination 3. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

RCC	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of technical assistance 2. Capacity building 3. Monitor the Assembly to deliver on requirements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PM&E 2. Data Collection 3. M&E results reporting and Dissemination 4. M&E seminars and meetings
MEDIA	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Information to the general public 2. Transparency and Accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination and communication of M&E results 2. Project Inspection
DONOR PARTNERS	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor and evaluate projects 2. Provide Resource for example funds 3. Capacity building 4. Technical expertise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Dissemination of reports 3. Evaluation
MP	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobby for projects 2. Formulate Policies 3. Disseminate policy decision 4. Disseminate information 5. Facilitate the Legislation of laws 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Dissemination of M&E results 3. Workshops 4. Data collection

7.3 Monitoring

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

7.3.1 Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to:

1. Provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving stated objectives.

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

7.3.2 Monitoring Matrix

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

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

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 7. 2 Monitoring Matrix (Core Indicators)

Goal: Build Strong and Prosperous Municipality										
Objective: Increase annual performance of IGF mobilization by 15%										
Programme 1: Revenue mobilization and management										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage change in IGF Mobilization	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	28.38%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates • Fees • Licenses • Rent, etc 	Quarterly	Finance Dept.
Programme 2: Trade, Industry and Industrial Development										
2. Number of new industries established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	Counting of new establishments within the Municipality for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Output	Agriculture= 3	10	12	14	16	By sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	Quarterly	BAC/ Agric. Dept.
			Industry = 2	7	10	12	15			
			Service= 4	6	8	10	12			
3. Number of new jobs created	Counting of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output	Agriculture= 6	20	25	35	45	By sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	Quarterly	BAC/ Agric. Dept
			Industry = 4	20	30	40	50			
			Service= 9	60	65	70	75			
Programme 3: Agricultural Development										
4. Total output in agricultural production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maize ii. Rice (Milled) iii. Cassava iv. Yam 	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry	Output	Maize= 71,326	80,000	85,000	90,000	95,000	By category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Staple crops -Selected cash crops 	Annually	Agric. Dept
			Rice (Milled)= 4,247	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500			
			Cassava= 343,642	360,000	380,000	400,000	420,000			

v. Cocoyam vi. Plantain vii. Groundnut viii. Cocoa ix. Cashew Nut x. Cattle xi. Sheep xii. Goat xiii. Pig xiv. Poultry	and fisheries produced in the district in a given year		Yam= 192,985	220,000	238,000	258,000	278,000	-Livestock and poultry		
			Cocoyam =3,657.7	3,900.0	4,200.0	4,500.0	4,800.0			
			Plantain = 12,121.1	13,000.0	14,000.0	15,000.0	16,000.0			
			Groundnut= 8,543	9,600	10,100	11,100	12,100			
			Cocoa =							
			Cashew Nut=62,345.3	70,000.0	78,000.0	86,000.0	94,000.0			
			Cattle= 5,123	5,500	5,800	6,100	6,400			
			Sheep= 20,511	21,000	21,500	22,000	22,500			
			Goat= 26,400	27,000	27,600	28,200	28,800			
			Pig= 8,700	9,000	9,300	9,600	10,000			
			Poultry= 52,200	60,000	68,000	76,000	84,000			
5. Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha) i. Maize ii. Rice (Milled) iii. Cassava iv. Yam v. Cocoyam vi. Plantain vii. Groundnut viii. Cocoa ix. Cashew Nut	Output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha)	Outcome	Maize= 2.6mt	2.8mt/ha	3.0mt/ha	3.2mt/ha	3.4mt/ha	By category: -Staple crops -Selected cash crops	Annually	Agric. Dept
			Rice (Milled)= 3.0	3.2mt/ha	3.4mt/ha	3.6mt/ha	3.8mt/ha			
			Cassava= 25.7mt	25.9mt/ha	26.1.0mt/ha	26.3mt/ha	26.5mt/ha			
			Yam= 17.8mt	18.1mt/ha	18.3mt/ha	18.5mt/ha	18.07mt/ha			
			Cocoyam =10.1mt	10.4mt/ha	10.7mt/ha	11.0mt/ha	11.3mt/ha			
			Plantain = 12.8mt	13.0mt/ha	13.2mt/ha	13.5mt/ha	13.8mt/ha			
			Groundnut=1.75	2.0mt/ha	2.25mt/ha	2.5mt/ha	2.75mt/ha			

			Cocoa =N/A	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	2mt/ha			
			Cashew Nut= 3.7mt	4.0mt/ha	4.3mt/ha	4.6mt/ha	4.9mt/ha			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create educational opportunity for all school going children.

Objective: Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels by 2029

Programme: Social Services Delivery

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Net enrolment Ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS 	Net enrolment ratio is the number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Outcome	K. G = 57.5%	70%	75%	80%	90%	By levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS 	Quarterly	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 84.3%	85%	90%	95%	100%			
			JHS = 75.0%	45%	60%	70%	90%			
2. Gender Parity Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)	Outcome	K. G = 1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	By levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Quarterly	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5			
			JHS = 1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5			
			SHS = 1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5			
3. Completion Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG 	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last	Outcome	K.G = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By Grades: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 	Annually	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • JHS • SHS 	grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.		JHS = 78%	90%	100%	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS • SHS 		
			SHS= 96%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
4. Pass Rate	Counting of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same	Outcome	JHS = 67%	98%	99%	99%	100%	By Grades:	Annually	Dept. of Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS • SHS 			SHS=68.9%	80%	90%	95%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS • SHS 		
Goal: Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services										
Objective: Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
5. Proportion of health facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities	Outcome	CHPS Compound =88.88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By level:	Quarterly	Health Dept.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital 			Clinic = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital 		
			Health Center = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
			Hospital = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
6. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome	Total (by sex) = 80.1%	85%	90%	95%	100%	By categories	Quarterly	NHIS
			Indigents = 34.4%	23%	24.5%	26%	29%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigents • Informal • Aged • Under 18 years • Pregnant women 		
			Informal = 21.2%	36%	38%	40%	42%			
			Aged = 2.6%	4%	6%	7%	8%			
			Under 18 years = 21.2%	33%	34%	36%	38%			
			Pregnant women = 1.5%	2%	3%	4%	5%			
		Output	Birth	Male=1,451	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	Monthly	

7. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered in the district in a particular year.			Female=1,344	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	-Birth (male & female)		Health Department
			Death	Male=142	9	11	13	15			
				Female=129	30	33	35	38	-Death (age groups)		
8. Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	57/100,000	80/100,000	80/100,000	80/100,000	80/100,000	80/100,000	District	Monthly	Health Department
9. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Output	District=0	0	0	0	0	-District	Monthly	Health Department	
			Under 5 yrs = 0.4	0	0	0	0	-Under five years			
			Women between 15-49 years= 0	0	0	0	0	-Women between 15-49 years			
10. 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	Outcome	Wasting=0.38%	2%	1%	1%	0%	• Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Monthly	Health Department	
			Underweight= 1.0%	2%	1%	1%	0%				
			Stunting =0.6%	2%	1%	1%	0%				
			Overweight = 2.6%	2%	1%	1%	0%				
Goal: Ensure availability, reliability and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services											
Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services from 82% in 2021 to 95% in 2029											
Programme: Social Services Delivery											
11. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the municipal population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total municipal population	Outcome	District = 90%	94%	95%	98%	100%	By settlement level: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit Community Development and Social Welfare Dpt. CWSA	
			Urban = 90%	92%	95%	98%	100%				
			Rural = 75%	45%	48%	54%	60%				

12. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of the total district population	Outcome	District = 78.8%	80%	83%	85%	90%	By settlement level: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit Community Development and Social welfare Dpt. CWSA
			Urban = 73%	78%	80%	83%	90%			
			Rural = 51%	55%	56%	60%	70%			

Goal: Create modalities to strengthen quality livelihood among the vulnerable

Objective: Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation

Programme: Social services delivery

13. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse • Child trafficking • Child abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Output	Child trafficking (Male =2 and Female=3) 5	Male =0 Female =0	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	-Child Trafficking (Sex)	Monthly	Social welfare and Community Development
			Child Abuse (male= 2, female=3)	Male =1 Female =1	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	-Child Abuse (Sex)		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Objective: Ensure improvement in the Municipal's Road network from 59% good in 2020 to 68% by 2029

Programme 1: Infrastructural Delivery and Management

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as	Outcome	Total= 57%	60%	63%	66%	70%	• Total • Urban • Feeder	Quarterly	Works Dpt. Urban roads
			Urban= 42%	60%	64%	66%	68%			

	percentage of total road network		Feeder = 27.30%	50%	53%	56%	60%			Feeder roads
2. Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage	Outcome	District = 93%	95%	97%	97%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Rural Urban 	Quarterly	Works Dpt ECG NEDCo
			Rural = 81%	85%	88%	89%	100%			
			Urban = 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society										
Objective: Ensure effective enforcement of law and order										
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Reported cases of Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Armed robbery Defilement Murder 	Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Output	Rape= 0	0	0	0	0	By type: - Rape -Armed robbery -Defilement -Murder	Monthly	Ghana Police Serve
			Armed robbery= 2	0	0	0	0			
			Defilement= 0	0	0	0	0			
			Murder= 0	0	0	0	0			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE

Goal: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into the Municipal's development planning agenda to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)										
Objective: Ensure the sustainability of forests and protected areas by 2029										
Programme: Environmental and Sanitation management										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
		Output	Urban= 3	2	1	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban 	Quarterly	NADMO

1. Number of communities affected by disaster	Count of communities in a district recording disaster cases including floods, bushfires etc.		Rural = 7	5	4	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural 		GNFS
2. Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	Count of covid-19 cases confirmed at a health facility expressed as a percentage of district population	Outcome	District =0.081%	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%	0.01%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Male Female 	Monthly	Health Department
			Male =0.038%	0.035%	0.03%	0.025%	0.005%			
			Female = 0.043%	0.035%	0.03%	0.025%	0.005%			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Goal: Improve Delivery of Development outcomes at all levels										
Objective: Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Count of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	District	Quarterly	MPCU

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 7. 3 Selected Municipal Core Indicators

Goal: Build Strong and Prosperous Municipality										
Objective: Modernize and enhance agricultural production systems in the Municipality by 2029										
Programme: Local Economic Development										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
		Output	District = N/A	13,500	14,500	15,500	16,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District 	Quarterly	

1. Number of farmers benefitting from Feed Ghana (FG) programme. • District • Male • Female	Counting of total number of farmers registered under the programmes in the Municipality.		Male = N/A	8,300	8,800	9,500	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 		Department of Agric.
			Female = N/A	5,200	5,700	6,000	6,500			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create educational opportunity for all school going children										
Objective: Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels by 2029										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage of schools benefitting from Ghana School Feeding Programme	Counting of total number of schools benefiting from GSFP and express as a percentage of total number of government schools in the Municipality.	Outcome	KG= 40-%	42%	45%	48%	50%	By level: • K.G • Primary	Quarterly	Education Dpt. GSF coordinator
			Primary= 40%	42%	45%	48%	50%			
Goal: Create an opportunity for all citizens in the Municipality to have access to quality health care and services										
Objective; Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 2.4% in 2024 to 0.5% in 2029, and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups										
programme: Social Services Delivery										
2. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	The percentage of adult population (15-49 years) that are HIV positive	Outcome	5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	District	Quarterly	Health Dpt.
Goal: Create modalities to strengthen quality livelihood among the vulnerable										
Programme: Social services delivery										
3. Number of schools that are disability friendly	Count total number of schools in the Municipality that have walkways for physically challenged children.	Output	32	60	80	100	120	District	Quarterly	Department of Education

4. Proportion of children with disability accessing social protection services.	Count total number of physically challenged children benefiting from support and express as a percentage of the total number of physically challenged children in the municipality.	Outcome	District =18.2%	24%	30%	35%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District • Male • Female 	Quarterly	SW/CD
			Male =8.9%	12%	15%	17%	20%			
			Female= 9.3%	12%	15%	18%	20%			

7.3.3 Knowledge Management and Learning

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

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

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

Figure 7.1 Framework for data collection

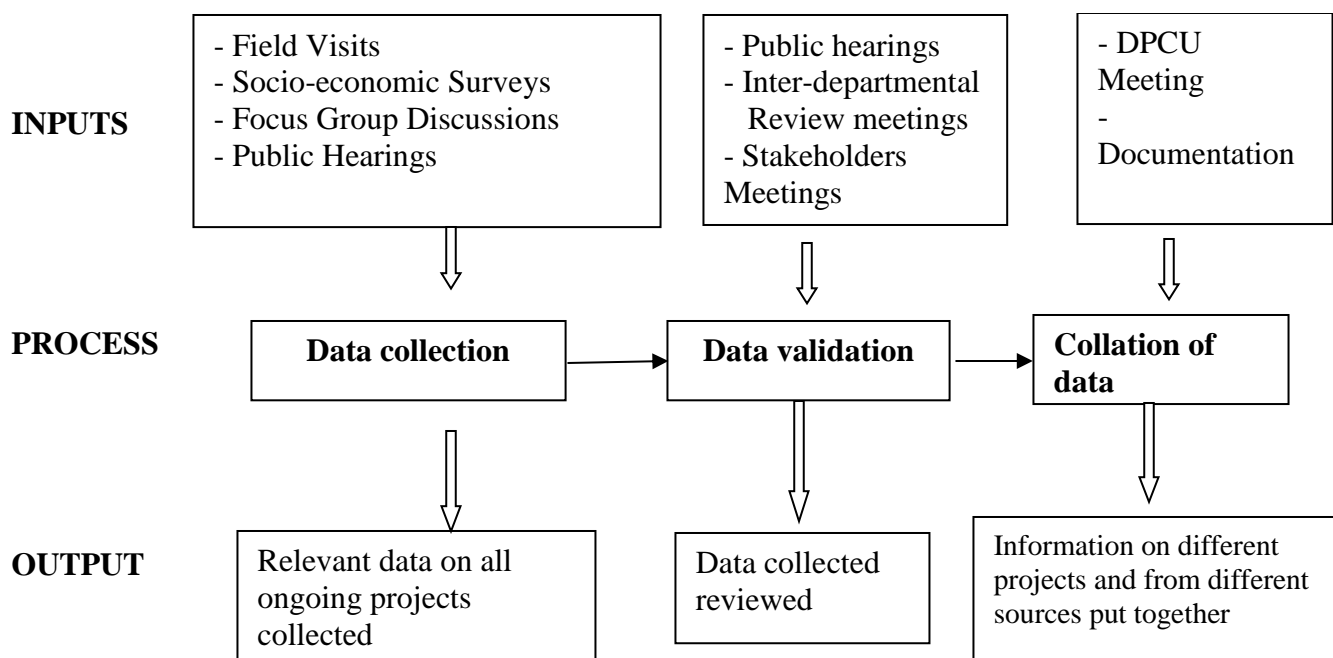


Figure 7.1 above provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of sharing ideas and knowledge on the implementation of the MTDP. It details the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

- **Reporting arrangements**

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

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

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

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

7.4 Evaluation

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

- i. Reviewing of the policy, programme or project plan
- ii. Assessing the need for an evaluation

- iii. Defining the purpose of the evaluation
- iv. Identify and analysis the stakeholders
- v. Developing the evaluation questions
- vi. Determining the type and scope of the evaluation
- vii. Deciding on the evaluation design and methods
- viii. Preparing the evaluation work plan and budget
- ix. Preparing a follow-up and utilization action plan
- x. Preparing the evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR)
- xi. Determining data requirements and sources
- xii. Selecting data analysis methods
- xiii. Determining the reports to generate
- xiv. Formulate a dissemination and communication strategy

7.4.1 The Evaluation Matrix

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

Table 7. 4 The Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Do you need this project/programme?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is this your priority? 2. Were you involved in the planning stage? 	Qualitative data	The community or beneficiary Institution	Survey and interviews
Effectiveness	Are you satisfy with the mode of implementation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there transparency in the implementation? 2. Is the project implemented according to plan? 	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Community, Contractors, Implementing agencies, etc	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires
Impact	How does it affect your livelihood?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the project affect your socio-economic life? 2. Does the project have impact on the poor and vulnerable 3. How does the project ensure environmental sustainability? 	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Beneficiary community or institution	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires
Sustainability	How will you maintain the project/programme?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there well functional body to protect and maintain the facility? 2. What are the sustainability measures for the project? 	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Beneficiary community or institution Implementing agencies	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires

7.4.2 Intended Evaluations to be Conducted

The MPCU will undertake the following types of evaluations throughout the plan period depending on the stages of projects implementations.

A. *Ex-ante evaluations:* This will be conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is usually to determine the feasibility of the intervention. Some of the ex-ante evaluations include cost-benefit analysis, economic rate of return (ERR), technical appraisal, policy analysis, environmental impact assessment (EIA), feasibility studies, and needs assessment.

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

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

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

7.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

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

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

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

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

The overall goal of M&E is to monitor and evaluate the outcomes and impacts of the programmes and projects being implemented in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis. To achieve this, it is envisaged that all key stakeholders and interest institutions are empowered to lead the process and sustain the system with continuous flow of timely, reliable, accurate and relevant data that will be used to track progress.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grassroots. Over the year's most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). In such situations people see such programmes and projects as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affects them at the sub-national level. This communication strategy has therefore been designed to disseminate the MMTDP, 2022-2025 to key stakeholders to gain the necessary local ownership through awareness creation, dialogue and feedback generation among others.

8.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The Dissemination and Communication Strategy has been adopted as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This section of the plan takes a look at the communication strategy to disseminate the MMTDP as quarterly and annual progress reports.

It also deals with the awareness creation strategies on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the Municipal programmes, projects and activities. Strategies for the promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Municipal have also been outlined.

8.3 Dissemination of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan, 2026-2029, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

Even though the preparation of the MMTDP was participatory with the involvement of all major stakeholders such as the Decentralized Departments, Assembly members, Zonal Councils, NGOs, CSOs, Traditional Authorities and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the MTDP to all the key stakeholders.

The dissemination of the MTDP and the Annual Progress Reports will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the Municipality and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional levels copies of the MTDP and the Annual Progress reports will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission and the Ministry of Local Government

and Rural Development, the Office of the Head of Local Government Service Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Council.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- Public hearings; After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the municipal, the first public hearing was organized. The first public hearing afforded the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the current situation. Second public hearing was organized on the final document. This also gave the citizenry another opportunity to examine the MMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark on during the period.
- Heads of Departments, NGOs and Traditional Authorities: Copies of MTDP would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation.
- Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committee and Zonal Councils
- Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Zonal Council level
- Discussions on Local Information Centres and use of Municipal Information Service Department
- Publication on Public Notice Boards: Copies of the summarized Plan and APR will be posted on public notice boards such as the Municipal Assembly and Post Office.

8.4 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders in the implementation of the Programmes and Projects of the Assembly.

In order to successfully implement the MTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations would be done through the following;

- Meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities using participatory planning approach. Participatory planning will afford the communities the opportunity to participate, follow transparent criteria and process for prioritization and to hold local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. The Municipal Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of the community members. Involving groups and other

stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the Assembly's goals, objectives and activities that have been articulated in the development plan.

- Formation of Project Implementation Committees. At the local and community level, communities would be encouraged to form local project implementation committees to be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, project implementation, monitoring and inspection of projects and attending site meetings together with members of the MPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put contractors working on projects in various communities in the Municipal on their toes to deliver quality work.

8.5 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the Performance of the Municipality

In order to succeed, there is need for feedback on the performance of the Municipality from the citizens. To ensure these, there would be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the Assembly and the communities. Such a healthy relationship would ensure rapid and sustainable development in the Municipality. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment and deepens public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the municipal. This would also help release creativity in people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects and programmes. This strategy creates the platform for interface between service providers and beneficiaries where concerns of both parties would be brought forward for discussion and appropriate solutions found.

8.6 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public on Services of the Assembly

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly would put in place strategies to help the public know the vision and mission statements of the Assembly as well as its functions, responsibilities, service standards and others. This can be achieved through;

- Regular update of Assembly website
- Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.

- Public desks would be created at the nine Zonal Councils in the Municipality for the public to have access to information and also submit concerns.
- At the Municipal Assembly level, the public can contact the Client Service Unit, Registry and Offices of some departments and units of the Assembly such as the NCCE, Information Services Department, Social Welfare and Community Development, and the Assembly's notice boards for any information they wish to know on services of the Assembly.

8.7 Target Groups

The communication strategy identified the following as major target groups on account of their involvement in local planning, policy formulation, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders/institutions identified include:

- Municipal Assembly, Municipal Chief Executive, Member of Parliament and Heads of Department and Sub-District Councils;
- Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU);
- National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- Regional Coordinating Council/Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)
- Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders
- Central Government, represented by the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development and other Ministries
- Development Partners (Donors)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- NGOs/CSOs (including Religious bodies)
- Private Sector
- Communities/the General Public

The specific objectives for the respective target groups/institutions, approaches and timeframes are shown in the matrix presented in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8. 1 Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Communication Objectives/Purpose	Target Audience	Communication Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibilities
Public hearing	Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the MTDP to get them to appreciate the plan To update them on the status of implementation	Assembly Members Zonal Council Members Traditional Authorities MPCU Members/NGOs Heads of Departments RCC/RPCU Community Members/General Public Private Sector Political Parties	Seminars Workshops Consultative meetings	Bi-annually	MCD/MPO Chairman of Dev't Planning Subcommittee
Community sensitization	Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District Programmes, Projects and Activities	Zonal Councilors Community Members Civil Society Organizations	Community interface/forum Workshops Radio presentations General Assembly and Zonal Council meetings Site meetings	Quarterly	MCD/MPCU
Town Hall Meetings	Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Municipality	MPCU/Heads of Departments RCC/RPCU Assembly Members Zonal Councils CSOs/NGOs Traditional Authorities NDPC EPA Private Sector	Mid-Review Meetings Annual Progress Reporting Workshops Seminars Focus Group discussions Quarterly Reports Follow-ups	Quarterly	MCE/MCD/MPCU

Publication of Projects and Programmes in the Media for the award of contracts	Compliance with Public Procurement Act	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Managemnt Staff F&A Convener and Works Sub- committee Convener
Participatory Planning to engage communities on level of implementation of the Plan	To increase the knowledge of the local people on the level of implementation of the MTDP	Community Members Traditional Authorities Zonal Councilors	Community Durbars Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	MPCU and Dev't Planning Sub- committee
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes	Management Staff of the Municipal Assembly Assembly Members Traditional Authorities Project Beneficiaries	Site Meetings with Contractors/Consultants and Project Beneficiaries Town Hall Meetings	Quarterly	MPCU Assembly Members Traditional Authorities Project Beneficiaries
Radio Discussions	To solicit public views, buy-in on programmes and policies	General public	Presentation Phone-in questions and answers	Monthly	All Heads of Departments

8.8 Way Forward

In the light of the foregoing strategies, it is recommended as follows;

- Design of appropriate messages; Appropriate messages would be designed with the view of meeting the communication needs of all stakeholders and promote the image of the Municipal Assembly
- Briefing of the General Assembly and Zonal Council Meetings; The MPCU will consider undertaking briefing sessions during Assembly and Zonal Council meetings. It will also consider arranging with Churches and Trade Associations to brief their members on the MTDP and generate feedback from them.
- Reporting: Reports generated would be disseminated to relevant stakeholders/institutions on deadlines
- Addressing Concerns/Suggestions: Suggestions gathered from the various stakeholders are to be addressed and good practices documented to inform review of the plan.

8.9 Conclusion

The purpose of this Medium-Term Development Plan is to provide an overall framework for the development in the Nkoranza South Municipality. The MTDP reflects the development aspirations of Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly as a planning authority. The MPCU's role in this regard includes the formulation and updating of various components of the plan as well as monitoring and evaluation of all policies, programmes and projects outlined in this plan. The Municipal Assembly should ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan by attracting and retaining qualified, experienced and dedicated personnel.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly (2024): Annual Progress Report

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ANNEX 2

MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

Maintenance Programme

Type of Infrastructure/ Asset	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date – End Date)				Estimated cost	Location	Responsibility
		2026	2027	2028	2029			
Buildings- Office & Ass. Hall	Roof slab, joinery, Changing WC pots(Finance Office)	√	√	√	√	150,000	Assembly Hall and Block, Nkoranza	Works Department
Markets	Repair of urinal, works on street lights, gravelling of yam market	√	√			100,000	New Market, Nkoranza	Works Department
Logistics (Computers, Printers, Photocopiers and scanners)	Regular update of antivirus and routine repairs, blowing and replacement of damaged parts.		√			60,000	Old Market, Nkoranza	Works Department
Staff Residential Accommodations	Plumbing, electrical, joinery, roof repairs and painting	√	√	√	√	60,000	Nkoranza and AEAs Bungalows	Works and Agric Departments
MCE & MCD Residential Buildings	Plumbing, electrical, joinery, roof repairs and painting	√			√	140,000	Nkoranza	Works Department
Water facilities	Repairs and changing of old spare parts		√	√	√		Municipal Wide	Works Department and CWSA
Classrooms	Masonry, joinery, roof repairs and painting	√	√	√	√	360,000	Municipal Wide	Works Department
Street lights	Replacement of street bulbs and old light poles	√	√		√	150,000	Municipal Wide	Works Department
Sanitary facilities (Toilet)	Rehabilitation and Dislodgement	√	√		√	50,000	Municipal Wide	Works Department and CWSA
Roads	Reshaping	√	√	√	√		Municipal Wide	Urban Roads Dept
Official Vehicles	Servicing, changing of tyres	√	√	√	√	80,000	Nkoranza	Transport Officer
Total						950,000		

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

ANNEX 3

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: Nkoranza South Municipal

Region: Bono East Region

Venue: Ayerede

Date: 13/08/2025

(A) Medium of Invitation: By letter, Mobile Phone communications

(B) Identifiable Representations at the Hearing

- Hon. Godfred Dapaah (Municipal Chief Executive)
- Hon. Adjei Siakwan (Presiding Member)
- Hon. Opoku Nsowaah Paul (Devt Planning Sub-Comm Chairperson)
- Hon. Charles Boachie (Assembly Member at Ayerede)
- Hon. Kyeremeh Antwi (Assembly Member at Akropong)
- Hon. Asumang Brempong (Former Assembly Member Ayerede)
- Hon. Nyarko Adams (Assembly Member, Bredi Kontonso)
- Hon. Yaa Nwine (Assembly Member at Ahyaem)
- Rapheal Benefo (Unit Committee, Ayerede)

Chiefs

- Nana Brobbey Samuel (Chief at Ayerede)
- Obaahemaa Owusuaa Agatha (Queen mother of Ayerede)

Government Agencies

- Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly
- Environmental Health & Management Department
- Ghana Education Service
- Health Service Department
- NADMO
- Business Advisory Center (BAC)
- Community Development and Social welfare

Economic Groups

- Drivers

- Small Scale Business Operators
- Taylors and Hairdressers
- Farmer groups and aggregators

Media

- Fabea FM

Religious Organisation

- Pentecostal churches
- Catholic Church
- Moslem

(D) Total No. of persons at hearing = 80

(E) Total Number of Women= 28

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

(G) Major issues at Public Hearing

- Menace of Fulani Herds men
- Bad road network
- Sloppy nature of community (Ayerede) causing erosion by runoff

(H) Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- Inability to fully implement street naming and property addressing programme
- Inadequate furniture in basic schools
- Lack of Local plans in various communities to guide building in new areas
- Limited coverage of support for PWD.

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

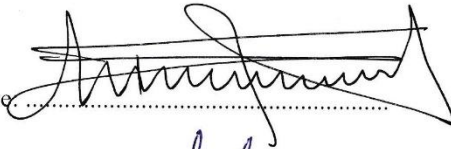
The attendance was encouraging. The chiefs, elders and the entire people welcomed the programme with much eagerness as they sincerely expressed their appreciation for being involved in the planning process.

Participants were given opportunity to express their opinion and make inputs about the plan. Major issues and complaints raised were successfully addressed. The people were satisfied as they were assured that their proposals will be considered in the MTDP.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report.

Signature of:

Municipal Chief Executive:



Municipal Coordinating Director:



Municipal Planning Officer:



ANNEX 4

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

NAME OF DISTRICT NKORANZA SOUTH MUNICIPAL

REGION BONO EAST

VENUE AKUMA

DATE 13TH NOVEMBER, 2025

A. MEDIUM OF INVITATION

Invitation letters and Phone calls.

B. IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT THE HEARING

- **HEADS OF DEPARTMENT**

Hon. Godfred Dapaa	Municipal Chief Executive
Mr. Frederick Akitty	Municipal Coordinating Director
Mr. Lawrence Boakye	Municipal Physical Planning Officer
Miss. Sandra Ofori	Municipal Statistician
Mr. Richard Ameyaw	Municipal I.T Officer
Mr. Danny Oduro	Municipal Information Officer
Mr. Eric Azah	Municipal Human Resource Manager
Mr. Kofi Asare	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Evans Obiri Yeboah	Municipal Procurement Officer
Mr. James Boakye	Municipal Budget Officer
Mrs. Therersah Kpebu	Municipal Director, Ghana Education Service
Mr. Seth Boadi	Municipal Social Welfare and Community Development Officer
Mr. Thomas Korsah	Municipal Works Engineer
Mr. Lucious Kudjoe	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
Mrs. Gifty Frema Appiah	Director of Agriculture

Mr. Joseph Yeboah NADMO
Mr. Rober Arhin Business Advisory Centre

• **ASSEMBLY MEMBERS**

Hon. Adjei Siakwan Eric Presiding Member
Hon. Yaw Boateng Chairman, Works Sub-Committee
Hon. Owusu Prince Kwabena Chairman, Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
Hon. Opoku Nsowaah Paul Devt Planning Sub-Comm Chairperson
Hon. Asi Yomaah Chairman, Social Services Sub-Committee
Hon. Francis Jerry Chairman, Justice and Security Sub-Committee
Hon. Asaah Moses Assembly member
Hon. Brobbey Daniel Felix Assembly member
Hon. Maasoayele T. Edward Assembly member
Hon. Richard Abaah Assembly member
Hon. Owusu Samuel Assembly member

• **CHIEFS**

Nana Sem Boateng II Chief of Akuma
Nana Agyeiwaa Kodie Queen mother Akuma
Nana Baffoe Ameyaw II Chief of Brahoho

• **ECONOMIC AGENCIES**

Adwoa Damas Market Woman
Yaw Twumasi GPRTU Rep
Elder Francis Koososno Cashew Farmer
Adinkra Paul SMEs Rep

• **Media**

Fabea FM

C. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING

105 persons attended the hearing.

D. GENDER RATIO OR TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN

The total number of women at the hearing was 35.

E. MAJOR ISSUES AT PUBLIC HEARING IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

- Construction of drains and maintenance of existing road
- Absence of local scheme
- Inadequate classroom and furniture
- Deteriorated teacher's bungalows

F. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

- Inadequate funds to implement approved programmes and projects
- Electricity extension
- Lack of public toilet

G. A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

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

Nobody was denied the chance to express his opinion about the plan. Major issues and complaints raised were successfully addressed to the satisfaction and understanding of the participants. The people were assured that their proposals will be considered in the MTDP.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report.

Signature of:

Municipal Chief Executive:

Municipal Coordinating Director:

Municipal Planning Officer:

ANNEX V
PICTURES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING



