

OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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REPUBLIC OF GHANA



OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
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ASHANTI
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DATE: 29TH OCTOBER 2025

SUBMISSION OF 2ND DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029) OF THE OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

I refer to your Report on Review of 1ST Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly.

I wish to inform you that the Assembly has addressed all the comments identified in the review report and wish to submit herewith a revised Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly for your study and further actions please.

Thank you.

RICHARD BLEVI
(MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)
for: HON. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**THE AG. DIRECTOR-GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
CANTONMENTS-ACCRA.**

cc: The Hon. Regional Minister
Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council
Kumasi.

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OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

(TUTUKA, ASHANTI)



DRAFT MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

UNDER

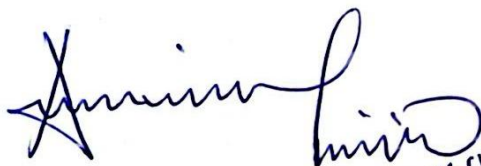
***MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
POLICY FRAMEWORK (2026-2029) “RESETTING
GHANA AGENDA-CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED
PROSPERITY”***

PREPARED BY:

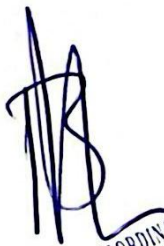
MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)

SEPTEMBER, 2025

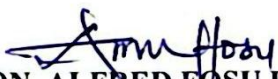
ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (OEMMTDP) UNDER THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (2026-2029) “RESETTING GHANA AGENDA-CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”



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(PRESIDING MEMBER)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of **Obuasi East Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (OEMMTDP, 2026-2029)** would not have been possible without the strength of the Almighty God. We thank God for granting us the Grace to complete the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan successfully and on time.

Special appreciation goes to the Management and Staff of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly for their professional, moral, material and financial support for facilitating the plan preparation process through the timely release of funds and other logistics.

Much gratitude is also expressed towards Members of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) under the **Chairmanship of Mr. Richard Blevi, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director** for facilitating the Plan Preparation process and all who helped in diverse ways through data collection, meetings, useful contributions and suggestions for successful plan preparation.

The immense efforts of all Heads of Department/Unit, Hon. Assembly Members/Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities, NGOs/CSOs, Town Council Members and Staff of Sector Departments who provided data and participated in the public hearings as well as other individuals whose names are not mentioned. May the Good Lord replenish you abundantly. It is my fervent hope and prayer that the zeal, vigour and enthusiasm expressed by all the stakeholders during the preparation of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan will be readily exhibited during its implementation.

Furthermore, we appreciate the efforts made by the Core Plan Preparation Team led by the **Municipal Planning Officer, Pln. Jones Agyemang and Municipal Statistician, Bernard Obed Bansah** for their time, effort and commitment to the completion of the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029). Again, the technical support provided by the facilitator, **Mrs. (Pln.) Beatrice Kwarteng Osei-Asare (Regional Development Planning Officer, ARCC Kumasi)** and her team is also deeply appreciated.

On behalf of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly, I say a big Thank you and God bless us all.



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MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARATION TEAM

A Plan Preparation Team was formed under the leadership of the **Hon. Municipal Chief Executive**; to facilitate the preparation, ownership and implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029). Members of the Plan Preparation Team were mainly of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) made up of the following;

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	POSITION
1	Hon. William Kofi Adzowu	Municipal Chief Executive	Chairperson
2	Richard Blevi	Municipal Co-ord. Director	Co-Chair
3	Pln. Jones Agyemang	Municipal Planning Officer	Secretary
4	Jacinta Ackah	Municipal Budget Analyst	Member
5	Engr. Samuel Nti-Kyeremeh	Head of Works Department	Member
6	Mohammed Faila	Municipal Finance Officer	Member
7	Bernard Obed Bansah	Municipal Statistician	Member
8	Kwadwo Asiamah Boakye	Head, Physical Planning Department	Member
9	Yaw Osei	Municipal Director of Agriculture	Member
10	Kwabena Owusu-Nketiah	Municipal Director of Education	Member
11	Charity A. Adjei	Municipal Director of Health Services	Member
12	Moro Musah	Municipal NADMO Director	Member
13	Godwin Bansah	Department of Social Development	Member
14	Prince Ntisem	BAC/NBSSI	Member
15	Stella Frimpong	Human Resource Manager	Member
16	Hon. Charles Abu	Dev't Planning Sub-Committee Convener	Member

Facilitator

1. Mrs. Beatrice Kwarteng Osei-Asare-Regional Development Planning Officer (ARCC-Kumasi, Ashanti)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEAs	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
OEMA	-	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly
ARCC	-	Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBSVs	-	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CICs	-	Community Information Centres
CSIR	-	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DDBMS	-	District Database Management System
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
FBOs	-	Farmers Based Organisations
GES	-	Ghana Education Services
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Services
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
GRIDCo	-	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSFPF	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GTV	-	Ghana Television
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIP's	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
MA	-	Municipal Assembly

MCD	-	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MESSAP	-	Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
Metro TV	-	Metropolitan Television
MGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOI	-	Ministry of Interior
MPCF	-	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MWST	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
MRH	-	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTN	-	Mobile Telecommunication Network
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NALAP	-	National Literacy Acceleration Programme
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCWSP	-	National Community Water and Sanitation Programme
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PCR	-	Pupil-Classroom-Ratio
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PLWDAs	-	People Living with Disabilities
PM	-	Presiding Member
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPPs	-	Plan Policies and Programme
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisals
PTR	-	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
REFLs	-	Research Extension Farmer Linkages
SDA	-	Seven Day Adventist
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	-	School Health Education Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School

SMSEs	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SPAM	-	School Performance Appraisal Meetings
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TIGO	-	Trust In God Only
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Team
WC	-	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process of decision-making and development is influenced by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana. This explains the need for the process of allocating resources and responsibilities to the district level where District Assemblies are responsible for identifying district development problems and strategies to solve them.

The focus of the Government as enshrined in the **Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029); *Resetting Ghana Agenda-Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity.***

The overall planning body in Ghana is the National Development Planning Commission. They provide guidelines for the preparation of development plans in the various districts in Ghana. Guidelines on the preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans are provided periodically to help Districts Assemblies incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and several other Acts including the National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**), National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) and the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) are the legal frameworks that strengthen and regulate the decentralization policy in Ghana. The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) delineates three planning levels in Ghana to regulate the policy. These are national, regional and the district level with the National Development Planning Commission, the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) respectively in charge of development planning at the various levels.

National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**) enjoins the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to issue from time to time, Legislative Instruments and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide District Assemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans. This objective is to facilitate the harmonisation and rationalisation of development strategies initiated from the community, districts and national levels.

The ultimate aim of every development is to improve the standard of living of the people of a community. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. Consequently, the content of this report concentrates attention on Obuasi East Municipal in the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

The plan was prepared under the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). For exercising these functions, the MMDAs are to formulate and execute plans,

programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development in their respective jurisdiction. It is based on the function that the MMDAs are tasked to prepare the Medium-Term Development Plans. **The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan was prepared under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029); *Resetting Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity.***

The plan was prepared in line with the following **five (5) development dimensions** namely:

- **Economic Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Environment and Human Settlements Development**
- **Governance and Institutional Development**
- **International Relations**

Obuasi East Municipal Assembly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission has developed a Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) to guide the allocation and utilization of both material and human resources to bring about socio-economic transformation in the municipality.

The Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan was prepared by the Municipal Development Plan Preparation Team which comprises of members of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). Namely:

1. Municipal Chief Executive
2. Municipal Co-ordinating Director
3. Municipal Development Planning Officer
4. Municipal Budget Analyst
5. Municipal Head of Works Department
6. Municipal Finance Officer
7. Municipal Physical Planning Officer
8. Municipal Social Welfare/Community Development Officer
9. Municipal Director of Education
10. Municipal Director of Agriculture
11. Municipal Director of Health Services
12. NBSSI
13. NADMO

An orientation workshop was organized for some key Officers of the Municipal Assembly by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council in Kumasi. Subsequent orientation workshop on the new planning guidelines was also organized for all the expanded MPCU Members. It was aimed at updating the knowledge of participants on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework and the Guidelines for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029).

The plan preparation team started with a brief background introduction including the vision and mission statement of the Assembly and the municipal performance review to determine the assembly's success or failure for the past four (4) years and updating of the Municipal profile to ascertain the current situation of the municipality.

(a) Community Needs Assessment and Public Hearing:

In order to identify the priority projects and programmes for the communities in the municipality, a municipal wide data collection exercise was embarked upon to elicit for the community problems and development aspirations. Following the data collection, public hearing was organised for Traditional Rulers/community, Assembly Members, Heads of Department to validate data gathered from the various communities, present the performance review of the immediate past development plan with the aim of soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future development planning. Community level dialogue was organized to conclude and validate on the felt needs and the development aspirations of the people in the municipality which was later analyzed and harmonized with the departmental needs. The analysis of data, community problems and needs led to the Plan Proposal Stage which involved the coming out of the overall development framework, programmes and projects proposals for the plan period. The output was used to generate Development Programmes, Projects and Activities that constituted the Municipal Composite Programme of Action and the Composite Annual Action Plans.

Data and information gathered through the performance review, analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment provided the following developmental needs and aspirations for the municipality.

- Construct additional boreholes and maintenance of existing ones
- Provide Toilet facilities
- Provide Refuse Containers
- Extend Electricity to newly built-up areas
- Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads
- Provide street light bulbs with photocells and light poles
- Construct Ultra-Modern Market facilities (24 Hour Economy Market)
- Construction of Community Centers
- Construction of Drains, Culverts and alternative access roads
- Construction of Footbridges
- Encourage farmers to form co-operatives groups
- Provide Job opportunities for the youth
- Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
- Construct additional classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated classroom buildings.
- Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- Provide residential accommodation for teachers and health professionals.
- Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers, hospitals etc.
- Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the MA

(b) Final Public Hearing and Draft Plan Adoption by Hon. Assembly Members

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been successfully completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the municipality to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan document was presented to the General Assembly for adoption. The Draft DMTDP (2026-2029) was subsequently adopted as the **legitimate blue print** for development direction for **OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY** for the period 2026-2029.

Municipal Development Focus

The development focus of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly within the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework during the plan period (2026-2029) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.*

Overall Municipal Development Goal

The Overall Development Goal of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is *to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.*

Financing the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

The Municipal Assembly has identified the following major sources of funds for the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the Development Plan.

- District Assemblies' Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Minerals Development Fund (MDF)
- Proposals for funding to NGOs and Donor countries for Grants

For the period 2026-2029, the Development Plan document will be the development blueprint for Obuasi East Municipal Assembly. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, would offer the needed support to move the municipality forward so as to achieve the stated municipal development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve upon the living standard of the people.

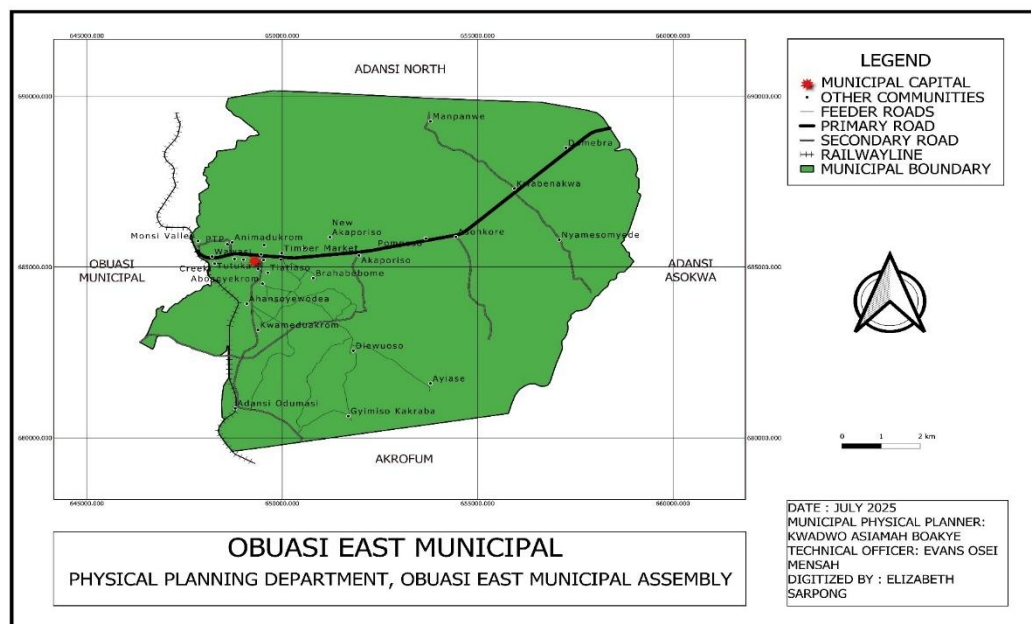
CHAPTER ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Ghana's decentralized system has various components. They are political, administrative, fiscal, decentralized development planning and management of public-private partnership. Under the decentralized planning system, local authorities that is the District Assemblies, are designated planning authorities and therefore responsible for the overall development of the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly is enjoined by law to be responsible for the overall development of the municipality as per the provisions under Section 12 (3) "a" of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) of 2016. The Municipal Assembly is responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective Mobilization and utilization of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the municipality.

The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. The municipality forms part of the newly created assemblies in 2017. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) **2332 of November 2017** and was inaugurated on 15th March 2018. The municipality was carved out of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly as one of the 38 newly created and upgraded district assemblies in Ghana and has **Tutuka** as its' capital. The municipality is located in the southern part of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Adansi North District, South by Akrofuom District, East by Adansi Asokwa District and West by Obuasi Municipal.

Fig 1: Locational Map of Obuasi East Municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

The district assemblies are required to co-ordinate the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district development activities. As a planning authority, the Municipal Assembly is required to prepare a Medium-Term Development Plan based on prescribed guidelines and format issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Plans are prepared in accordance with the general guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), a national body whose prime function is to ensure that districts Plans conform to the national development goals and aspirations. **The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly’s Medium-Term Development Plan was prepared under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029); *Resetting Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity.***

This chapter of the report outlines the vision and mission statement of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly, functions of the Assembly, core values of the Assembly and the structure of the report.

1.2 Vision Statement of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly

Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is the central institution within the municipality responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the municipality.

The Vision Statement of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is *“To become an excellent socio-economic development service provider which promotes environmentally friendly society in the Municipality.*

1.3 Mission Statement of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly

Obuasi East Municipal Assembly exists *“To facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people in the municipality by providing transformational and accountable leadership that affords equal opportunity for all in the local economy through the provision of basic social amenities and services for socio-economic development within the context of good governance”.*

1.4 Functions of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the municipality and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Subject to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Municipal Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the municipality, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the municipality.

Section 12 (3) of Act 936 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- a. be responsible for the overall development of the municipality;
- b. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the municipality;

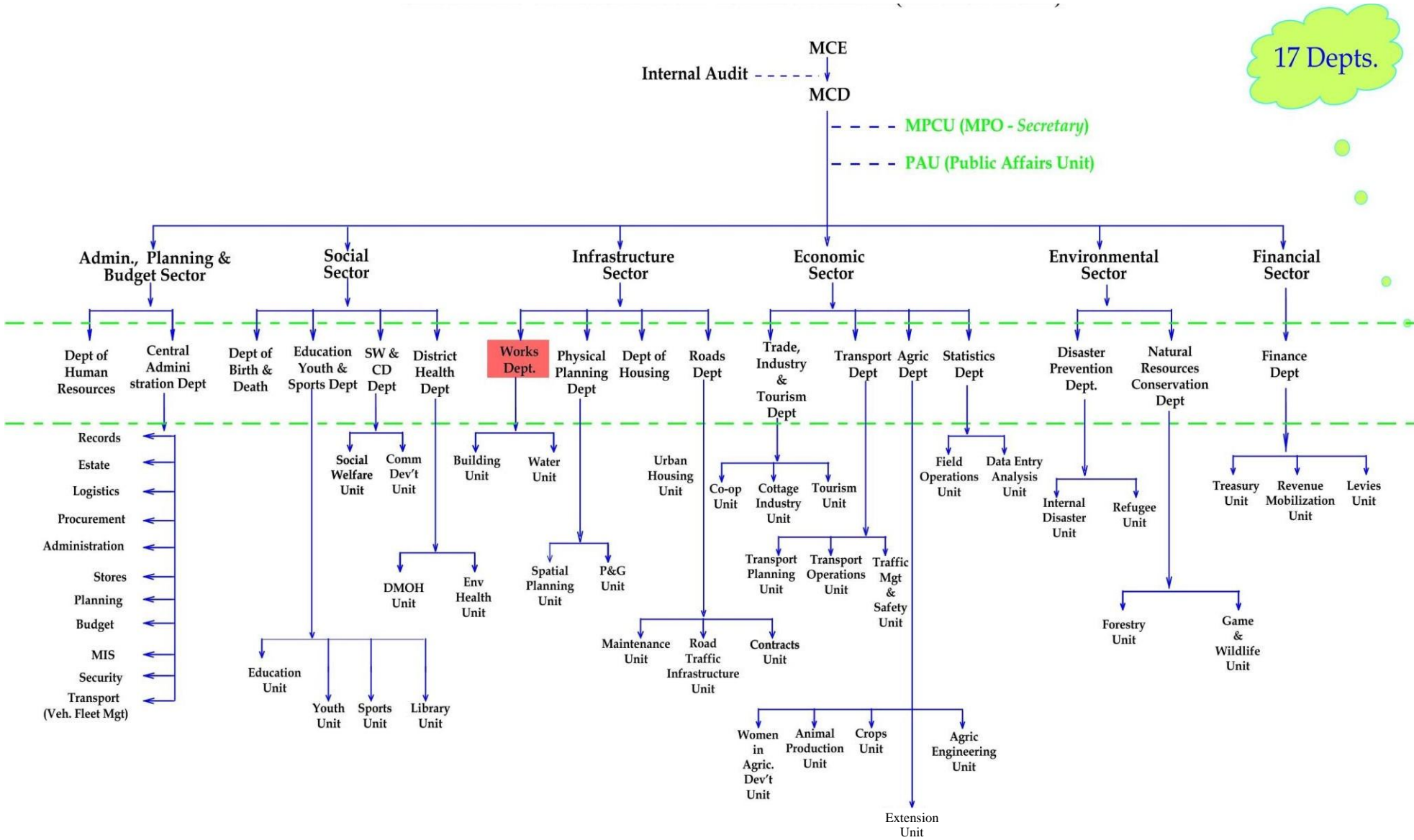
- c. promote and support productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- d. sponsor the education of students from the municipality to fill particular manpower needs of the municipality especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
- e. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the municipality;
- f. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the municipality;
- g. ensure ready access to courts in the municipality for the promotion of justice;
- h. act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the municipality;
- i. initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment

1.5 Core Values of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly

Core values are fundamental to the performance of the Municipal Assembly. They influence the thinking and performance of staff towards the stated vision. Obuasi East Municipal Assembly operates on the following core values for effective development:

- a. Accountability
- b. Client-Oriented
- c. Creativity
- d. Diligence
- e. Discipline
- f. Equity
- g. Integrity
- h. Innovativeness
- i. Timeliness
- j. Transparency

Fig. 2: Organogramme of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly



1.6 Structure of the Plan

The report is organised into eight (8) main chapters. The chapters are preceded by an abstract which is a condensed summary and synthesis of issues and conclusions from the report.

The **first chapter** gives a general introduction to the report. It contains topics like the vision and mission statement, mandate and core values, organogramme and location map.

The **second chapter** presents the Situational Analysis which outlines the performance on development outcomes, financial performance, analysis of existing conditions, list of development issues and future development needs.

The **third chapter** of the report also presents key development priorities such as list of the prioritized development issues and how prioritization was done.

The **fourth chapter** of the report is the presentation of development goals, objectives and strategies, statement of goals, objectives and programmes linked to national objectives, goal compatibility matrix, development proposals.

The **fifth chapter** of the report outlines the composite programmes such as matrix on composite development programme for the plan period, programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures, strategic environmental assessment of formulated programmes

The **sixth chapter** presents the Annual Action Plan for the four-year period.

The **seventh chapter** outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements such as stakeholders analysis, indicators for tracking implementation of MTDP, intended evaluation to be conducted, knowledge management and learning framework.

The **eighth chapter** concludes the entire study. This chapter includes the Development Communication Strategy like communication channels and communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL

2.1 Introduction

Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ghana are required by Law to plan their own developmental programmes/projects in order to bring development in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

In line with the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Obuasi East Municipal Assembly prepared a four (4) year Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) covering the period 2022-2025 to guide the Municipal Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The DMTDP was fashioned within the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) *An Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all*. The official implementation of the 2022-2025 medium-term development plan will officially end in December 2025 to pave way for the implementation of the new DMTDP (2026-2029) **under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029); Resetting Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity**.

This chapter of the report presents the performance review of the Assembly of implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the plan document (DMTDP 2022-2025) and other interventions implemented outside the plan, situational analysis of the Assembly and finally development projections of the existing situations of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly.

2.2 Performance Review of DMTDP (2022-2025)

The purpose of the Performance Review among others is to:

- Ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and activities in the plan document (DMTDP 2022-2025) and other interventions implemented outside the plan.
- Ascertain whether the projects or programmes under each of the thematic areas were fully implemented, on-going, started but abandoned, suspended or were not started/implemented at all during the life span of the plan (2022-2025).
- Examine the reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects.
- Examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation.
- Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2026-2029 Development Plan.

Lessons drawn from the review will therefore serve as useful inputs that shall be incorporated into the 2026-2029 MTDP of Obuasi East Municipal. The Performance Review of the 2022-2025 DMTDP looked at the five (5) development dimensions of the plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and programmes that comes under each of the development dimensions in terms of spatial distribution of development projects and their socio-economic impact on the lives of the people in the municipality.

The assessment is basically to determine how the municipality fared under each of the following themes:

- **Economic Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**
- **Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**
- **Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)**
- **Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation**

2.3 Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) Programmes/Projects

The Performance Summary of the extent to which the planned programmes and projects listed in the plan (DMTDP 2022-2025) is provided in the table below:

Table 2.1: Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) Programmes/Projects

S/No	Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 MTDP Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
					Year	Data	
Economic Development							
1.	Improve Revenue Mobilization	Percentage increased in IGF	82.7%	90%	2025	72.69%	Measures put in place by the Assembly to improve the IGF Collection
2.	Promote Private Sector Development and support to young graduates and MSEs	Percentage increase in youth skills development training	50%	80%	2025	40%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
3.	Increase Agricultural Productivity	Percentage increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	50%	90%	2025	65%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
Social Development							
4.	Drilling, Rehabilitation and Mechanization of Boreholes	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	90%	100%	2025	87%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
5.	Construction, Renovation and Maintenance of Classroom Blocks	Percentage increase in Gross Enrolment Rate at all levels of education - KG - Primary - JHS - SHS	75%	90%	2025	70%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
6.	Construction of CHPS Compounds, Health Centers and Hospitals	Percentage of the population with access to quality health care	55%	90%	2025	85%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints

7.	Support to Health-Related Programmes (HIV/AIDS, Polio etc.)	HIV/AIDS reduction of new prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	65%	80%	2025	55%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
8.	Registration and support to persons with disability and monitoring of CBOs, NGOs and self-help organizations	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	70%	90%	2025	80%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement							
10.	Enforcement of building regulations and development control	Percentage of developers adhered to building regulations	65%	90%	2025	45%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of inadequate vehicles for development control
11.	Construction, Reshaping and Maintenance of roads in the municipality	Proportion/length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated	50%	85%	2025	65%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
12.	Awareness Creation on climate change and its related activities	Percentage of communities sensitized on climate change	70%	85%	2025	75%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
13.	Preparation of local planning schemes for communities	Percentage of communities with local planning schemes	45%	60%	2025	45%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
14.	Extension of Electricity to communities and supply of electrical accessories	Percentage of households with access to electricity	85%	100%	2025	90%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
15.	Promote Environment Enhancement programmes	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	70%	80%	2025	65%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints

		(flush toilets, KVIP household latrine)					
16.	Support to Community Initiated Projects	Percentage of population benefited from the Assembly's self help support	30%	60%	2025	40%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability							
17.	Capacity building programmes for District Assembly staffs and Hon. Assembly Members	Number of staffs and Assembly Members trained	80%	90%	2025	90%	The Assembly was able to meet its' target as a result of financial support by the Assembly
18.	Support to decentralized departments and strengthen MPCU activities	Number of Departments supported	80%	95%	2025	80%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
19.	Support to celebration of national programmes	Number of national programmes supported	100%	100%	2025	100%	The Assembly was able to meet its' target as a result of financial support by the Assembly
20.	Strengthen the Urban Councils to promote community participation	Percentage increase in grass root participation in local governance	75%	90%	2025	70%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
21.	Construction/Renovation of Police Stations/Police Post and support to security agencies	Laws and regulations to govern the local communities	50%	90%	2025	85%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
22.	Procurement and Maintenance of Office Equipment	Number of office equipment procured	70%	80%	2025	85%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)							
23.	Conduct public education on disaster prevention and support to disaster victims	Percentage of population educated on	50%	90%	2025	40%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target

		disaster prevention and mitigation					as a result of financial constraints
24.	Procurement of Veronica Buckets and PPEs	Number of Veronica Buckets and PPEs procured	10%	90%	2025	100%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
25.	Dredging and Desilting of streams and choked gutters	Number of communities choked gutters dredged and desilted	40%	90%	2025	60%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
26.	Planting of trees	Number of trees planted	40%	90%	2025	40%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
Implementation, Co-ordination and Monitoring and Evaluation							
27.	Support to Municipal Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects embarked on by the Assembly	80%	100%	2025	100%	The Assembly was able to meet its' target on monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects
28.	Implementation of NACAP	Number of NACAP activities implemented	40%	100%	2025	55%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints
29.	Support to Sub-structures	Number of sub-structures supported	50%	100%	2025	40%	The Assembly could not achieve its' target as a result of financial constraints

Source: OEMA-MPCU, June 2025.

2.4 Financial Performance of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly

To improve the socio-economic and well-being of the people at the grass root level, the government under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) created a democratic decentralized environment where authorities are to initiate plans and generate internal revenue to supplement the external sources like the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), grants etc. to implement programs, projects and plans targeted at alleviating poverty.

In that effect, Obuasi East Municipal Assembly created avenues such as Annual Rates, Fees and Fines, Rents, proceeds from water and sanitation and investment to generate incomes to complement the external sources. This section of the report looks at the revenue Mobilization and its expenditure situations in the municipality, the trend and structure of the Internal Generated Fund (IGF) and other external funds to the Assembly.

2.4.1 Purpose of Revenue Collection

The Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) permits District Assemblies to collect revenues from sources within the municipality. Basically, the Internally Generated Funds is used to finance recurrent expenditures to ensure smooth running of the assembly. However, about 10% is used for capital expenditure project. Part of the revenues generated are used to pay casual workers of the Municipal Assembly and the Sub-District councils, repair and maintenance of vehicles of the Assembly and also pay the commission workers of the Assembly.

2.4.2 Method of Revenue Collection in the Municipality

- **Fee Fixing Resolution**

The method the Municipal Assembly uses in revenue collection is the fee fixing resolution. Fees are charged to the classes of workers and the individuals in the municipality. The items on which the revenues are charged include: building permits, property rates, kiosks, markets, hotels and beer bars, local bar operators, poultry farmers among others. The fee fixing is presented to the general public for discussions. Fees fixed are documented and presented to the General Assembly for consideration and approval. These fees are then sent to revenue section of the Assembly for implementation. However, for effective revenue collection, there should be supervision, controlling and monitoring of the activities of the revenue collectors.

2.4.3 Sources of Revenue to Obuasi East Municipal

The sources of revenue for District Assemblies and the nation at large can be categorized into two main sources. These include those generated internally and those from external sources. Internal revenues are the taxes and other non-taxes which are generated by the Assembly internally. These taxes and non-tax revenues are mobilized by certain revenue instruments which are instruments legally accepted as part of the income generating machinery.

The local revenue instruments Obuasi East Municipal uses are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes in the municipality are market stalls fees, market fees, licenses, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and

petroleum product dealers. External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

The major sources of revenue to the municipality are detailed under the two categories below.

✓ *Internal Generated Funds*

- Rents
- Lands
- Licenses
- Rates
- Fees & Fines

✓ *External Funds*

- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- Member of Parliament's Common Fund (MPCF)
- Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund)
- District Assemblies' Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF)
- Minerals Development Fund (MDF)

Table 2.2: Financial Performance (2022-2025)

S/N	Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (GHC) A	Total amount received (GHC) B	Variance (GHC) (C)=(A-B)
1	GOG	24,658,077.76	23,060,316.32	1,597,761.40
2	IGF	12,059,383.48	9,007,881.59	3,051,501.89
3	DACF	58,810,043.00	20,047,787.32	38,762,255.68
4	DACF-RFG	11,225,032.15	2,999,190.40	8,225,841.75
5	DP (CIDA-MAG)	216,480.63	117,953.49	98,527.14
	Total	106,969,017.00	55,233,129.12	51,735,887.80

Source: OEMA Annual Financial Statement (2022-2025)

2.5 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

The reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: limited funding, over reliance on donor support, external control of development funds and unstable economic climate.

a) *Limited Funding*

The Municipal Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to construct residential bungalows for other senior officials of the Assembly. The Assembly however could not implement these projects because of limited funding.

2.6 Lessons Learnt and their Implications for New DMTDP (2026-2029)

The following lessons were learnt during the implementation and review periods:

- Lack of effective co-ordination in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It became clear during the review that some departments were not active in the implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation.
There was low co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of these departments for greater part of plan implementation. The targets achieved by these departments would have been much better if proper mechanism had been put in place in respect of co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore envisaged that, there should be effective co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as quarterly and annual review mechanism in place to assess performance and progress throughout the implementation period of the new DMTDP (2026-2029).
- The review revealed that the Municipal Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure not to achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.
- There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
- Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
- Municipal Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending on the DACF.
- Linking the plan to the budget should be strictly be adhered to
- There should be active involvement of all the sub-district structures in plan implementation and management.

In our bid to overcome this problem, all Heads of Department/Unit are being tasked to attend MPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present a more credible and reliable data/input into the new Development Plan.

2.7 Analysis of Existing Conditions/Compilation of Municipal Profile

Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is one of the Forty-Three (43) and Two Hundred and Sixty-one (261) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2332 of November 2017.

Below is the Analysis of Existing or Current Situation of Obuasi East Municipal

2.7.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.7.1.1 Population

Population refers to the total number of people living in a geographical defined area or location at a given point in time. Generally, demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. This section of the report focuses on all issues relating to population and its characteristics that is the growth rate of the population. It also analyse population densities, dependency ratios, rural-urban split and the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

2.7.1.2 Population Growth and Size

The population of the municipality in 2021, according to the Ghana Statistical Service was 92,401; out of this figure 44,927 are males and 47,474 are females representing 1.7% of Ashanti Region’s total population of 5,440,463.

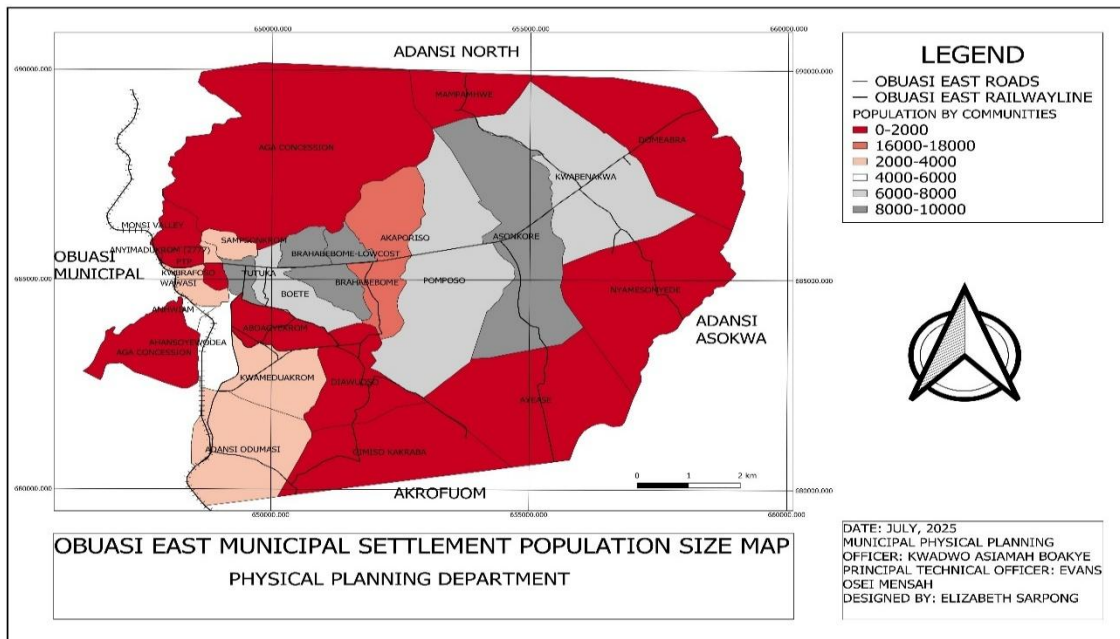
Obuasi East Municipality has an average of about 839.9 persons per square km as against 223.1 and 103.4 persons per square kilometer for Ashanti region and the nation respectively. (Source: 2021 PHC Summary Report, GSS: November 2021).

Table 2.3: Population by sex in Obuasi East Municipality

Composition of Population by Sex	Both Sexes	Total	%
		92,401	100.0
	Male	44,927	48.6
Female	47,474	51.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Obuasi East-Nov, 2021

Fig. 3: Map showing settlement population sizes



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.1.3 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. Thus, the population divided by the total land area. The population density based on the land surface of 110 km² is 899.1 persons per square km in 2025. This really puts a lot of pressure on socio-economic facilities and land for both housing and other economic activities. Approximately four (4) houses are built on every acre. The implication for physical planning is that the district has already exhausted the required or ideal Housing Density of four (4) per acre. Invariably, the heart of the municipality is a built-up area and if further development is not directed at the peripherals it may pose security and environmental threat to a lot of people. The Total land area for the municipality is 110 square kilometers.

Using the 2021 population as the base, the projected population for the municipality is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 1.7 % would be held constant throughout the plan period (2026-2029).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t$$

where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 2.4: Population Density for Obuasi East Municipality from 2026-2029

Year	Projected Population	Land Area (square kilometers)	Population Density (persons per square km)
2021	92,401 (Baseline)	110	840.0
2026	98,842	110	898.6
2027	100,134	110	910.3
2028	101,431	110	922.1
2029	102,731	110	933.9

Source: OEMA-MPCU June, 2025

The need to increase productivity to tap the vast potential resources to contain the population cannot be overemphasized. A relatively low population density implies that land will be abundant in the district compared with other parts of the region. The acreage of agricultural land per head will therefore be bigger all things being equal except that the traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families. Although the influx of people into the municipality is an

opportunity to expand the production of food crops, the growth in population shall require rapid expansion in social services and infrastructure and undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. Reproductive health education is also required to bring the growing population to manageable limits.

Again, the population density will go a long way to guarantee judicious use of land as the municipality is becoming more urbanized with population density approaching 1000 persons on a square kilometer. The planning schemes would ensure that people would not put-up structures haphazardly and the land would contain the current and future population.

2.7.1.4 Household Sizes and Characteristics

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census Report, a household is defined as person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

There are 27,787 households in the municipality. Households' population constitute 91,619 and non-household population constituted 782. Average household size accounted 3.3

2.7.1.5 Age and Sex Composition

Population structure shows the age-sex distribution of the population. This will help identify the trends of population over the period based on the ages within the municipality. Below are the age-sex distribution and the population pyramid for the district. According to the Ghana Statistical Service, there are more females than males in the municipality. The structure of the municipality population indicates 48.6% males and 51.4% females.

The population pyramid for Obuasi East municipality shows a broad base figure which gradually decreases with increasing age and finally narrows to a cone at the top. The shape of the pyramid depicts a youthful population.

Table 2.5: Age and Sex Distribution in Obuasi East Municipality

Age Cohort	Male	Female	Total
0-9	10,311	10,895	21,206
10-19	9,435	9,969	19,404
20-29	8,336	8,810	17,146
30-39	6,915	7,306	14,221
40-49	4,426	4,676	9,102
50-59	2,989	3,160	6,149
60-69	1,684	1,779	3,463
70-79	547	577	1,124
80+	284	302	586
TOTAL	44,927	47,474	92,401

Source: Source: Statistics Department, OEMA, 2025

Table 2.6: Broad Age-Sex Structure of Obuasi East Municipality

Age Group	Obuasi East Municipality					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0 –14	15,368	16.63	16,238	17.57	31,606	34.21
15 – 64	28,110	30.42	29,703	32.14	57,813	62.57
65 +	1,449	1.56	1,533	1.66	2,982	3.22
TOTAL	44,927	48.6	47,474	51.37	92,401	100

Source: Source: Statistics Department, OEMA, 2025

The age structure of the municipality is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (62.57%). Cumulatively, 34.21% of the population in the municipality is below 15 years.

The implication for development planning is that there must be adequate provision of social amenities such as education, health, water and sanitation, recreational centres and other needs for these children.

It also calls for increasing demand for social facilities such as schools and health. The youthful population promises potential labour force if properly managed.

Another implication of the youthful population is its potential to grow rapidly. It is therefore recommended that employment opportunities should be available to utilize the youthful population.

2.7.1.6 Ethnicity

In terms of ethnicity, the municipality is cosmopolitan. Every known ethnic group in Ghana is represented. This is as a result of the Mining and other related socio-economic activities going on in the area. Despite this the predominant ethnic group is the Akans.

Table 2.7: Population by Ethnic Groupings

Ethnic Groups	Male	Female	Total
Akan	32,330	34,193	66,523
Ga-Dangbe	441	467	908
Ewe	1,797	1,901	3,698
Guan	204	216	420
Gurma	344	363	707
Mole-Dagbon	7,100	7,510	14,610
Grusi	1,591	1,682	3,273
Mande	558	590	1,148
All other tribes	433	457	890

Source: Statistics Department, OEMA, 2025

2.7.1.7 Religious Composition

Three (3) main religious groupings can be found in the municipality, namely Christianity, Islam and Traditional. 74.7% of the people in the Obuasi East municipality professes adherence to the Christian faith. Islam form only 20.4% of the population and the traditionalist are the least with 0.79%. Persons who profess to have no religion are 0.90 percent of the total population.

Table 2.8 Religious Composition in the municipality

No.	Religion	Male	Female	Total
1.	Christians	33,546	35,478	69,024
2.	Islam	9,161	9,689	18,850
3.	Traditionalist	359	380	739
4.	Other Religion	1,437	1,520	2,957
5.	No Religion	404	427	831

Source: Source: Statistics Department, OEMA, 2025

2.7.1.8 Implication of Population Characteristics for Development

The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly population characteristic to a large extent influences the extent to which social and economic infrastructure in the municipality could be provided. The increase in the size of the population creates a social burden to service providers such as the municipal Assembly, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to channel their scarce resource to the provision of infrastructure such as schools, expansion of health infrastructure and recreational centres which will support the youth and the children.

Again, the need to adopt policies to create wealth and job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed youth must be tackled with all seriousness it deserves. Furthermore, as the aged population increases there is the need to come out with policies geared towards the improvement in the lives of the aged. Government policies such as exemption packages for the aged in the premium payment of the health insurance scheme support as care for the aged should be vigorously implemented. In the case of the women, the maternal delivery exemption package in the health sector would go a long way to improve the maternal health which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals which Ghana is investing towards its achievement by 2030.

Furthermore, population density and migration pattern will affect access and provision of housing in the municipality. There is therefore the need to encourage the use of local materials in the housing industry as well as enhance people's access to facilities such as potable water, electricity, telecommunication facilities in the municipality.

2.7.2 Physical Characteristics

It is an undeniable fact that, the society man lives in is not devoid of problems. However, as these problems are identified efforts have to be made to propose solutions as a way of addressing these problems in a sustainable manner to improve upon the quality of life of the people.

Development Planning as a discipline takes conscious efforts to identify societal problems, analyze them critically with the aim of bringing improvement in the lives of the people. This section of the report looks at the location and size of the municipality, relief and drainage pattern, climate and vegetation, soil and crop potentials, aesthetic features and finally geology and mineral.

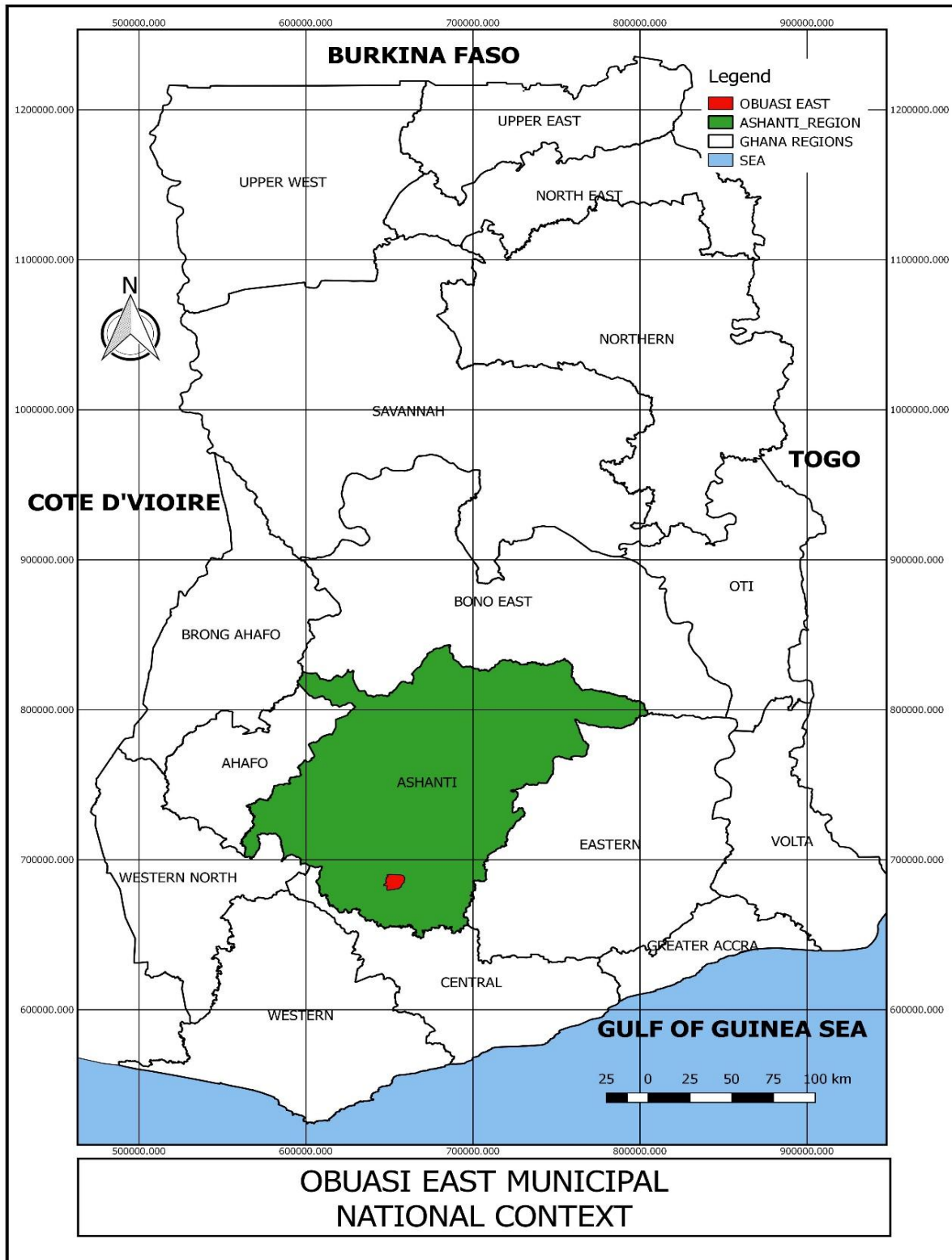
2.7.2.1 Location and Size

Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is part of the forty-three (43) and Two Hundred and Sixty-one (261) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. The municipality is located between latitudes 6° 75'N and 6° 90'N, and longitudes 1° 20'W and 1° 60'W. It covers a total land area of 110 square km constituting 0.45% of the total land area of Ashanti region (24,389sq.km.). It is located in the Southern part of the Ashanti Region of Ghana, with about 66km from Kumasi, the regional capital. There are two major roads linking the municipality capital from Kumasi; namely the Kumasi-Bekwai-Adansi Asokwa road and the main Kumasi Anwiankwanta Obuasi High-street-road.

The municipality is located in the southern part of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Adansi North District, South by Akrofuom District, East by Adansi Asokwa District and West by Obuasi Municipal. Other major settlements in the municipality include Tutuka, Bossman, Wawase, Kwabrafosso, Boete, Brahabebome, Asonkore, Akaporiso, Pomposo, Kwabenakwa etc.

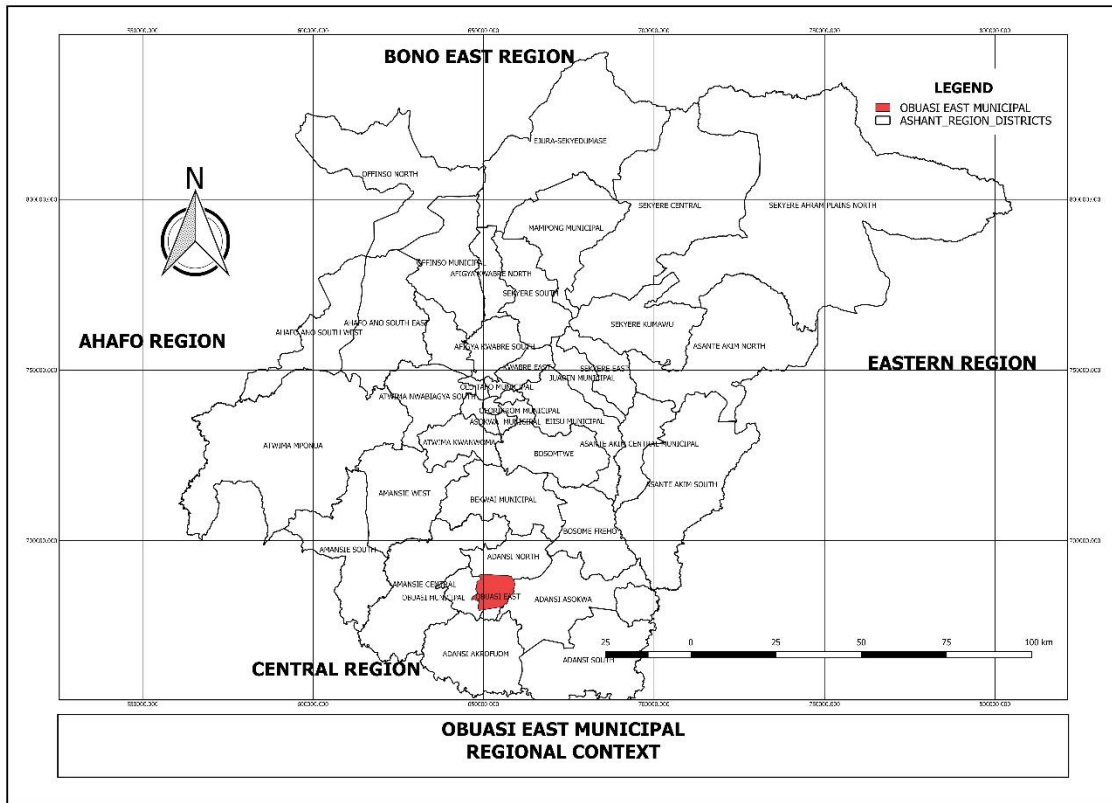
There are thirty-two (32) communities/settlements in the municipality which have been delineated into three (3) Town Councils and subdivided into 19 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly elections and controlled under one (1) Parliamentary Constituency. From the 2021 Population and Housing Census by Ghana Statistical Service, the municipality has a population of 92,401 with a growth rate of 1.7%. However, the population for the municipality is projected to 100,598 in 2026.

Fig 4: Map Showing Obuasi East Municipal in National Context



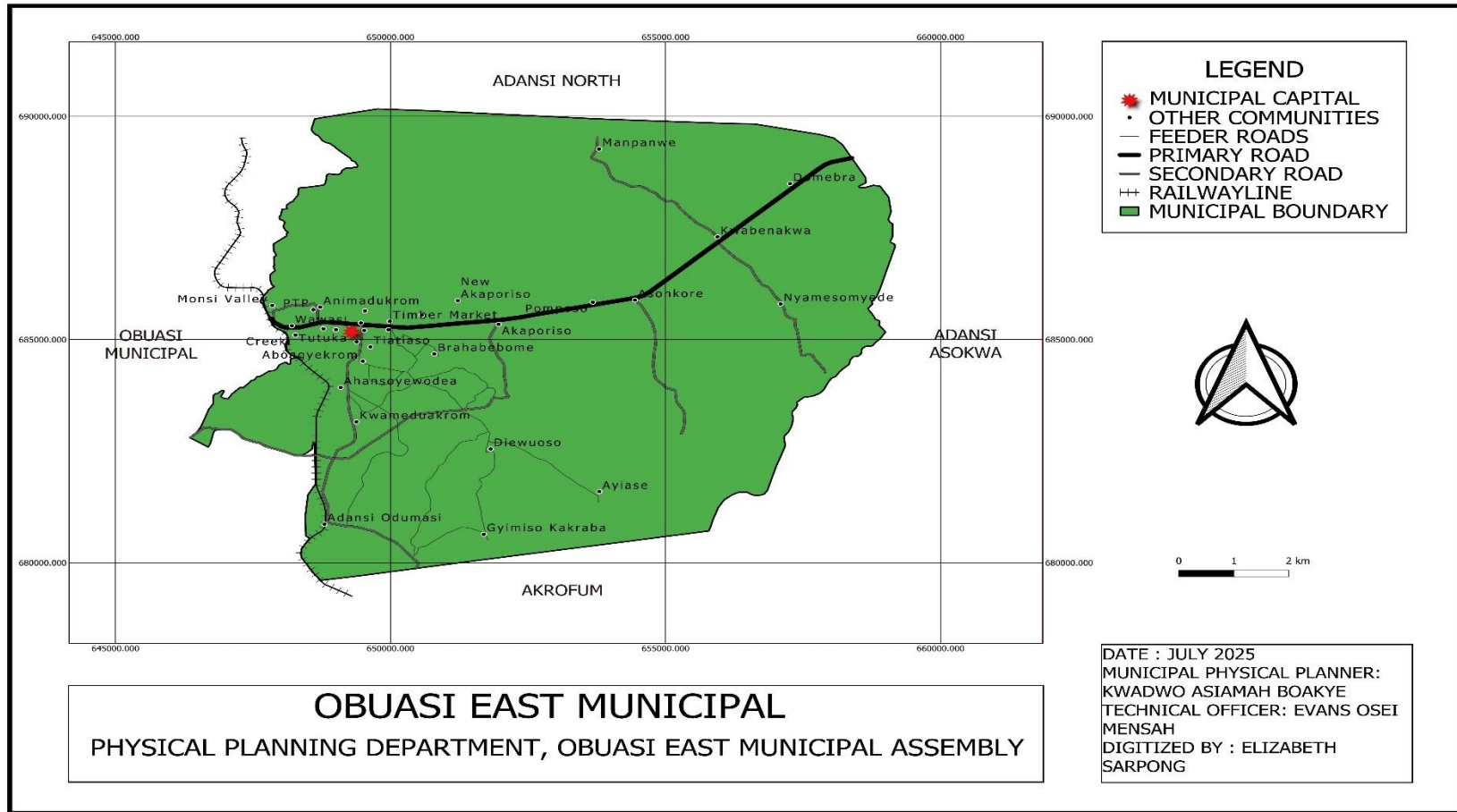
Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

Fig 5: Obuasi East Municipal in Regional Context



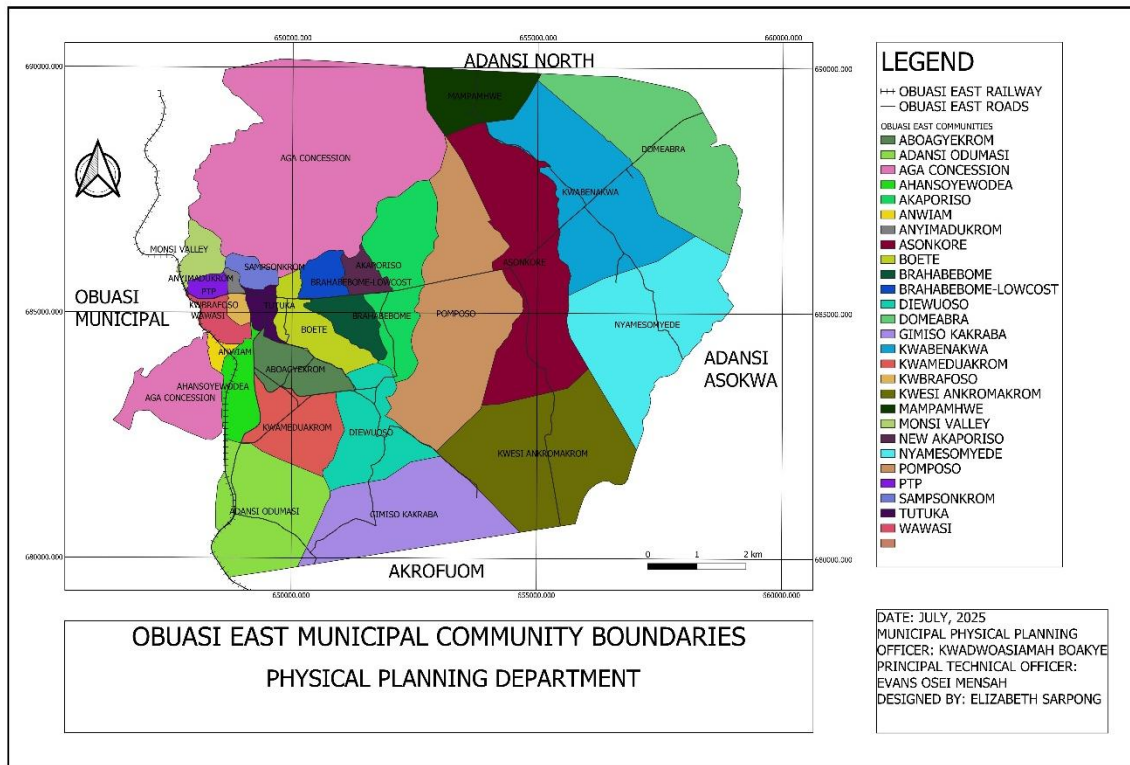
Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

Fig. 6: Obuasi East Municipal Map



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, 2025

Fig. 7: Map showing community boundaries in the Obuasi East Municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.2.2 Climate

The municipality experiences semi-equatorial climatic conditions with a double maximum rainfall regime. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 125 cm and 175 cm. Temperatures are uniformly high all year with the hottest month being March when 30°C is usually recorded. Mean average annual temperature is 25.5°C. Relative humidity is highest (75% - 80%) in the wet season.

2.7.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation is predominantly a degraded semi-deciduous forest. The forest consists of limited species of hard wood, which are harvested as timber. The AngloGold Ashanti has maintained large tracts of teak plantation as green belts covering 12.10km² within its concession.

Implication of Vegetation to Development

In spite of the level of degradation of the forest, it still holds some economic potential to aid the municipal development in terms of revenue from the hard wood.

2.7.2.4 Relief and Drainage

Generally, the municipality has an undulating terrain with more of the hills rising above 500 meters above sea level. The highest point is located on the Pomposo range at 634 metres near Obuasi. Highland ranges include Dampaia (the most extensive) in the east, Kusa in the north east, and Pompo. No area falls below 100 metres above sea level.

The municipality has an undulating terrain with most of the hills rising above 500 meters above sea level. The highest point is located on the Pompo range at 634 meters near Obuasi Highland range located at Pomposo. The municipality is drained by streams and rivers which include; Pompo, Akaporiso, Other perennial streams and rivers like Kwabrafo all of which depict dendritic pattern of flow. All these rivers are polluted by mining and other human activities. Again, the municipality is endowed with springs which can be tapped as potable drinking water

2.7.2.5 Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The soil type in the municipality include;

Clay Loam soil

Loamy soil

Sandy loam soil

The type of soil in the Obuasi East Municipality is forest Ochrosol, which are rich in humus, and clay loam, loamy and sandy loamy soils. The soil has predominantly light textured surface horizons in which sandy loams and loams are common. Majority of the land is for farming, basically crops livestock and aqua-culture

2.7.3 Economy

The economy of the municipality can be structured into three (3):

- a) Service and Commerce sector
- b) Community Mining/Industry
- c) Agriculture.

Structure of Obuasi East Municipal Economy

Table 2.9: Occupational Structure in Obuasi East Municipality

No.	Sector	Percentage of Labour Force (%)
1	Service and Commerce	40
2	Community Mining/Industry	35
3	Agriculture	25
Total		100

The table above revealed that, the service sector which includes transport, telecommunication, banking, insurance, finance and trading activities engages about 40% of the working population while Community Mining/Industry employs about 35% and Agriculture engaging 25%.

2.7.3.1 Local Economic Development (LED)

Local Economic Development (LED) is an innovative strategy to stimulate local economies in which the people participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups. LED refers to the processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to the local people. With Local Economic Development the public, business and non-governmental sector

partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all.

It encourages Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests.

While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution of the community.

The Assembly will play the following roles in the area of LED during the plan period to stimulate economic activities:

- The Assembly will create the environment for LED through creation of land banks for industrialist and provision of roads and infrastructure, enhancing safety and security, attracting development funding etc.
- The Assembly would play a critical role during the planning process through local initiatives of projects or government programs that support business networks and partnerships etc.
- The Assembly would facilitate arrangements for local people to get expert assistance and support, information and advice, training and business planning support.
- Assembly would stimulate businesses to grow and expand–e.g. giving incentives like small business grants, promoting tourism.
- Assembly would help provide basic infrastructure to stimulate private sector development – e.g. energy supplies, water, roads, refuse collection, etc.

The Municipal Assembly provides technical skills training for the local youth in oil palm, citrus juice, baking and gari processing.

2.7.3.1.1 Private Sector Development (Job Creation)

The important role the private sector plays in the socio-economic development of the municipality cannot be over-emphasized, it is therefore necessary for the Municipal Assembly to collaborate with the private sector in the area of tourism, agriculture, trading, construction, transport and many other areas. The private sector has been identified as the pivotal to accelerated growth, job creation and transformation of the economy. The objective is to enhance their productivity, expand opportunities for job creation, develop a competitive creative arts industry and increase revenue.

The Business Advisory Centre of the municipality contribute to the growth and development of MSE(s) in the municipality. It is to facilitate trainings that would give employable skills to the youth, women and vulnerable in the municipality. This could be in the form of technical trainings, business counseling management training etc.

Skills Training and Economic Empowerment

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC/NBSSI) in the municipality organized series of training programmes to enhance Local Economic Development (LED). The important role the private sector plays in the socio-economic development of the municipality cannot be over-emphasized, it is therefore necessary for the Municipal Assembly to collaborate with the private sector in the area of tourism, agriculture, trading, construction, transport and many other areas. The private sector has been identified as the pivotal to accelerated growth, job creation and transformation of the economy. The objective is to enhance their productivity, expand opportunities for job creation, develop a competitive creative arts industry and increase revenue.

The Business Advisory Centre of the municipality contribute to the growth and development of MSE(s) in the municipality. It is to facilitate trainings that would give employable skills to the youth, women and vulnerable in the municipality. This could be in the form of technical trainings, business counseling management training etc. The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) in the Municipality facilitated the training and sensitization programmes to upgrade the skills of the youth. It organized series of training programme to enhance Local Economic Development (LED) activities and also to empower women economically by giving them skills and start up support for them.

The table below shows the programmes and the number of people that benefitted, all the programmes were community based.

Table 2.10: Activities Undertaken by BAC during the year 2024

Date	Activity	Target Group	Venue	No. of Participants			Funding Source	Remarks
				M	F	T		
21 st Feb 2024	Marketing, Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training	GNTDA ZONE 2	Tutuka Obuasi East	4	25	29	AGA/BAC	Very successful
9 th - 10 th Feb 2024	Marketing, Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training	GNTDA ZONE 3	Tutuka Obuasi East	4	31	35	AGA/BAC	Very successful
27 th - 30 th June 2024	Technical training in Leatherworks	The Youth	Anyinam AGA	5	2	7	AGA	Very successful
27 th - 31 st May 2024	Youstart programme phase2. Entrepreneurship training.	Yoh (group) 2	Obuasi East Assembly Hall	10	18	28	GEA Mastercard	Very successful

20 th - 24 th May 2024	Youstart programme phase2. Entrepreneurship training.	Youth (group 1)	Obuasi East Assembly Hall	0	17	17	GEA Mastercard	Very successful
10 th - 11 Sept, 2024	Apprentice training on Entrepreneurship on the BIZBOX programme	Apprentices	Assembly BRC	8	69	77	/BAC	very successful
24 th July 2024	OSHEM Training	Dressmaking Association zone 2	ODA	10	40	50	AGA/GEA	very successful
25 th July 2024	OSHEM Training	Dressmaking Association zone 3	ODEA	8	42	50	AGA/GEA	very successful
26 th July 2024	OSHEM Training	Hair Braided Association	ODEA	0	54	54	AGA/GEA/	very successful
04 th Dec 2024	Packaging and Branding training	Traders	Municipal Assembly KNUST CAMPUS	46	254	300	AGA/GEA/ODEA	Very successful
17 th Dec, -22 nd 2024	Obuasi Trade Show	Municipal wide	Black Park	99	149	248	AGA/GEA/OODEA	very successful

Source: OEMA -BAC/NBSSI, July 2025

The above table shows more women benefited from all the programmes organized by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the Municipality. Clearly the programme is geared towards empowering the women and the youth economically.

Outcome of BAC Activities for the year

The table below gives the detailed information about the outcome of BAC activities implemented in the quarter under review.

Table 2.11: Summary of Outcome of BAC Activities for 2024

Outcome	Male	Female	Total
Businesses Adopting New technology	11	17	28
Businesses Adopting Improved Technology	16	41	57
New Jobs Created	60	48	108
New Business Established	5	9	14

Outcome	Male	Female	Total
Businesses Diversifying Product	1	1	2
Businesses Diversifying Business	1	0	1
Businesses Adopting Improved Packaging	5	21	26
Businesses Recording Increasing Sales	6	10	16
Businesses Keeping Business Records	32	41	73
Businesses Selling Outside Home Municipal	3	7	10
Businesses Having Access to MSME Information	123	212	335
Businesses Operating Active Bank Accounts	123	212	335
Businesses Supplying Products to Larger Enterprises	2	5	7
Businesses adopting good workshop safety and environmental management practices	7	4	11
Businesses with Improved Product Quality	15	20	35
Businesses with improved Management Practices	10	11	21
Businesses registered/contributing to SSNIT	16	23	39
Businesses Accessing New Markets	6	7	13
Businesses Recording Increased Production	31	20	51
Businesses with good credit management and improved loan repayment	35	20	55
Businesses employing good customer relations	8	11	19
Businesses that have Accessed Institutional Credit	1	1	2
Women Owned Businesses that have Access to Institutional Credit	2	3	5
Businesses Adopting Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management	13	57	60
LTAs with improved leadership	20	10	30
LTAs networking with others	10	6	11
Businesses Recording Increased Profit	21	25	46

Obuasi 2024 Trade Show

The 2024 Obuasi Trade Show was held in the **at Obuasi Black Park** from 17th December–22nd December 2024. The theme was “**Harnessing our creative potential to diversify the Local Economy**”. Over Seventy (70) exhibitors and Local Business Association Members benefited for the programme. Businesses in Obuasi and Obuasi East have experienced improvement in packaging, branding, improvement in marketing skills and customer service.



Marketing, Financial Literacy and Entrepreneur Training

The BAC in collaboration with the AngloGold Ashanti Obuasi Mine has trained business groups on Financial Literacy Training, Marketing and entrepreneurial training within the Obuasi municipality. This is to support the associations to able them manage or keep proper records and also create jobs for others to benefit in the municipality. The total number of the trainees is 286 and this is one of the cores values the mine is undertaking in creating jobs which is directly in line with the vision of the municipality

Training



Sensitization On Business in A Box (BIZBOX) Project.

The Sensitization activity took place over a course of a single day, lasting approximately 2 hours. Participants includes trade unions from Obuasi municipality and Obuasi east. The activity covered the session on MasterCard Foundation Business in a Box (Biz Box) Project, discussing the employment opportunities available to young people including entrepreneurship, and gig economy. Exploring the importance of mentorship, coaching and support networks in helping the young people in the market and build successful careers. Also, discuss the innovation in creating new jobs and transforming existing ones,

Sensitization



2.7.3.1.2 Agriculture

Agriculture and its related activities, ranks third in the order of economic activities in the Obuasi East Municipality employing about 25% of the working population. Agriculture is predominantly on small basis in the municipality. About 90% of farm holdings are less than 2 hectares in size, although there are some large farms and plantations, particularly for citrus, oil palm and cocoa and to lesser extent maize, cassava, vegetables and pineapple. Major tree cash crops cultivated in the municipality is cocoa, citrus, oil palm and teak. Major food crops grown are cassava, maize, yam, rice and cocoyam. Vegetables like pepper, tomatoes, okra, cabbage and legumes are also cultivated in the municipality. Livestock production, especially pig farming, is fast gaining acceptance in the municipality. Other animals reared are sheep, goats and cattle. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in terms of employment and income in Ghana. This is because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the municipality. To achieve a sustainable development, it is very imperative that the industrial sector is improved to add value to the agricultural produce.

Table 2.12: Major Crops and Production levels, 2022-2025 for Obuasi East Municipality

Crops	Production Level (Mt)				Annual Increase Rate (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Yam	518.1	504.6	527		-2.67	4.25	
Maize	300	400.5	416.2		25.09	3.77	
Cassava	1,449.3	1502.2	2300		3.52	34.68	
Cocoyam	72.3	76.1	74.6		4.99	-2.0	
Plantain	5100	3970.4	4091.2		-28.45	2.95	
Rice	250	32.8	24.1		-662.1	-36.09	

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA, June 2025

Effort in crop production over the years has seen significant improvement in the municipality. The table above depicts the crops production level and their annual increase rate from 2022-2025. From the table, there has been an increased in the various crops that are produced in the municipality.

Area under Cultivation

The table below shows the area under cultivation per the various major food crops in the municipality.

Table 2.13: Major food Crops and area under cultivation (ha) from 2022-2025 for Obuasi East

Crops	Area under Cultivation (Ha)				Annual Increase Rate (%)	
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022/2023	2023/2024
Maize	142.8	190.5	180		25.03	-5.8
Cassava	143.5	145.8	219		1.57	33.42
Yam	15.7	33.2	34.0		52.71	2.35
Cocoyam	11.6	12.1	11.8		4.13	-2.54
Plantain	309.1	237.7	249.5		-30.03	4.72
Rice	104.1	13.7	9.6		-659.85	-42.70

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA, June 2025

The table above indicates the area under cultivation, taking into consideration the various crops that are produced in the municipality. There has been an increased in the land size for cultivation of all kinds of crops in the municipality. This to some extent creates an impression that giving the needed support to farmers in the municipality their commitment toward production of crops through intensive farming activities would be enhanced.

Some agricultural produce in the municipality



Source: Field Survey, July, 2025.

Cash Crop Production

The table below shows the area under cultivation per the various major cash crops in the municipality.

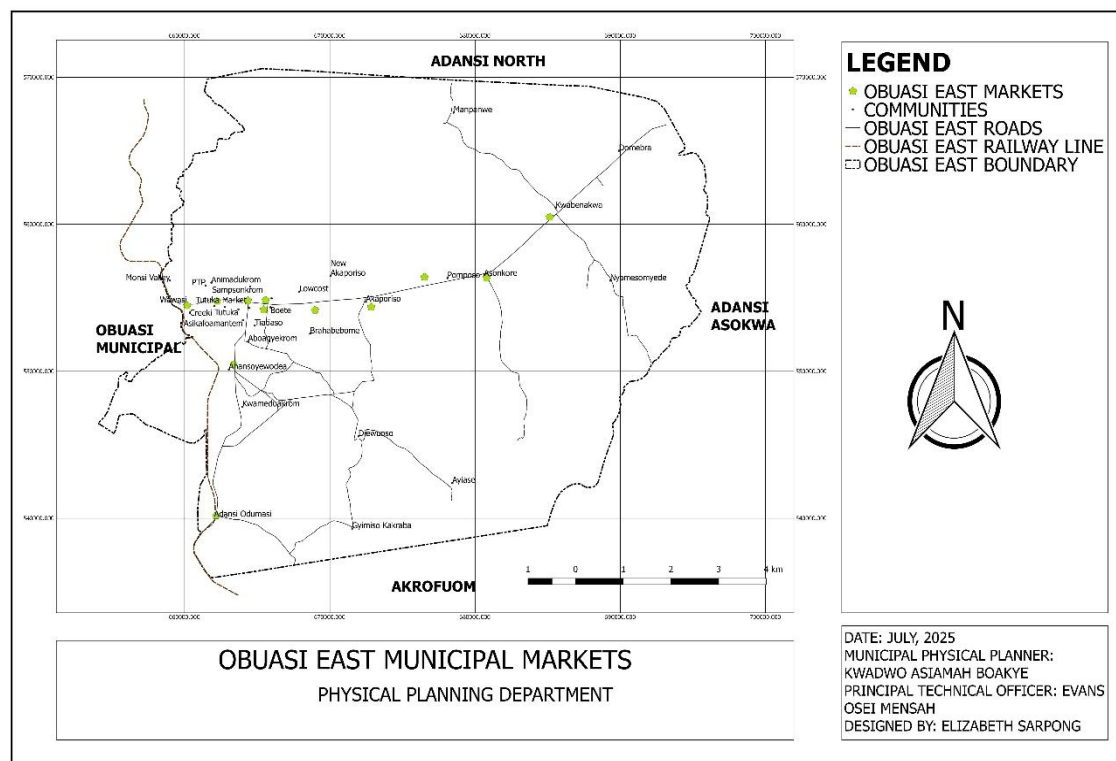
Table 2.14: Major cash Crops and Production levels, 2025

Crop	Area under cultivation (Ha)	Production levels (mt/ha)	Annual/increase rate (%)
Cocoa	Check with cocoa Health and extension Division		
Oil palm	874	6.7	11.4
Citrus	23	16.8	0.2

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA, July 2025

It is therefore necessary for government to continuously support the programme to improve cocoa production in the municipality.

Fig. 8: Map showing market centers in the municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

Source of Finance to Agriculture

Financing of agriculture in the municipality is mostly through personal savings. There are records from banks namely National Investment Banks and other Micro Financial institutions operating within the municipality but these institutions are not able to meet the financial needs of the farmers and somehow farmers are not also able to provide the needed collaterals security to attract loans to facilitate their farming activities.

Table 2.15: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage (%)
Self	71%
Family	12%
Banks	6%
Cooperatives	4%
Friends	2%

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA July 2025

From Table 2.15, self-financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the municipality raise money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the family. The available financial institutions take the third position of sourcing the farmers in their activities. The reliance of farmers on

their personal finances for their farming activities mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand their farm sizes and also increase yields.

Storage, Post-Harvest Losses and Marketing of Agriculture Produces

Storage has been one of the great challenges in the municipality. With the exception of cereals particularly maize and cowpea which are kept in cribs for a period of time, there is no modern and proper storage facilities for the crops produced especially foodstuffs. Farmers are compelled to offset their produce at lower prices which affect their income. Records from the Municipal Agriculture department indicates that the mode of storage in the municipality includes bans, cribs and sacks. Marketing is through middle men and the farmer's post-harvest losses occurs through pest rodent attacks and late harvest causes major losses

Agric Extension Agents

The municipality has 9 Agricultural Extension Officers. The present extension officer-farmer ratio is 1: 1258. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer-farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the municipality. Technological transfer is mainly done through home/farm visits, contact farmers, groups, demonstrations, field days and fora prominent among innovations transfer to farmers were weed control, using weedicide, control of black sikatoga on plantain using cultural practices, raw planting, use of improved varieties i.e. obatanpa maize, rapid yam and plantain multiplication fertilizer application and pest and diseases control.

Agric extension agent-farmer ratio in the municipal is presented in the Table below.

Table 2.16: Agric Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agents-Farmer Ratio	District	Regional	National
	1:1258	1:500	1:500

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA July 2025

More Agric Extension Agents are therefore needed to provide technical expertise and know-how particularly in the fish and poultry subsectors. Logistics such as motor bikes and vehicles are therefore needed to be provided to the few available officers to improve their mobility.

Livestock and Poultry

Given the relatively high per capita income of the municipality' proximity to commercial towns of Kumasi, Dunkwa, Fosu, Cape Coast etc, vast markets for meat and poultry products pertain within the municipality and its immediate environs that needs to be exploited at all cost. Any massive investments in the two industries namely meat and poultry within the municipality would be a step in the right direction. Major setback in the industry is the scarcity of maize during the lean months (February–July). A possible solution could be the stocking of maize during the peak season in silos.

Table 2.17: Registered Poultry Farms in the Municipality

No.	Name	Location	Number of Birds
1	Maxwell Biney	Asonkore	7000
2	Baba Bukari	Asonkore	7000
3	Christopher Asare	Asonkore	4000
4	Masha Awudu	Asonkore	1200
5	Agyeman Nketia Francis	Nyamesomyede	4200
6	Razak Abdulai	Nyamesomyede	5000
7	Nana Kwame Ntim	Nyamesomyede	4000
8	Francis Anyim Coffie	Asonkore	350
9	John Boadu	Kwabenakwa	17000
10	Francis Opoku	Domeabra	2000
11	Samuel Oduro Asamoah	Tutuka	2000
12	Kate Boakye	Bossmen	1000

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA July 2025

Table 2.17 depicts the level of commercialization of poultry in the municipality. This in no doubt has been a great source and form of job for the farmers themselves and the labourers employed. It also on the other hand serves as a source of manure for the crop and food stuff farmers in the municipality.

Other livestock like goat, sheep among others are reared on home base level; owners do sell them from time to time to support their living.

Below is a table showing the number of stocks in the municipality.

Table 2.18: Number of other Livestock's in the municipality

Species	Total Stock
Sheep	5685
Goat	10324
Poultry	83153
Cattle	6471
Rabbit	123
Pigs	7218
Grass cutter	23
Snail	15832

Source: Municipality Directorate of Agriculture-OEMA July 2025

Grass-Cutter Rearing

With the abundance of grasses in vast open spaces by road sides, besides several water bodies in the district, Grass-cutter rearing should be one of the non-traditional agricultural enterprise that should be accorded the highest priority in the municipality agriculture development programme.

Snail Rearing

The municipality is on record as having one of the highest rainfall regimes in the entire Ashanti region. This provides almost all the year humidity level congenial for snail rearing. Various leafy vegetables- kontomire, cassava pawpaw leaves, pawpaw fruits ‘alaifu’ and many staples foods suitable for snail feeding to support intensive snail rearing programmes.

1. Mode of Storage, Marketing and Post-Harvest Losses

For animal products;

- I. The mode of storage mainly depends on consumer patronage (i.e., after the meat has been sold, the remainder is refrigerated)
- II. With the help of animal production officers and veterinary officers, farmers are able to market their products effectively.
- III. With the help of the officers there are no post-harvest losses for meat products.

Crop products

- I. Warehouses: Dry, well-ventilated structures.
- II. Granaries: Specialized storage facilities.
- III. Hermetic storage: Airtight containers or bags.
- IV. PICS bags: Portable, airtight bags.

Problems facing the agriculture sector in the municipality and the way forward

The agriculture subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and outmoded farming methods. Only a few percentages of farmers use modern improved farming technology due to most operators’ poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agricultural activities in the municipality are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited Access to Credit:** Almost all the farmers in the municipality, especially food crop farmers, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.
- **Lack of Storage Facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the municipality to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact on the economy.

- **Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs):** There are only 9 AEAs in the municipality meaning the extension officer–farmer ratio is 1:1258 compared to the recommended national standard of 1:500 which is a significant shortfall from the recommended levels. This means one extension officer is responsible for large number of farmers, making it difficult to provide adequate support and training. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers’ unwillingness to change.
- Illegal mining activities
- Alien herdsmen activities
- Urbanization
- Climate change
- Soil degradation

Way forward for the Agriculture Sector

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer Ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Provision of storage facilities
- Law enforcement to combat illegal mining
- Sensitization on safe mining activities
- Support alternate livelihood
- Support alien herdsmen with the knowledge in animal housing
- Encourage backyard farming
- Sensitization on good agronomic practices (i.e., irrigation, use of cover cropping, planting of early varieties, mulching etc.)

2.7.3.1.3 Community Mining and other Industrial Activities

Community Mining and its related activities are the mainstay of the district economy. The municipality is rich in gold and the mining industry is operated by Anglo-Gold Ashanti. The sector used to have a workforce of 22,000 in the early 1990s has now reduced to 4500 due to restructuring and retrenchment exercise currently going on. Some of the other major industrial activities in the municipality are forest/wood based and related industries, blacksmithing and metal-based industries, construction and quarrying based industries, mining and allied industries and agro-based industries. Blacksmithing and metal-based industries have sprung up in the municipality. Used metal scraps from the AngloGold Ashanti are salvaged by scrap dealers for the manufacturing of farm implements and equipment.

Agro-based industries notably oil palm and palm kernel extraction and gari processing ventures can also be found in the municipality.



Source: Field Survey, July, 2025.

2.7.3.1.4 Commerce and Financial Services

The sector which falls into the informal sector employs about 40% of the working population in the municipality. A broad spectrum of economic and financial services exists in the municipality to facilitate business activities.

2.7.4 Social

Social Services serve as a vehicle and tool for the enhancement of development of every nation. This is to ensure that the right to basic social services such as education, health care, safe drinking water and sanitation and decent housing that improve the well-being of all Ghanaians. The SDG also looked at promoting gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

This section of the report considers social services such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Housing etc.

2.7.4.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the municipality in particular cannot be over-emphasized. In a developing peri-urban municipality like Obuasi East, the need for skilled manpower is important. The development of the municipality is largely depended on the quality of education. In Obuasi East, there are numerous efforts to ensure quality and adequacy of educational infrastructure. The situation of educational infrastructure within the municipality needs major improvement.

2.7.4.1.1 Number of Schools and Ownership (School Enrolment)

The Education Sub-Sector is one of the major building blocks to the development of human resource for accelerated growth. The government's educational reform policies seek to address issues pertaining to access to different levels of educational ladder. With respect to this, Obuasi East Municipality has its levels of educational ladder to the Senior High School level.

From the Municipal Directorate of Education, there are a total number of 188 schools both privately and publicly owned in the municipality. Out of this number, 65 are pre-schools (KG), 75 are primary schools, 45 Junior High Schools and 3 Senior High Schools. This is woefully inadequate considering the growing population of the municipality.

Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is showed in the table below

Table 2.19: School Enrolment rate in Obuasi East Municipality

Public Schools					Private Schools				
Level	No.	Males	Females	Total	Level	No.	Males	Females	Total
KG	20	657	600	1257	KG	45	795	799	1594
Primary	30	2841	2993	5834	Primary	45	4128	4438	8566
JHS	20	2187	2284	4471	JHS	25	2796	2654	5450
SHS	1	785	1235	2020	SHS	2	250	329	579
Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-
Total	71	6470	7112	13582	Total	117	7969	8220	16189

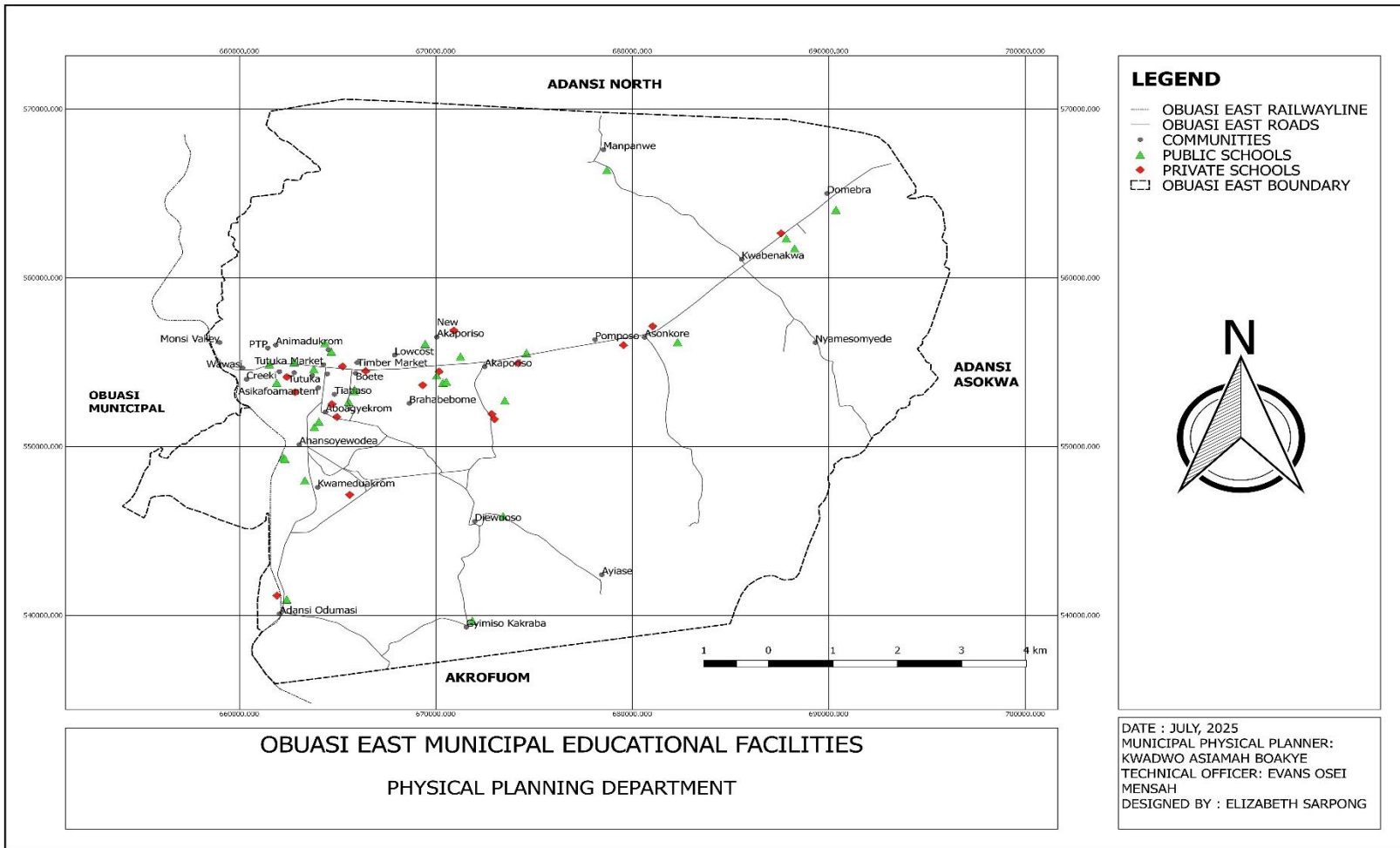
Source: Municipal Directorate of Education -OEMA July 2025.

From Table 2.19, it could be deduced that the total number of public schools in the municipality is 71 and that of the private is 117. This clearly shows that the private sector contributes more than the public sector as far as the provision of educational infrastructure in the municipality is concern.

The public sector on the other hand, is lagging behind with about 24.47% educational infrastructure as compared to the private. This implies that more public schools are expected to be built for the levels or categories of the educational ladder in the municipality especially in communities that lack these infrastructures to bridge the gap between the private and the public schools.

There are 45 school blocks in the private sector at the pre-school (KG) level. It however reduces as the level of education increases. This can be attributed to the fact that as the level increases, the necessary facilities needed for the establishment of them are many and expensive discouraging people from investing.

Fig. 9: Map showing Educational Facilities



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.4.1.2 Schools by Religious Denominations

Table 2.19 above indicates that the private schools' dominant in the delivery of educational infrastructure in the municipality representing 62.23%. The involvement of religious bodies in providing the educational needs of the people in the municipality cannot be overemphasized. Out of the 20 public pre-schools (nursery/kindergarten), 8 are owned and managed by the various religious bodies.

Also, out of the 30 primary schools owned by the government, 11 belong to the various religious bodies. Of the 20 public JHS, 4 were established by religious denominations. More participation of the religious bodies in educational provision is similarly needed and must be encouraged through the offer of incentives such as easy access to land for construction of these infrastructures for the community and the district at large. The Catholic churches have the highest number of schools in the district. This is followed by the Methodist churches with Islamic and Anglican having the least number of schools.

The Table below shows the number of schools by Religious Denominations as at 2025.

Table 2.20: Schools by Religious Denominations as at 2025

Category	KG No.	Primary No.	JHS No.	SHS No.	Voc. No.	Tech. No.	College of Education (if any)
Catholic	4	6	1	1	0	0	0
Methodist	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Presbyterian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Islamic	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
SDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anglican	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Others Specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	11	4	1	0	0	0

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

2.7.4.1.3 Girl Child Education in the municipality

Girl Child Education is of greatest importance in the municipality and the nation at large. Education of the gender had been skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male child to school at the expense of the girl child. Improving girl child education has been one of the top priorities in the Medium-Term Development Plan of the municipality.

To this effect, provision is made for training of officers from the Municipal Directorate of Education and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classroom. According to the Municipal Directorate of Education the following are efforts/activities the Education Service is undertaking to promote Girl Child Education in Obuasi East municipality.

- Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.

- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.
- Regular visitation to schools to sensitize pupils on the importance of Girl Child Education
- Monitoring of girls' club activities and training of School Based Girl Child Co-ordinator (SBGCC)
- Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.
- To organise girls' education week to sensitize the communities to help stop the adolescents from early sex and its negative consequences.

The Municipal Assembly needs to give much attention to girl child education. The implications of large number of uneducated girls are more births, large family sizes and its associated demand on social amenities hence increasing the dependency ratio in the municipality.

2.7.4.1.4 Public Educational Infrastructure

Obuasi East Municipal is confronted with numerous developmental challenges. One of such challenges is the poor state of educational infrastructure in the municipality. The classrooms block in the municipality are inadequate and the few that exist in the municipality are also in a deplorable condition.

The Municipal Assembly is expected to double its efforts in improving the quality of classroom infrastructure in the municipality.

2.7.4.1.5 Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure and Facilities

The physical state of most of the school buildings especially the primary and JHS is of great concern to the Municipal Assembly. While some do not have enough structures, those that are available are also in a dilapidated state. Most of the schools also do not have toilet facilities and clean drinking water. These problems affect quality teaching and learning in most of the schools in the municipality.

Table 2.21: Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure in the Municipality

Name of School	Type of Facility			
	Toilet (Tick where appropriate)		Water (Tick where appropriate)	
	With toilet	Without Toilet	With water	Without water
Kwabenakwa School		✓		
Boete Cluster Schools				✓
Independence Cluster Schools		✓		✓
Islamic Schools		✓		✓
Sampsonkrom Basic		✓		✓

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

Out of the thirty (30) primary schools, four (4) are without toilet and water facilities. Sanitation in schools in the municipality leaves much to be desired. It is not surprising that bushes around schools are littered with faecal matter. The health implications of this on the teachers, pupils and those who

live around the schools are serious. There is therefore, the urgent need for the Municipal Assembly to provide these schools with the needed facilities to help minimise indiscriminate disposal of faecal matter. In addition to the above, schools without water provisions should be catered for to help solve the problem of access to water in schools.

2.7.4.1.6 Teacher Qualification

The table below shows the proportion of Trained and Untrained teachers in the municipality

Table 2.22: Trained and Untrained Teachers in Obuasi East Municipality as at 2025

Sector	Level	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers						Total
		Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	
Public	KG	05	0.53	107	11.38	112	11.91	0	0	04	0.50	04	0.50	116
	Primary	80	8.51	214	22.77	294	31.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	294
	JHS	189	20.10	167	17.77	356	37.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	356
	SHS	76	8.09	34	3.61	110	11.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	KG	0	0	05	0.53	05	0.53	01	0.13	98	12.32	99	12.45	104
	Primary	03	0.32	12	1.27	15	1.59	75	9.43	189	23.77	261	33.20	276
	JHS	12	1.28	08	0.85	20	2.13	184	23.14	145	18.24	329	41.38	349
	SHS	16	1.70	12	1.27	28	2.97	51	6.42	48	6.03	99	12.45	127
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	381	40.63	559	59.45	940	100	311	39.12	484	60.86	795	100	1735

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

It is obvious from table 2:22 that trained teachers outnumber their untrained counterparts in the Public Schools. Data gathered on the table above revealed that the municipality has a total number of 1,735 teachers in both public and private schools, out of which 940 are trained representing 54.18% and 795 are untrained representing 45.82%. With regards to public schools, the municipality has a total number of 876 teachers, out of which 99.54% are trained and 0.45% are untrained. The private schools have a total number of 856 teachers out of which 7.94% are trained and 92.06% are untrained. This shows that there are adequate teachers in the district and the issue has to do with the contextual distribution of trained teachers in both public and private schools since greater percentage of trained teachers are found in public schools.

It is also obvious from the analysis that whereas the public schools have 92.77% of trained teachers the private schools have only 7.23% trained teachers. The number of untrained teachers is significantly higher at the Private schools. Untrained teachers should be encouraged for further studies or distance learning programmes in education and regular in-service-training to enable them acquire the professional skills in teaching. This could also be in the form of intensive training workshop to abreast these untrained teachers with the vital professional and pedagogical skills required to promote quality teaching and effective learning. Another way to attract more trained

teachers into the municipality is for the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Municipal Directorate of Education to provide decent accommodation for the teachers.

2.7.4.1.7 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The Teacher-Pupil Ratio gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher in the municipality. The Teacher-Pupil Ratio is an indicator that shows the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher. The Teacher-Pupil Ratio in the district is represented in the table below. The table indicates that there would be no pressure on teachers since the number of pupils to teacher across all the levels is below the regional and national standard. There is the need to put in place motivational mechanisms to get the best teachers to improve teaching and learning to reflect on performance in all levels.

Table 2.23: Teacher- Pupil Ratio at various Categories

Category Level	Teacher- Pupil Ratio		
	District	Regional	National
KG	1:35	1:30	1:25
Primary	1:45	1:40	1:40
JHS	1:60	1:35	1:35
SHS	1:60	1:45	1:45

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

The table above suggest that, the Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) in Obuasi East municipality is high at the KG level as compared to the regional and national ratios. The pre-school level (KG) showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 1:35 which is higher than the national figure of 1:25. Also, the Primary, JHS and the SHS Pupil Teacher Ratio is higher than the regional and national.

The implication for high teacher pupil ratio is that, teaching and learning activities would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened. A low pupil teacher ratio is a potential for improving the quality of education since there will be sufficient teachers for the classes. This will help facilitate teacher interactions with students and also attend to the special needs of every individual student. The KG, Primary, JHS and the SHS teacher pupil ratio condition is not favourable and this calls for more classroom blocks for these schools.

2.7.4.1.8 Classroom Pupil Ratio in Public Schools

Efforts in provision of classroom for all the educational level over the years has reduce pressure on the classroom demand in the municipality. Pupils to classroom ratio are below the standard at all levels of education. This implies that, there are inadequate classroom blocks in the municipality. This calls for the provision of additional classroom block and the renovation of existing ones to enhance effective teaching and learning at all levels of education.

The table below shows the classroom to pupil ratio in the municipality.

Table 2.24: Classroom Pupil Ratio in Public Schools

Levels	Pupils	Classroom	Classroom -Pupil ratio	
			Municipal	Standard
K G	1257	80	16	52
Primary	5834	180	32	45
JHS	4471	37	121	45
SHS	2020	53	38	30

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

Table 2.25: Gross Enrolment rate in the municipality

Levels	Enrolment Rate		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
K G	52.64%	47.36%	100%
Primary	49.39%	50.56%	99.95%
JHS	48.71%	51.26%	99.97%
SHS	45.74%	54.26%	100%

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

Table 2.25 shows the Gross Enrolment rate in the municipality. There seems to be higher Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for SHS Female students in the municipality.

Net Admission Rate (NAR) in Primary Schools

Table 2.26: Net Admission Rate (NAR) in Primary Schools

LEVEL	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary	70	80	85	80	82	84	85	88
JHS	80	85	82	85	84	86	86	90

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

Gender Parity Index (GRI) in Public Schools

Table 2.27: Gender Parity Index (GRI) in Public Schools

LEVELS	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
K.G	2.0	1.1	1.58	3.12
Primary	2.0	1.11	1.62	2.34
JHS	2.0	1.2	1.24	2.58
SHS	2.0	1.3	1.38	2.36

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

2.7.4.1.9 School Performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Level

An observation of BECE results in the municipality may reveal a beautiful picture in terms of school participation rate which is over 90%. However, a critical analysis of the picture indicates that schools that are closer to peri-urban communities have the tendency of contributing to the high performance. On the other hand, the performances of public schools in remote communities usually obtain low pass rate mainly due to negligence in supervision, inadequate logistics and poor teaching and learning materials.

The Table below shows the performance of BECE Exams in the municipality for the past four (4) years.

Table 2.28: Pupils' Performance at the BECE Level from 2022-2025

Category	No. of pupils presented in 2022 BECE		% Pass	No. of pupils presented in 2023 BECE		% Pass	No. of pupils presented in 2024 BECE		% Pass	No. of pupils presented in 2025 BECE		% Pass
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
	Public	667		769	75%		665	779		81%	647	
Private	256	252	99%	227	223	98%	205	253	91%	269	325	

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education-OEMA July 2025.

Out of a total number of 1,790 candidates that was presented for the 2024 BECE, the public and the private schools recorded 87% and 91% respectively. This is a sign of good performance for both the public and private schools in the Obuasi East municipality. In terms of gender, the number of girls presented for BECE from 2022-2025 are more done the boys for both public and private schools. There is therefore the need to continue with intensive girl child education to encourage parents to support female child in education.

Furthermore, the performance of private schools for the BECE results in the past years outweigh that of the public schools. These are levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date.

In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure further improvement in the BECE performance and education in the Obuasi East Municipality;

- Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
- Regular and effective supervision of teachers
- Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
- Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
- Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

2.7.4.1.10 Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the municipality

After in-depth analysis with the educational sector in the municipality, the following challenges emerged.

1. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.
2. Inadequate funds to undertake educational activities

2.7.4.1.11 The way forward for the Educational Sector

1. Additional Classroom Blocks needed to curtail the problem of Pupil-Classroom-Ratio in the district.
2. Provision of adequate dual desk and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the municipality.

2.7.4.2 Health

It is important that the health condition of the people within the municipality is given good attention for sustained development locally and nationally at large. Health care delivery is therefore provided through hospitals, maternity homes, health centers and other health facilities. Within the Obuasi East municipality there are a number of health facilities both private and public that caters for the health of the people.

2.7.4.2.1 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

The healthy living of the people largely depends on the existence of health facility coupled with quality delivery of services. These facilities provide both preventive and curative services. The municipality can boast of thirteen (13) number of health facilities located across the length and breadth. Out of these, only three (3) of the health facilities belongs to Government and the rest belongs to private entities and mission church. It is obvious that at all levels of the health facility can be found in the municipality ranging from higher order of services to the least order of services but considering the range of accessibility, the problem has got to do with distribution though some of the facilities is established for certain purposes. This has to be resolved through proper mechanisms to enhance and intensify the Public Private Partnership to ensure easy accessibility especially in the rural communities.

The table below shows the various types and number of health facilities in the municipality.

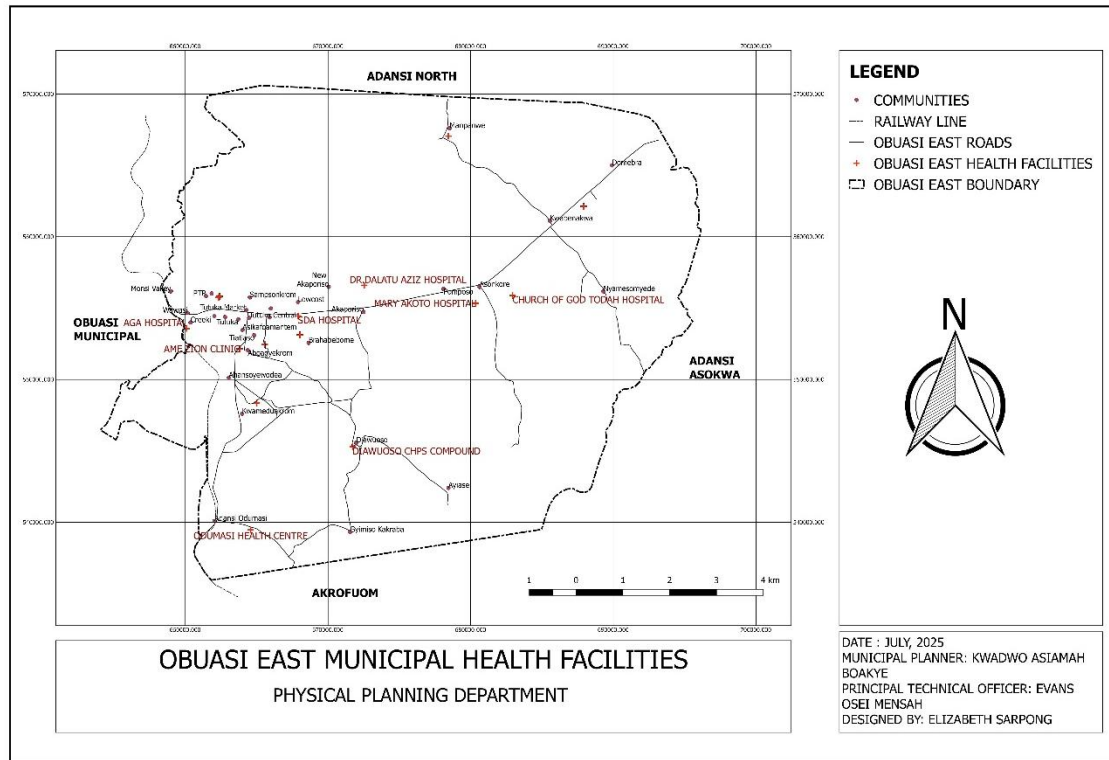
Table 2.29: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

No.	Facility	Type of Facility	Ownership	Location
1	AGA Health Foundation Hospital	Hospital	Private	Wawase
2	Bryant Mission Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Tutuka
3	Obuasi SDA Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Brahabebome
4	Church of God Todah Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Asonkore
5	Odumase Health Center	Health Center	Public	Odumase
6	Diawuoso CHPS Compound	CHPS	Public	Diawuoso
7	Mampamhwe CHPS	CHPS	Public	Mampamhwe
8	Mary Akoto Mem. Hospital	Hospital	Private	Asonkore
9	Siloam Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Kwabenakwa

10	Kathal Clinic and Maternity Home	Clinic	Private	Akaporiso
11	Chase Optical Eye Clinic	Clinic	Private	Tutuka
12	Twumwaah Maternity Home	Maternity Home	Private	Sampsonkrom
13	F. Colman AME Zion	Clinic	CHAG	Tutuka - Aboagyekrom

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

Fig. 10: Health Facilities in the Obuasi East Municipal



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.4.2.2 Ten Top OPD Diseases in the municipality

In 2022 Rheumatism /Other Joint Pains/Arthritis top the list of Ten (10) diseases despite preventive measures put in place but the number of the reported cases reduced as the years went by. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections also top the list in 2023 and Acute Eye Infection cases also top the cases in 2024. Other top diseases include Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, URTI. Much attention should be paid to the eradication of malaria and other cases since it has been part of the top ten (10) diseases in the municipality.

Table 2.30 shows the list of the Top Ten (10) diseases in the municipality.

Table 2.30: Ten Top OPD Diseases in the Municipality

No.	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases
1.	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	13243	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	19049	Acute Eye Infection	16,045		
2.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	10249	Malaria	13795	URTI	10,947		
3.	Malaria	10179	Acute Eye Infection	12117	Malaria	10,316		
4.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	9326	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	11433	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	10,270		
5.	Pneumonia	5414	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	9840	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	10,000		
6.	Intestinal Worms	4630	Anaemia	7557	Diarrhoea Diseases	4,334		
7.	Diarrhoea Diseases	4599	Hypertension	6431	Pyrexia of unknown origin PUO (not Malaria)	4,062		
8.	Pregnancy Related Complications	4149	Intestinal Worms	5399	Hypertension	3,724		
9.	Skin Diseases	3939	Diarrhoeal Diseases	5153	Intestinal Worms	3,570		
10	Anaemia	3938	Pyrexia of unknown origin PUO (not Malaria)	4195	Other Acute Ear infection	3,526		

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

Table 2.30 presents the frequency of top ten diseases in the municipality with 2022 as the base year. It is observed that the incidence of Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains/Arthritis in 2022, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections in 2023 and Acute Eye Infection in 2024 as the number one cause of death in the municipality. These top cases are seen as the highest leading cause of admission in the municipality. The incidence of malaria is also a reflection of a poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, unkempt surroundings within settlement, improper refuse disposal, poor drainage systems and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other diseases.

Noticeable amongst malaria prevention and control activities included the use of long-lasting Insecticide Treated bed nets and free distribution of mosquito nets in the community and households, training of all community-based health volunteers in home management of malaria, fever etc.

2.7.4.2.3 Health Personnel in the municipality

The municipality is also fortunate with respect to availability of health personnel especially doctors. The current population of the municipality requires more doctors thus with respect to the standard population/doctor ratio of 1:20,000. There are however 16 Medical Doctors. The efforts of these doctors are supplemented by 12 medical assistants, 169 nurses/midwives etc.

Table 2.31: Staff capacity in Public and Private Health facilities, 2025

Category	Number	
	Public	Private, CHAG, Quasi
Medical Doctors	0	16
Medical Assistants	11	1
Nurses/Midwives	0	10
Pharmacist	44	380
Disp. Technicians	0	16
Midwives	21	148
Clinical nurses, SRN	23	232
Comm. Health Nurses	42	31
Public Health Nurses	2	4
CBSV	9	0
Para, Technical and other Staff	0	62

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

Table 2.32: Sex distribution of health personnel in the municipality from 2022-2025

Staff	2022			2023			2024			2025		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Doctors	8	3	11	10	2	12	9	4	13	11	5	16
PA	7	3	10	7	4	11	7	4	11	7	5	12
Midwives	0	142	142	0	146	146	0	148	148	0	148	148
General Nurses	62	159	221	64	161	225	69	152	221	73	159	232

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

Table 2.33: Doctor-Patient/Nurse-Patient Ratios

Doctor/Nurse	2022	2023	2024	2025
Doctor-Patient Ratio	1:8576	1:8027	1:7207	1:6105
Nurse-Patient Ratio	1:427	1:428	1:424	1:421

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

Table 2.34 Health Indicators

Health Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Births	3667	3343	3121	1091
Total live Births	3602	3281	3063	1071
Still Births (fetal deaths)	65	62	58	20
Immunization coverage (PENTA 3)	113.1	98.5	101.5	30.0
Doctor – Patient Ratio	1:8576	1:8027	1:7207	1:6105
Antenatal registrants	3174	2970	3151	1138
Postnatal registrants	3664	3320	3066	1099
Maternal Mortality ratio	56/100000	30/100000	229/100000	93/100000
Child mortality Ratio	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Ratio	9.7	21.6	17.0	6.5

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

2.7.4.2.4 Family Planning

Uncontrolled birth and large household sizes has a bearing on the quality of life of the people. This is because in large families’ parents would not have sufficient incomes to cater for the needs of every member in the household particularly the children. Some of the consequences of uncontrolled births are malnourished and unhealthy children owing to poor diet, infant mortality, school drop outs, high room occupancy rates and above all extreme poverty. Family planning practices are therefore needed to bring the rate of population growth and family sizes to manageable limits.

2.7.4.2.5 Challenges in Health Sector

- Inadequate equipment and logistics
- Inadequate official accommodation for health personnel

2.7.4.3 Social and Child Protection

Vulnerability is defined as the probability of livelihood stress occurring in four main components. These are risk, exposure, response, and outcome. Risk is the probability of an event happening. Exposure includes the value of assets at risk and what will be lost if uncertain event occurs. Response is normally the function of decisions taken by households, institutions and civil society. Outcome is the result of impact of the shock which is usually the result of the interplay of risk, exposure, and response. In Obuasi East, the identified vulnerable groups are children from low income and broken homes, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA), rural, poor subsistence farmers and their dependents, persons with disabilities (PWD’s), the elderly and children engaged in labour. The Assembly with the help of central government has come up with programmes and projects to address the problem of vulnerability and exclusion. The programme involves the following:

- Leap programme for the elderly, orphans and their caretakers
- National health insurance scheme
- Support to people living with HIV/AIDS
- Child labour project
- School feeding programme

- Scholarship schemes for brilliant but needy children
- Support to the physically challenge

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. Vulnerability occurs when human beings have to face harmful threat or shock with inadequate capacity to respond effectively. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged, the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development is one of the departments that have been charged in the district to champion the course of the vulnerable groups.

2.7.4.3.1 Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Ghana is not an exception. This subsection explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the district in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these occurrences with respect to children. The breakdown and related explanations of these terms and statistics are shown in the subsequent sections.

Children are also identified in the municipality as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some children in the district are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased number in video and game centres in the district, children are found more comfortable at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

The table below shows the forms of Child Abuse cases in the municipality.

Table 2.35: Forms of Child Abuse Cases in the municipality

Type of Abuse	2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	3	1	4	2	17	19	4	33	37	2	23	25
Paternity Cases	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Family Welfare Cases	-	5	5	2	-	2	2	19	21	1	13	14

Gender Based Violence	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custody	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	8	13	4	2	6
Truancy	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	12	14	4	17	21	11	61	72	7	38	45

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, OEMA-July, 2025

Child welfare cases topped all the child abuse cases recorded by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the district on the need for parents to take the welfare of their children seriously. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district. The Department is however constrained with funding for child welfare issues.

The factors responsible for these child maintenance cases are as follows;

- First, most of the relationships are out of marriage or not under the three main legitimate marriage under ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfil their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.
- Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not developed the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.
- Last, but not the least, residents and parents in the Obuasi East Municipality are ignorant of the duty and responsibility of parents and guardians to their wards as enshrined in the Children's Act. This is due to inadequate education and awareness on the parental duty and responsibility to a child as enshrined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders in development especially at their early ages (formation stage). Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development.

In order to eradicate issues with child care and protection, child development related departments like the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development should therefore be strengthen to continue to organise programmes concerned with child care in the municipality. Some of these

programmes include; social education of the children’s rights, sensitization on child labour and educating parents on the need to educate their wards.

2.7.4.3.2 Child Labour

Child labour is picking up in Obuasi East municipality. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities such as “galamsey” operation and also serve as commercial drivers’ mates (Trotro mates). The situation is common in the district and this phenomenon has contributed to school drop-out and truancy within the district which pose as a treat to the future of the children and the country as a whole.

2.7.4.3.3 Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

According to the Population and Housing Census Report, persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development of Obuasi East Municipal “are part of the people who are excluded in society”. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Records obtained from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development indicates that, there are **four hundred and fifty-one (451)** persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The break-down is as follows:

Table 2.36: Kind of Disability Registered from 2022-2025 in Obuasi East Municipality

Kinds of Disability	2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Visually Impaired	40	34	74	41	35	76	28	24	52	28	24	52
Physically Challenged	116	98	214	123	104	227	126	114	240	128	117	245
Speech & Hearing Impaired	49	41	90	49	42	91	57	56	113	57	57	114
Intellectually Challenged	21	17	38	22	19	41	18	25	43	18	26	44
Mental Disorder	2	2	4	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	1
Albino	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	2	0	2
TOTAL	228	198	420	237	202	439	231	220	451	233	225	458

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, OEMA-July, 2025

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking (physically challenged) are the highest in the municipality being 245 persons from 2022 to 2025, this was followed by persons with difficulty in hearing and speaking (speech and hearing impaired) 114, persons with difficulty in seeing are 52.

A total of 458 persons with various degrees of disabilities have been registered by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. This implies that relatively more resources should be channeled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of other members of the family since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the municipality must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The Municipal Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to be supported by the Municipal Assembly.

A number of programmes/projects have also been organized for the physically challenged persons in the district. These include:

- Registration and inclusion of Physically Challenged into the National Disability Register
- Sensitisation programmes organised for Assembly members, community leaders, religious bodies, head teachers on the Disability Act, 2006 Act 715 and guidelines for the disbursement and management of the DACF for Persons with Disability (PWDs).
- Sensitising communities on social protection programmes.
- Awareness programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDs.

Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund from 2022-2025 in Obuasi East Municipality.

Table 2.37: Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds to support economic activity for the Physically Challenged from 2022-2025

Beneficiaries/ Nature of physical disability	Number of Beneficiaries of Disability Fund								Total
	2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
No. of Physically Challenged	7	7	6	10	3	13			
No. of Hearing/Speech Impaired	-	3	2	5	6	10			
No. of Visually Impaired	2	1	3	1	4	2			
No. of Intellectually Challenged	1	2	-	3	4	2			
TOTAL	10	13	11	19	17	27			

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, OEMA-July, 2025

2.7.4.3.4 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP is the Flagship and cash grant component of the Government of Ghana's National Social Protection Strategy for the orphans and vulnerable children, people with disabilities and the aged. The LEAP programme provides conditional cash transfers to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternative to meet their basic needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. It covers the elderly poor, persons with severe disabilities and children in difficult circumstances. The cash transfer is to empower these households to provide for their basic needs and to help them participate in the socio-economic development of the district.

Twenty-eight (28) communities were selected to benefit from the LEAP programme. Under the programme, cash grants are given to very poor households identified and enrolled on the programme. Beneficiary households are paid various sums of money ranging from GH¢212.00 to GH¢424.00 (depending on number of eligible members in the household) at two months interval).

Table 2.38: Beneficiary Communities under the LEAP in the Obuasi East Municipality

S/N	Communities	Beneficiaries		Total Members	Amount GH¢ received from 2022-2025
		Male	Female		
1	Aboagyekrom	28	45	73	45,120.00
2	Ahansonyewodea	148	223	371	277,036.00
3	Akaporiso	205	382	587	506,204.00
4	Anwiam	34	44	78	61,728.00
5	Anyimadukrom	45	67	112	107,328.00
6	Apomposo	64	78	142	128,928.00
7	Asonkore	56	65	121	124,920.00
8	Ayease	160	215	375	274,328.00
9	Boete	148	221	369	300,132.00
10	Bossman/Lowcost	73	114	187	95,988.00
11	Brahabehome	308	340	648	519,936.00
12	Diawuoso	140	243	383	288,504.00
13	Domeabra	87	143	230	213,864.00
14	Jimiso	179	267	446	341,760.00
15	Kiriki	25	61	86	70,400.00
16	Kwabenakwa	150	221	371	326,444.00
17	Kwabrafoso	57	62	119	101,412.00
18	Kwameduakrom	35	53	88	53,952.00
19	Mampamhwe	110	164	274	249,396.00
20	Monsi Valley	132	157	289	201,660.00
21	Nyamesomyede	138	172	310	247,668.00
22	Odumasi	148	169	317	264,760.00
23	Pomposo	248	316	564	488,420.00
24	Sampsonkrom	28	33	61	39,744.00
25	Sikafoamantem	29	65	94	57,972.00
26	Tiatiaso	22	26	48	21,588.00
27	Tutuka	90	109	199	180,192.00
28	Wawase	9	13	22	19,488.00
	Total	2896	4064	6964	5,608,872.00

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, OEMA-July, 2025

2.7.4.4 Nutrition

Eating a healthy and a balanced meal is necessary to provide energy for human growth. Women and children are most vulnerable therefore, the need for them to consume adequate nutritious food to maintain health and ensure proper growth and development. The municipality has over the years performed various activities aimed at improving the nutritional needs of these vulnerable population. These activities include: Vitamin A supplementation, Iodized Salt Survey, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Child Health Promotion, Nutrition Surveillance, Adolescents Advocacy, Healthy Life Style and School Health.

Trend in child welfare services has remained consistent over the years for all age groups. Children 0-11months continue to record the highest proportion of registrants. However, the proportion of children registered at child welfare clinics reduced when the child turns to 12-23 months age range and continues to reduce to 24-59 months. Services are delivered through the child welfare clinic organized at both static and outreach points. It is important that children attend child welfare clinics until the age of five (5) to benefit fully from the services given, particularly, growth promotion and Vitamin A supplementation. It is recommended that children should be weighed every month or twice yearly up to 5 years in the municipality, community health nurses and health providers make sure all children 0-59 months.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is the normal way of providing young infant with nutrients they need for healthy growth and development. All sub-districts regularly organized health education programs on breastfeeding for pregnant women and lactating mothers under the following heading.

- Early initiation of breastfeeding within 30mins after delivery.
- Breast milk alone is the best food for the baby from birth up to 6months.
- Breastfeed exclusively from birth to 6 months.
- Breastfeed the child as often as the baby wants, day and night.
- Allow the baby to suckle for as long as he/she wants at each feed.
- The more the baby suckles the more breast milk is produced

2.7.4.5 Water and Sanitation

Access to potable water has improved over the years. Some other communities have benefitted from drilling of mechanized boreholes. However, some smaller communities¹ continue to rely on streams and rivers as their source of water supply. There is double maximum rainfall pattern as experienced in the municipality presents opportunity for rain harvesting. Access to safe water constitutes essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the municipality are pipe borne water, boreholes, hand-dug wells fitted with pump, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes and pipe are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people in the municipality.

A cursory look at the map of the municipality reveals that the municipality abounds in water sources with streams, rivers and ponds in most parts of the municipality. Some of the river bodies are polluted by human activities like sand winning, indiscriminate defecation into rivers and streams. The non-availability of dumping sites in some communities has resulted in the use of some of these water bodies as dumping sites. A number of interventions have been implemented in the municipality and this has improved upon access to potable water supply.

Currently, the municipality in collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency is putting in measures with financial support from the Government of Ghana, to increase access to potable water to a greater proportion of the population in the municipality.

2.7.4.5.1 Access to Portable Water

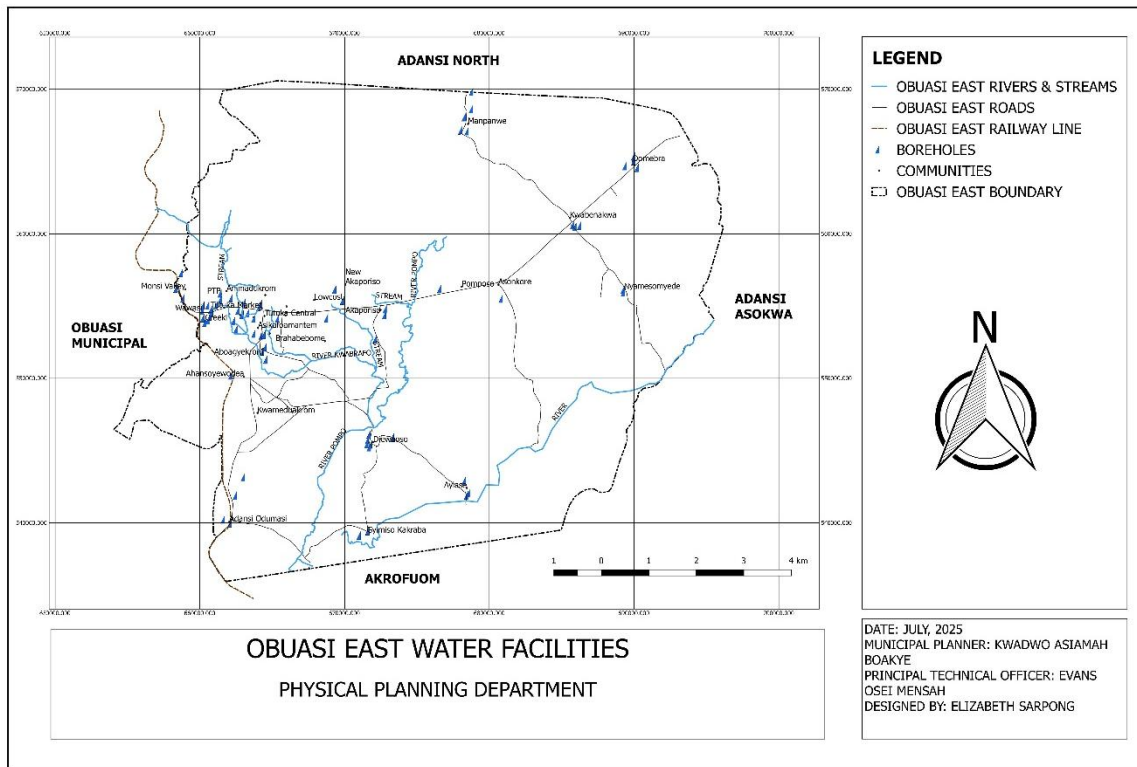
Water is a very essential resource in every community's development. It is therefore very important for every member of the community to have access to portable water for consumption. The need to assess the existing situation of water and sanitation in the process of the plan preparation is very crucial. The findings will serve as inputs which will advise both policy and strategy formulation.

Currently, there are about 100 boreholes municipal wide. In all, access to potable water coverage is 95% as against target of 100%. The main sources of water supply in the municipality include pipe borne, boreholes and wells. Majority of the communities in the municipality depends on borehole and pipe borne as the may source of drinking water. Though much has been done by the Municipal Assembly, the supply of potable water in the municipality is inadequate.

The following present potentials that could be tapped to improve the water situation in the municipality:

- Relatively high-water table
- The presence of Community Water & Sanitation Plan
- The presence of Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan (MESSAP)
- Strong Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
- Presence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Internally Generated Funds and District Assembly Common Fund
- Well trained WATSAN Committee

Fig. 11: Map showing water facilities in the municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.4.5.2 Waste Management

Waste management is one of the activities to ensure adequate sanitation in the municipality through daily activities. This activity depends on every individual and group to observe waste management practices, thereby not creating public health hazards.

Waste management is mainly categorised into two namely solid and liquid waste.

Solid Waste: Solid Waste generation, collection and transportation and disposal has successfully been done. There are twenty-one (21) communal skip refuse containers placed in some communities to help in the collection of household and commercial area refuse. Eleven (11) of the containers were supplied by Zoomlion Ghana Limited as part in fulfilment of agreement in the Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP), four (4) were donated by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA), Obuasi as part of their contribution to ensuring a clean Obuasi and four (4) others were also placed and managed by AGA in four communities. Refuse collected in the last four communities are disposed of at the AGA self-managed engineered landfill site at Dokyiwaa in the Obuasi Municipal Assembly.

Few households in some communities have subscribed to door-to-door service with Zoomlion Ghana Limited and others with private tricycle operators, who have not registered their operations with the Assembly.

Contributing to ensuring clean communities in the Municipality, Anglo Gold Ashanti, Ghana has donated four (4) skip containers for communal use by improving on sanitation.

To help enhance solid waste collection in the municipality, the Assembly has signed an agreement with DUIF Cleaning Agency Enterprise is currently into door-to-door waste collection.

Liquid Waste: Liquid Waste can also be categorised into three (3). These include, human excreta management, grey water and storm water management.

Human excreta management in the Municipality has its gains and falls. Though majority have access to toilet facilities being household, shared or public toilets, others still would go to the open to ease themselves. Construction of household toilet has been encouraged and partly enforced as a requirement for approval of building plans.

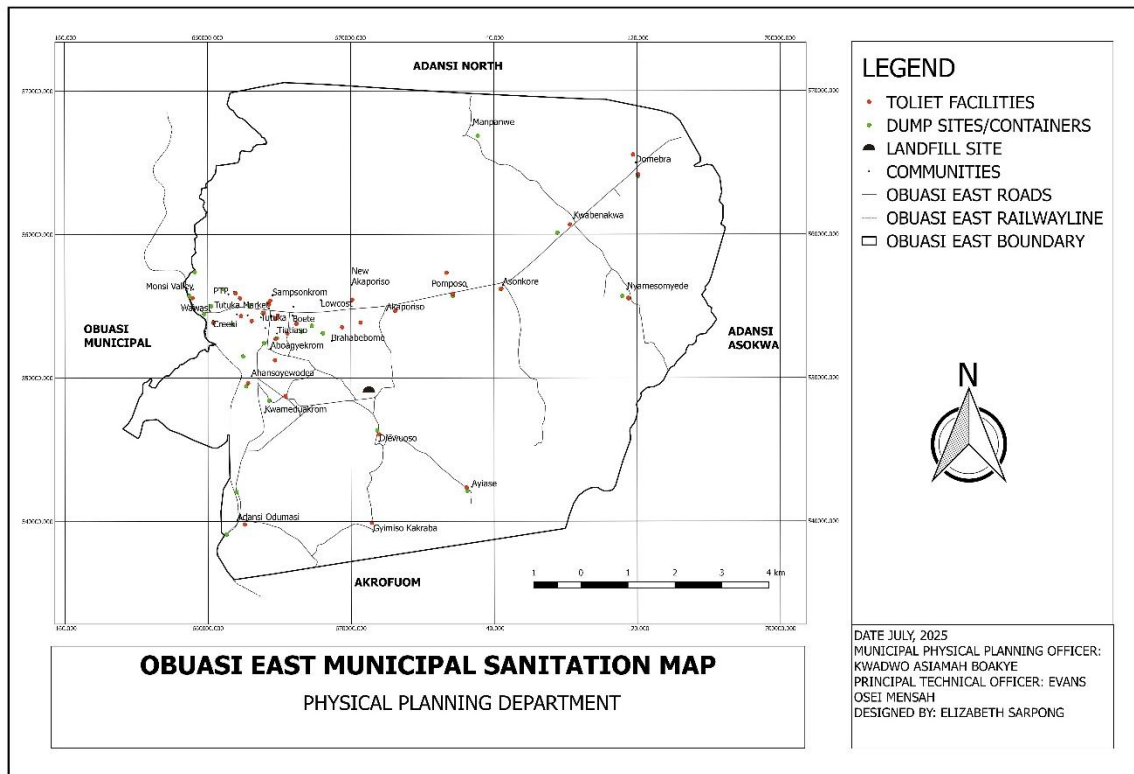
Having entered into the municipality to ensure provision of household toilet facilities for the urban poor, Clean Team Ghana has provided 138 Container Base Toilet (CBT) to clients. They have also constructed 4 bio-digester toilets to clients. The table below indicates the figures

There are forty-six (46) public toilets of various kinds of toilet located all over in the communities in the Municipality. An additional 18-seater biogas water closet toilet was donated by AGAG, Obuasi Mine to Anwiam community. These include

Storm Water: Due to the undulating topography of the municipality, there are low lying communities where flooding becomes an issue. These communities become damp during the rainy season. Some of these communities include Anyimadukrom, Bossman, Brahabebome, Akaporiso, Kwabrafofo and Ahansonyewodea. Apart from the drain by the main roadsides, only few communities have concrete drains along the street that convey storm water during rainy season. This affects low-lying communities, where rainwater collects and contribute to growth of algae and other insanitary conditions.

To allow easy flow of storm water during the rainy season especially, to avoid flooding is some communities including Anyimadukrom.

Fig.12: Map showing Sanitation sites in the municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.4.6 Gender Equality

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the municipality where our traditional values have in a way marginalised women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop and the municipality intends to do so with its available resources. Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. The Gender Profile has been prepared primarily to focus on how the Municipal Assembly can optimize benefits from its human resources through the creation of a level playing field for the sexes to contribute to the development of the municipality. It is also to help the Municipal Assembly to achieve a number of purposes including the following;

To formulate policies through evidence-based information and to demonstrate how the policies are achieving the gender expected effects, outcomes and are positively transforming the lives of beneficiaries. Provide stakeholders and assembly authorities, development partners and government with systematic means of gender appreciation.

Improve service delivery and to influence resource allocation

When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

Men own most of the land resources in the municipality. This is because historically men had the strength to clear the virgin forest while the women did the cultivation of the crops. Women on the hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the house by performing all the household chores and caring for the children. Issues of water and sanitation, education and health matters are of interest to women. Women are also mostly the victims of domestic violence due to their infirmity and physiological circumstance, as well as hateful cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

While gains have been made, gender inequalities are still striking given that:

- Female population constitute **51.4%** of the entire population of the municipality
- Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to the development of the communities in the municipality. For example, the current membership of the Municipal Assembly attests to this fact. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are nineteen (19) and the Government Appointees constitute nine (9) members. Women constitute three (3) of the total twenty-eight (28) Assembly Members representing 10.71% of the total Assembly Members. Furthermore, out of a total of 95-unit committee members of the Assembly only 17 are found to be women.
- A number of women die each year from difficulties during pregnancy even though case of maternal are not reported to health facilities in the municipality (patients migrate to the higher order health facility-Obuasi Government hospital, but people testify that case of maternal mortality during child birth do occur in their various towns/communities).

In our quest to ensure gender equity in decision making of the Assembly the following should be considered; To bridge the gap between male and female and to ensure the speedy development of the municipality, it is very crucial that the Assembly promotes gender balance in the service which is currently skewed in favour of males by adopting gender sensitive pragmatic programmes like the need to promote girl-child education. Participation of women in decision making in the municipality is very low. However, there is the need to sensitise the women to participate in the decision-making process since they are key stakeholders in the development planning process. In an effort to ensure gender equity in decision making in the district, women should be educated on the need to take part in decision making in their various communities. Other affirmative action should be put in place to encourage women to participate in the local decision-making process by involving them in decision making bodies like WATSAN, Unit Committees, Town Councils and the Assembly. This is to ensure that larger numbers of the Assembly members are women; which will also help increase voting powers especially with issues affecting women in the municipality.

In addition to the above, women in the municipality need to be educated on their civil liberties and where they can seek early redress. Economic packages such as soft loans and skills training on income generating activities must also be given to identifiable women's group to economically empower women in the municipality. The municipal goal for women is to help promote gender equality and empower women in towns/communities under its jurisdiction. Investments in women and girls' education and health could lead to a reduced rate of maternal mortality, better educated and healthier children and increased household incomes.

The municipal approach to achieving gender equality extends beyond improving female health and education. It means access to economic resources, participation and leadership in decision making and respect for the human rights of women, including the right to a life free of violence.

2.7.4.7 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one virulent disease that has a negative impact on productivity. HIV/AIDS has an adverse effect on productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next. This has moved the district to adopt a strategic framework to strengthen the implementation of the Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP) being sponsored by Ghana AIDS Commission. Some of the programmes that have been put in place as intervention purposes are; the donation of money and relieve items to HIV victims and orphans and organizing Multi-Retroviral Therapy (MRT) treatment for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive Behavioral change. People still engage in high-risk sexual behavior. However, the practice of high-risk sexual behavior still remains high with low condom use and multiple sexual partners. Indeed, there is a big gap between knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its effects and the people's readiness to change their negative lifestyles. Behavioral change takes a long time to take effect. It is a difficult and a gradual process achieved through vigorous and a sustained education over a long period of time

Obuasi East municipality still have a challenge in terms the spread of the disease considering measures put in place in the previous years to address the situation. This therefore calls for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the creation of awareness through regular durbars to demystify the condition. Awareness creation should be carried out amongst herbalists, bone setters and spiritualists on the disease. The table below shows the trend of screened patients conducted over the past year three years.

HIV/AIDS infection affects the development of an area in terms of social, economic and political development. People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS) are normally stigmatized because of the perception people have for them.

Table 2.39: People Living with HIV and AIDS in Obuasi East Municipality

Year	No. of people with HIV and AIDS	%
2022	1714	1.8%
2023	1401	1.5%
2024	1571	1.7%
2025	736	0.8%
Total	1356	1.5%

Source: Municipal Health Directorate-OEMA, July-2025

2.7.5 Environment

2.7.5.1 Human Settlements

The population of urban towns/communities in the municipality is growing progressively as compared to the population of the rural communities/settlements which are though growing but at a constant rate. Most of the urban towns of the district are relatively closer to the central business district of Obuasi. Land developers who come into the municipality as a result of comparative/competitive advantage in price of land for residential, commercial and other purposes have also resulted in population increase in these urban towns. Just a few populations who are interested and do not have numerous choices of economic activities and those who prefer the living conditions of the rural settings continue to dwell in the rural communities and that results in the constant rate of population increase.

The municipality has a nucleated settlement pattern with limited spaces in between houses. In the urban settlements especially Wawase, PTP, most of the long-settled areas are well laid-out with defined access roads and other facilities like drains, open spaces and well-designed housing units. However, some parts of these urban settlements are not well planned and have the characteristics of slum development such areas include Tutuka and Brahabebome.

With large tract of land in the municipality (110 km²) about 75.1% concessions owned by Anglogold Ashanti (AGA), access to land for long term agricultural projects is limited in the peri urban areas. Available land for farming is concentrated at Jimiso kakraba, Ayease, Diawuoso, Domeabra, Mampanwe, Odumasi, Nyamesomyede etc. AGA releases land for prospective developers as and when it deems fit thereby affecting spatial development in the municipality.

This stage of the analysis deals with organization of human and economic activities in space with regard to Obuasi East municipality. This approach to Development Planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the municipality as a whole.

The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of development.

2.7.5.2 Climate Change

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Obuasi East municipality is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, mining, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The incidence of climate change in the country manifesting in sudden changes in weather pattern, erratic rainfall among others with their adverse effect give cause for concern and measures should be put in place to mitigate the harmful effects. The haphazard construction of houses especially on water ways and wetlands/flood prone areas, deforestation, improper layouts, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere illegal mining activities that has polluted many rivers like the Kwabrafo, Pompo and Jimi are among the numerous factors that have worsened the situation

Due to all these the Municipal Assembly has outlined the following measures to address the situation;

- To consider environmental impact on all human and development activities before embarking on them.
- To continually educate the public on climate change and its impact on development
- To adopt measures to control bushfires
- Enforce building control regulations
- To encourage irrigation farming
- To enforce environmental sanitation standards
- Tree planting and land scrapping to be encourage on all our construction sites where appropriate.
- To teach climate change as a subject in our schools
- To enforce the conservation of our wetlands.
- To check deforestation and illegal mining.
- To plant trees along river banks

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also, forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the municipality for the past years.

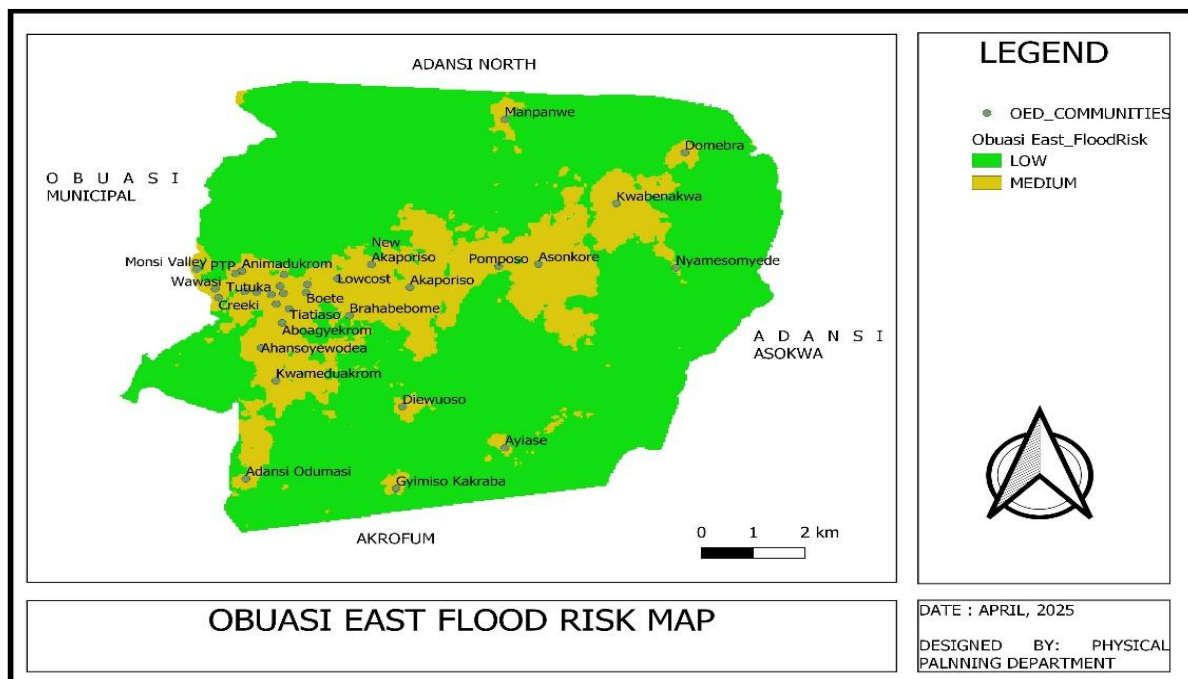
The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood. The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year-round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

Climate Corner

Climate Change is long-term change in weather and temperature patterns. Climate Change is regarded as a crosscutting issue because it has an impact on many areas such as; infrastructure, livelihoods, water, agriculture, and health. Its effects are interconnected and affect almost every aspect of development planning. Therefore, mitigation and adaptation strategies must be integrated across all the various sectors in order to address climate change. This implies integrating climate change into local development plans, community initiatives, budgeting in order improve resilience. The dominant climate hazards experienced by the Obuasi East Municipality are Land Degradation (Affected communities are Ahansoyewodea and Boete), Land Surface Temperature (Affected communities: widespread across the municipality, especially in the urbanized areas) and Flood Risk (Affected Communities; Tutuka, Brahabebome, Boete and Akaporiso). For the purpose of this lessons the focus would be on Flood Risk for our analysis.

Fig. 13: Climate hazard Map of Obuasi East Municipal



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

Key Findings

- Majority of the municipality falls under a low flood risk zone.
- The Medium flood risk is concentrated within the built-up areas.

- Communities located within the medium flood risk zone are: Tutuka, Brahabehome, Boete, Akaporiso, Ahansoyewodea, Asonkore, Pomposo.
- This implies that, these communities that falls within the medium flood risk zone may require; improved drainage systems, land use controls, flood mitigation measures and early flood warning measures.

Mitigation Measures

- Construct and maintain storm water drains and culverts.
- Regularly distilling existing drains to prevent blockage
- Strengthening and enforcing development control measures to prevent construction in flood prone areas.
- Designation green buffer zones along water bodies.
- Reducing surface run-off by harvesting rain water for reuse.
- Planting trees and grass to reduce surface runoffs

Adaptation Actions

- Raising awareness of flood risks and promote household-level preparedness.
- Establishing temporary shelters in safe zones.
- Using water-resistant construction materials.
- Training community members in evacuation procedures and first aid.
- Setting up local alerts using SMS, radio, or community mobilizers.

Environmental Concern

The Assembly has to impose by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the municipality include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

Table 2:40: Climate Change Data Analysis

Risks	Issues	Areas	Analysis Applied
Uncovered Galamsey pit	Illegal Mining	Diawuoso, Odumasi, Jimiso, Ayease	Sensitization on the effect of Galamsey
Destruction of roofs of houses	Severe Rain Storms	Akaporiso, Bossman, Boete	Afforestation to serve as wind breaks
Destruction of Agriculture lands	Uncontrolled Sand wining	Diawuso, Kwabenakwa,	Imposed and enforce bye laws on sand wining

2.7.5.3 Transportation Network

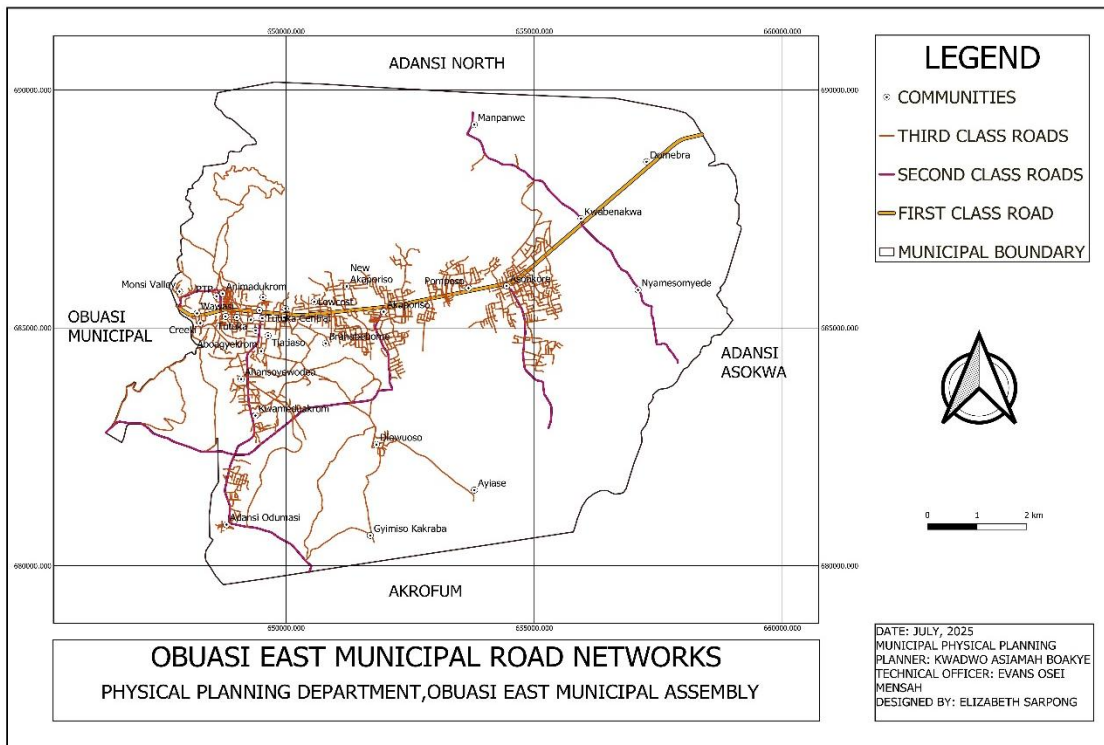
A number of road network traverse the entire municipality. These roads link the municipal capital to all parts and other areas of the country. Currently, about 50 percent of roads in the municipality

are not tarred. This makes it difficult in transporting goods and services during the rainy season. The existing road network enhances motorized transportation of person and goods to about four different districts and other parts of the country. Communities located north of Obuasi East, Ayease, Jimiso and the rest of the communities do not have good road network. Also, non-motorised transport system has not been developed for an integrated transport network that enhances the quality of life within the municipality.

Distribution of Roads

The main means of transport and other transactions in the municipality is through the use of road network. About 50 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads and are in deplorable state. There are two (2) major roads to Kumasi in the municipality. There are two major roads from Kumasi linking the municipal capital; namely the 80km Kumasi-Bekwai-Adansi Asokwa road and the main 66km Kumasi-Obuasi-road.

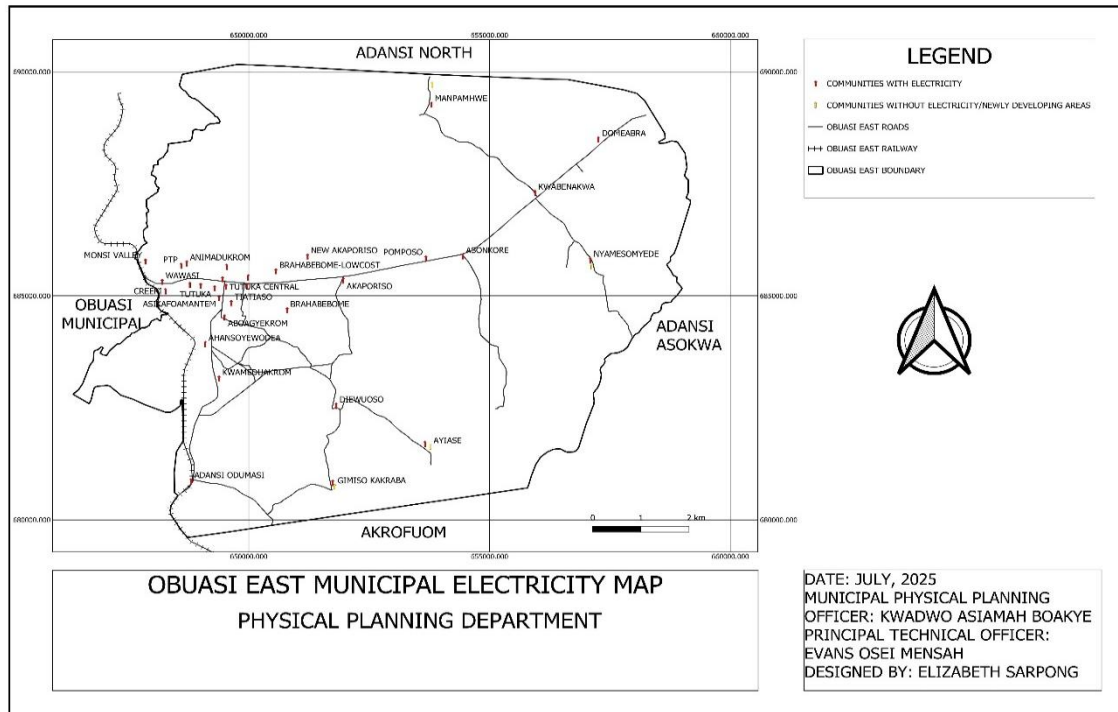
Fig. 14: Map showing the road networks in the municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.5.4 Energy

Fig. 15: Map showing electricity in the Obuasi East Municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.6 Governance

This section of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) deals with the administrative and institutional issues, which needs to be tackled to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the development plan. The issues discussed include structure, procedures and roles. It is made up of detailed specification of expected roles of the Municipal Assembly, the Town Councils, the Community, Public and Private Sector agencies including NGOs. All these development agents are stakeholders in the development of the municipality.

One of the principal purposes of the DMTDP is to provide a framework for development activities in the municipality in order to ensure coordinated efforts at reducing poverty. The Municipal Administration has a central role to play to ensure coordination in the implementation of the development plan.

2.7.6.1 Peace and Security

It is a statutory obligation of any government of a country, region, district and a spatial entity to ensure that its citizens are protected to go about their normal duties without fear of intimidation or oppression. Failure to do this will bring about anarchy in that spatial entity concerned and in the long run retarding its development.

There is therefore the presence of the Police Service, Fire Service, the Immigration and Ambulance Service in the Obuasi East Municipality, only to mention a few. These institutions have been equipped to enable them discharge their duties efficiently and respond to emergencies on time to ensure that the security of the inhabitants of the municipality are not compromised.

District Police Service

There are three (3) police stations within the municipality namely; Kwabenakwa Police Station, Tutuka Police Station and the MTTU Station at Asonkore. The Ghana Police Service is also supported by the Municipal Urban Guards and other private security agencies which operate within some organizations and institutions.

Fire Service

There is one government fire station in the municipality located at Boete.

Ghana Immigration Service

There is one government immigration station in the municipality located at PTP.

2.7.6.2 The Municipal Assembly

Obuasi East Municipal is the central institution within the municipality responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the municipality.

The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative body that provides guidance, gives direction and supervises all other administrative authorities in the municipality. The Municipal Chief Executive and the Presiding Member are the political Heads of the Assembly. The Assembly is the District Planning Authority and is responsible for the overall development of the municipality. It formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective Mobilization and management of the municipality. Performance of this role can be enhanced by tapping available human and technical resources of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the Sub-Committees of the Assembly as well as the technical staff of the Assembly.

2.7.6.3 Composition of the Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly constitutes members that form the head of legislation and deliberation about the issues of the municipality. There are twenty-eight (28) Assembly Members in Obuasi East Municipal Assembly. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are nineteen (19) and the government appointees constitute nine (9) Members. Women constitute three (3) of the twenty-eight (28) Assembly Members representing 10.71% of the total Assembly Members of the municipality. Males on the other hand constitute 89.29%.

This implies that there is the need to empower women in the municipality to be more involved in the governance and decision making in the municipality. This will invariably result in the larger presence of females in Obuasi East Municipal Assembly structure.

The Municipality has one (1) Constituency with a Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio Member of the Municipal Assembly.

Table 2.41: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members

Sex Members	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Elected Members	18	64.29	1	3.57	19	67.86
Government Appointees	7	25.00	2	7.14	9	32.14
Total	25	89.29	3	10.71	28	100.00

Source: OEMA – MPCU, July 2025.

Committees of the Municipal Assembly

Obuasi East Municipal Assembly has in place two (2) committees. Namely

1. The Executive Committee
2. The Public Relations and Complaints Committee

The Executive Committee

Under section 19(2) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the chairman of the Executive Committee and he presides over the meetings. The Municipal Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administration functions of the Assembly and the supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) who is the head of the administrative machinery in the municipality, Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the municipality.

In accordance with section 19(1) of Act 936, Obuasi East Municipal Assembly has in place an Executive Committee which spearhead over the administrative and executive functions of the Assembly. Section 19(2) of Act 936, the Executive Committee is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is the Chairman, Chairpersons of all the statutory Sub-Committees, the chairperson of one ad hoc Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee elected by the Municipal Assembly and any two other members elected by members of the Municipal Assembly, at least one of whom is a woman.

The Executive Committee is the body that assists the Municipal Chief Executive in the performance of its functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on policy issues in relation to the Assembly and also deliberates on the grievances passed forward by the Assembly Members and the Sub-

Committees in order to reach a consensus that is fed into the administrative system for implementation.

a. Statutory Sub-Committees of the Municipal Assembly

A number of established Sub-Committees function as the operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of special activities of the Assembly. The Statutory Sub-Committees of Obuasi East District Assembly are as follows:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee;
- Social Services Sub-Committee;
- Works Sub-Committee;
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee;
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committees have the responsibility for collating issues relevant to the Municipal Assembly (DA). These Committees deliberate on issues into greater details and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly.

Apart from the Statutory Sub-Committees of the Assembly, the municipal assembly has in place other sub-committees to help the development of the district. These committees include;

- Mines and Environment Sub-committee
- Agriculture sub-committee

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is a committee in the municipality which is chaired by the Presiding Member (PM) to address public complaints and welfare of the Assembly Members and the municipality.

2.7.6.4 Sub-District Structures

To make for the involvement of all in the development process and the art of governance in the district, the sub-district structures were created. These are the Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees immediately below the Municipal Assembly. Sub-district structures in this context refer to government political and administrative structures below the district. The Municipal Assembly and the sub-district structures are the most important levels in countries pursuing decentralization and they are the pivot of local level development but the composition of sub-district structures in terms of levels differ from country to country.

In an attempt to facilitate bottom-up planning and decision making, the decentralization policy established the sub-districts structures which include the Town and Area councils and the Unit Committees. These sub-structures serve as a link between the local people and the Municipal Assembly. In Ghana, the Sub-district Structures were established in 1994 with a Legislative Instrument (LI 1589). For effective decentralization, the sub-district has assumed some responsibilities as enshrined in the LI 1967. Their responsibilities are not limited to the following:

- They assist persons authorised by the Municipal Assembly to collect revenue
- They recommend to the Assembly the naming of all streets in their area of authority and let all the buildings in the area to be numbered.
- They are responsible for day-to-day administration of the Urban, Area or Town Councils.
- They make proposals to the Assembly for levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the area.
- They take steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the urban areas.
- They mobilize members of the unit for the implementation of self-help and development projects.
- They are responsible under the guidance at the Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the registration of births and deaths in the community.
- Organize communal voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation.
- Educate the people on their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities with the municipality branch of the National Commission for Civic Education.

Town Councils and Unit Committees in Obuasi East Municipal

Obuasi East Municipal has three (3) Town Councils. Namely

- Wawasi/ Kwabrafoso Town Council
- Brahabebome/Akaporiso Town Council
- Tutuka/Odumasi Town Council

Table 2.42: Town Councils and their locations in the Municipality

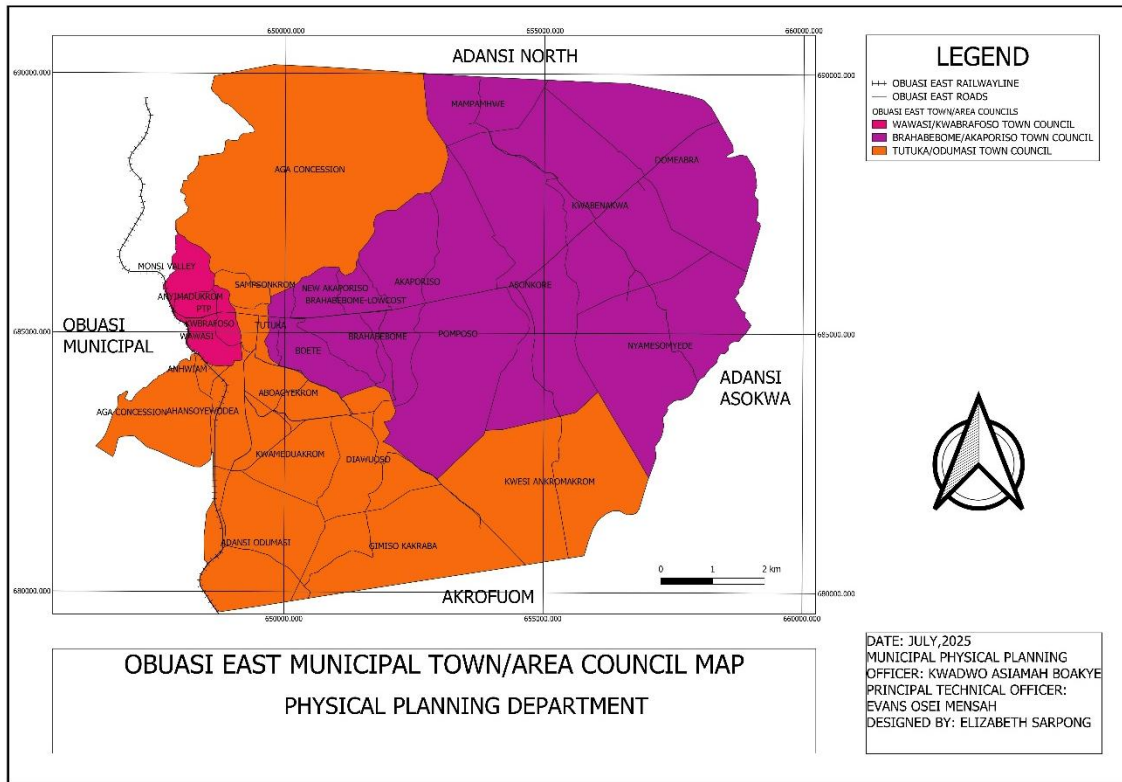
No.	Name of Town Council	Location
1.	Wawasi/ Kwabrafoso Town Council	Wawasi
2	Brahabebome/Akaporiso Town Council	Brahabebome
3	Tutuka/Odumasi Town Council	Tutuka

Source: OEMA–MPCU, July 2025

a. Unit Committees

There are 19 Electoral Areas in the municipality. There are therefore 19 Unit Committees representing each electoral area in the municipality.

Fig.16: Town Councils Map in the Obuasi East Municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

2.7.6.5 Citizenry Participation/Popular Participation

For effective development in the municipality, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the municipality involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation. Example organisation of community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda of the Municipal Assembly. Again, Communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water and sanitation etc.

2.7.6.6 Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations

There is collaboration between Civil Society Organisations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the district. Non-governmental Organizations exists to supplement the efforts of the Municipal Assembly to accelerate the pace of Development. NGO's are potential source in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for project execution.

2.7.6.7 Popular Participation

Popular participation is the active involvement of citizens in the socio-political activities of a country. It can also be seen as the practice of involving the citizens in the governance of their country and in deciding important socio-cultural, political and economic matters. Popular participation gives

unrestricted equal opportunities to all citizens in expressing their views towards the activities of the state.

Major Issues Requiring Popular Participation in Obuasi East Municipality

In accordance with the mandate of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly to ensure good governance, the following issues have been identified as the major areas that require popular participation:

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Preparation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
- Programmes and Projects implementation.
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
- Revenue generation issues
- Fee Fixing Resolution
- Assembly Budget and Financial Statement
- Employment and unemployment

The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly has therefore formulated this strategy to facilitate and guide the processes in dealing with the popular participation issues within its jurisdiction.

Importance of Popular Participation

- Popular participation promotes political awareness and education.
- It fosters political stability.
- It promotes self-fulfillment and satisfaction of citizens
- It enhances development.
- It ensures responsive and responsible government.
- It promotes popular consciousness.
- It creates greater opportunities for citizens.
- It enhances confidence of the people to hold government accountable.
- It improves the quality of governance.
- It influences the direction of government policies.
- It enhances collective effort in the development of the political system.
- It promotes a sense of belonging among the people.
- It ensures every member of the society is carried along in the process of development.
- It ensures equity in the allocation of societal resources.
- It enables people to gain socio-economic and political power.

Mode of Popular Participation

- **Direct/face to face popular participation:** This is the form of popular participation which requires the direct or face to face presence of the citizens in political issues
- **Indirect popular participation:** This is the form of popular participation that does not involve face to face but involve sending opinions, suggestion and participating through phone calls via television and radio.

- **Traditional mode of popular participation:** This is the mode of using local traditional leaders to promote politics; it is a mode which allows room for physical participation like the face-to-face mode of participation.

The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly just as other MMDAs has through decentralization made participation by ordinary citizens in the governance process possible. The Assembly is a focal point not only for the delivery of basic services but also establishes policies and mechanisms that ensure the participation of citizens on issues of governance and development. Participation in development is generally accepted as a process that is fundamental to addressing issues of ownership and sustainability in the Obuasi East Municipality. The Assembly has over the years increased emphasis on the importance of participation in development, there is also a growing recognition that monitoring and evaluation of development and other community-based initiatives should be participatory. The Assembly facilitates communication with the local people through the elected representatives of the people and the sub-structures.

The Assembly has three (3) Town Councils and 19 Unit Committees which are charged with performing varied functions including the engagement of the Assembly in the development of their communities. The Town Councils oversee the activities of the Unit Committees within their jurisdiction.

The Assembly on an annual basis engages citizens in the execution of its business cycle. The Municipal Assembly engages citizens in public budget hearings, fee-fixing consultations, town hall meetings, the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plans etc. These efforts notwithstanding, there is the need for more action in ensuring popular participation in governance hence this popular participation strategy.

The general aim of popular participation in local governance is to gain public appropriation and support in the development process. Participation in the Obuasi East municipality is aimed at the following:

- Informing stakeholders
- Gaining their views, concerns and values
- Taking account of public inputs in decision making
- Influencing project design
- Obtaining local knowledge
- Increasing public confidence
- Improving transparency and accountability in decision making
- Reducing conflict

The Obuasi East Municipal Assembly anticipates that by ensuring popular participation of its citizens in governance the following benefits will accrue to the district:

- Improved understanding of citizens' expectations and needs
- Improved understanding of the role and contribution of local communities
- Ability to build community support for a project and to improve stakeholder relationships

- Improved public understanding of the Assembly’s responsibilities
- Improved staff and community technical knowledge
- Improve Assembly’s credibility within the community
- Improved quality of decision-making by the Assembly
- Ensure greater compliance through increased ownership of a solution

Key Stakeholders

For popular participation to be effective, key stakeholders should be involved in the process. These stakeholders are individuals or groups that would be affected by a decision. The following are the potential stakeholder in the Obuasi East municipality:

Internal

Stakeholder	Roles
Department of Education	Take oversight responsibility of education in the district.
Department of Agriculture	Oversee agricultural activities within the municipality.
Department of Health	Takes charge on all issues pertaining to health. Eg: education on disease control etc.
Citizens	Foundation builders eg. In developing visions and strategic goals
Assembly Members	Educate the electorates on the happenings at the Assembly
Member of Parliament	Represents the constituents at the national level

External

Stakeholder	Roles
MLGCRA	Policy Formulation
RCC	Technical Backstopping
Traditional Authorities	Initiators and champions of development activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction
Civil Society Organizations	Enhance transparency and good governance by contributing to increased public debate on issues surrounding the formulation and implementation of policies.
Non- Governmental Organizations	Push for sustainable development at the local level such as health etc.
Professional Associations	seeking to further a particular profession, the interest of individuals engaged in that profession and the public interest

Faith- based organizations	Provide local and global services such as health and education and moral lessons to the people in the community
Political Parties	They bring people together to achieve control of the government and develop policies favorable to their interest and support them.

Description of Platforms/Channels and other Spaces

As part of efforts to encourage participation in the Obuasi East Municipal, the Assembly traditionally used some platforms or channels to engage citizens. These platforms include:

- The local information centres which are found in most towns in the municipality
- The use of the whatsapp application to engage Assembly Members from the various electoral areas in the municipality. This provides a platform to share information from various communities within the municipality.
- The Assembly also has notice boards within the Assembly premises through which information is disseminated to the general public.
- The Assembly periodically holds town hall meetings to engage citizens and deliberate on the development of the municipality. Municipal Planning and budget issues feature prominently during the town hall meetings. A key feature of the town hall meetings is the stakeholder engagement during the preparation of the fee-fixing resolution.
- Meetings the Town Councils and Unit Committees in the municipality also present citizens the opportunity the participate in governance.

Some of the platforms, channels and spaces for information sharing in the Obuasi East Municipal

Platforms	Channels	Spaces
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly Website • Whatsapp page • MCE familiarization Visit • Fee-Fixing consultations meetings/Forums • Customer Service Unit • General Assembly Meetings • Town Council Meetings • Monitoring & Evaluation of projects • Farmers Trainings • Field days preparation • Public Budget Hearings • Public Planning Hearing • Notice Boards • Town Hall Meetings • Parent sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone Calls • News Letters • Radio Stations • Sensitization • Bulk Text Messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-One • Suggestion Box

2.7.6.8 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

The ultimate aim of every development is to improve the standard of living of the people of a community. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. The main objective of decentralization is to bring decision making process closer to the doorstep of the people in order to facilitate direct participation in the governance processes.

Ghana's decentralized system has various components. They are political, administrative, fiscal, decentralized development planning and management of public-private partnership. Under the decentralized planning system, local authorities that is the District Assemblies, are designated planning authorities and therefore responsible for the overall development of the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly is enjoined by law to be responsible for the overall development of the district as per the provisions under Section 12 (3) "a" of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) of 2016. It is responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective mobilization and utilization of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the Municipality.

In the pursuit of this, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are the institutional organs through which the objectives of decentralization are to be accomplished. It is the responsibility of the District Assemblies to ensure effective and accessible basic service delivery to promote **Economic Development**.

Ensuring grass root level participation with the local people in decision making is critical in popular participation. Engaging the communities in decision making is very critical and important for effective local government administration.

The structure of Local Government in Ghana identifies Unit Committees; Town and Area Councils, traditional authorities etc. as key actors to assist the Municipal Assembly in decision making. They have the responsibilities of facilitating the participation of local communities in planning and management of the entire municipality.

In recent times increasing numbers of development projects have participations as the underlying driving motive. Community Engagement is one of the critical components of success in a lot of development projects. All evidence point to the fact that sustainable economic and environmental success will come when peoples' knowledge and ideas are valued, and power is given to them to make decisions independently of external agencies.

2.7.6.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) is a continuation of the successful and collaborative effort to develop an efficient results-based monitoring and evaluation system. Monitoring and Evaluation;

- Facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes and to enable the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) to feed the analysis from the District and Regional Annual Progress Reports (APRs) directly into policy and decision-making processes.
- Enable the Assembly to keep track of all development activities to ensure efficiency and value for money.
- Used to inform future management decisions and provide insights for effective programme/project design and implementation.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts and it is directed at ensuring progress according to time schedule, standard quality of work and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

2.7.6.9.1 Rationale for Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP (2026-2029) and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the development agenda and will further help to:

- ✚ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- ✚ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ✚ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district
- ✚ Assess whether the DMTDP (2026-2029) developmental targets were being met
- ✚ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ✚ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ✚ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ✚ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build Monitoring & Evaluation capacity within the municipality

Bodies Responsible for the Monitoring & Evaluation at the District Level

At the district level, the activities of Project Monitoring and Evaluation are the responsibilities of:

- ✚ The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU),
- ✚ The Sub Committees
- ✚ District Sectoral Departments.
- ✚ Other Relevant Stakeholders
- ✚ Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities
- ✚ Hon. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members

The MPCU at the municipal level is responsible for undertaking Monitoring and Evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The MPCU is specifically responsible for the design of Monitoring and Evaluation procedures as well as Monitoring and Evaluation Plans. Again, it is required to provide an overall district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual project monitoring and evaluation of projects is done by the Assembly and the Works Department.

At the Community level, Monitoring and Evaluation Committees are formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring and evaluation. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

2.7.4 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.7.4.1 Natural and Man-made Disaster

A disaster is an event which affects human beings, that is, life, properties, infrastructure and environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with daily life. It creates needs for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind, rain, blasts bomb and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning. A hazard is also defined as a rare or extreme natural or human-made event that threatens or adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster. Various forms of disaster exist in the district. Examples of such disasters include fire outbreak, rainstorm, floods etc.

The municipality is a disaster-prone area due to the mining activities. This is mainly caused by illegal mining activities. Most casualties are suffered by the illegal miners who are sometimes trapped in holes they have dug during their mining activities. There are cases of disaster caused by rain storms and flooding in the municipality.

Impact of Human Activities including Farming and Bush Fires.

The major activity that has impacted negatively mostly on land in the municipality is mining. This has resulted in the loss of primary forest, creation of manholes and the littering of the environment with scrap metals. Agriculture on the other hand has suffered a down turn due to loss of cultivable land to Mining.

Some communities in the municipality have experienced disasters of many forms; natural and man-made disasters. The table below represent disaster occurrence in the Obuasi East district, the form of disaster and the community in which the disaster occurred.

Table 2.43: List of Disaster Occurrence and their Forms of Disaster in the Obuasi East Municipality from 2022-2025.

No.	Community (Area)	Form(s) of Disaster
1.	Akaporiso (Around Frafra Chief's House)	Flood
2.	Brahabebome (Around Parmer's hotel)	Flood
3.	Boete (Teacher Broni)	Flood
4.	Boete (Behind Bryant Mission Hospital)	Flood
5.	Ahansoyewodea (Behind Moni Pee)	Flood
6.	Aboagyekrom (Around Amansan Clinic)	Flood
7.	Aboagyekrom (Community-park area)	Flood
8.	Asonkore (Around Laminu's fuel station)	Flood
9.	Bossman (Abe ase area)	Flood

10.	Brahabebome (Ato Plans)	Flood
11.	Brahabebome (Around Nana Peparah school)	Flood
12.	Bossman	Rip-off
13.	Aboagyekrom	Rip-off

Source: Municipal NADMO Office-OEMA July, 2025

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in collaboration with the Ghana National Fire Service and the Ghana Police Service have been charged with the responsibility of managing disaster issues in the municipality. It is in their jurisdiction to provide relief for victims of such disasters as fire outbreaks, Rainstorm and floods as and when they occur. It is also with them to educate on the best life-saving practices during such disasters. One challenge that faces the department however is where to get both financial and material resources for their operation. Their major functions in the municipality are to;

- Provide assistance to victims of disaster
- educate the public on disaster prevention measures

Table 2.44: Forms of Disaster in Obuasi East Municipality

Year	Number of Occurrence					Total Population Affected
	No. of Fire Occurrences	Rain/Wind Storm	Collapse Building	Mining disaster (if any)	Items received	
2022	2	2			0	
2023	5	0			0	
2024	4	1			0	
2025	0	4			0	

Source: District NADMO Office-OEDA July, 2025

2.8 Summary of Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review and Municipal Profile

The development issues/problems identified under the performance review and the situation Analysis (Municipal Profile) carried out in the municipality have been summarised under each thematic area of as follows:

Table 2.45: Summary of Key Development Issues/Gaps Identified during the Performance Review and Update of Municipal Profile

Thematic Areas	Development Problems/Gaps
Economic Development	1. Inadequate data on all revenue items
	2. Youth Unemployment
	3. Inadequate access to credit facilities
	4. Low agriculture production/productivity
	5. Lack of Storage Facilities
	6. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)
	7. High cost of Farming Inputs
	8. Limited Access to Credit
Social Development	Education
	9. Inadequate Classroom blocks.
	10. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the municipality.
	Health
	11. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities
	12. Inadequate Health equipment in health delivery
	13. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases
	Disability
	14. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
16. Inadequate Toilet facilities	
17. Poor road condition and road networks	
18. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes	
19. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.	
20. Limited access to electricity	
21. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	
22. Environmental degradation	
23. Pollution of water bodies	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	24. Inadequate office for MA Staff.

	25. Inadequate police stations/post
	26. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	27. Inadequate funds for implementation of Recovery Plans
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	28. Inadequate vehicles to embark monitoring and evaluation

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

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

Application of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis Tool to Problem Solving in the Municipality

Table 2.46: SWOT Analysis for Economic Development

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Inadequate data on all revenue items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NSS Personnel to assist in data collection Existence of sub-district structures in support of revenue collection. Existence of Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Revenue task force Availability of Revenue Unit and revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enforcement of bye-laws against tax evaders Inadequate revenue staff High poverty level Low public education on payment of taxes Low involvement of the public in the fee fixing resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legal instruments Availability of Land valuation Board for all property revaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of economic activities Citizen's unwillingness to pay tax/levy
<p>Conclusion: The well-trained and highly motivated revenue collectors with the support of the Town Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Even though a number of weakness exist, when more revenue collectors are recruited, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilisation in the municipality.</p> <p>The sub districts structures in the municipality should be strengthen to help in collecting revenue from the local level. The inaccessible areas should be link to the major towns by means of feeder roads.</p>					
2.	Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Farmers/FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective functioning of FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from DACF and DACF RFG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rate Untimely release of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions/non-bank institutions • Existence of Municipal Directorate of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of education on micro credit management • Lack of collateral security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from donors in agriculture production 	
<p>Conclusion: Significant strength and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Weakness can be addressed by mobilizing and training the farmer groups. Threats can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions. Financial institutions as well as the GOG should organize training on acquiring financial support with moderate financial terms to improve upon production.</p>					
3.	Low skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Large Labour Force • Existence of Business Advisory Centers • Existence of YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the weakness and threat can be eliminated as the prevailing strength and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.</p>					
4.	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile land • Availability of labour • Existence of Extension Officers/Agric Extension Agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure system • Subsistence method of farming • Poor attitude towards improved method of farming • High cost of labour and farming inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Interventions e.g. Mass spraying and fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over dependence on rainfall • Over dependence on government to supply equipment/Inputs
<p>Conclusion: Availability of fertile land, favourable weather, existence of AEAs and technical support from Agric directorate are means for improved yield. However, access to affordable technology and credit will help increase the yield of farmers in the municipality.</p>					
5.	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Demonstration farms. • Availability of agriculture extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level • Unwillingness to change but keep to traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of CSIR in the Kumasi • Improved seedlings available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from financial agencies
<p>Conclusion: Availability of Institutions on training programmes and seminars and the Agriculture Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA.</p>					
6.	Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local construction materials; • Availability of Technical expertise on post-harvest storage and preservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agric extension service agents • Lack of skills in food preservation techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government food security programme • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos • High cost of storage facilities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technology 		
Conclusion: Availability of personnel from MOFA and the local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of storage facilities					
7.	Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of FBOs Existence of Municipal Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Unwillingness of extension agents to accept postings to rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff Lack of scholarships for short term course High cost of Tertiary education
Conclusion: Since the municipality is agrarian in nature, enough funds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension officers in order to promote production and productivity.					
8.	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Municipal Office of Ghana Youth Employment Agency (YEA) Existence of Employment Opportunities Existence of Municipal Office of Business Advisory Centers (BAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Skills training Centers Inadequate Funds Low literacy Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Youth Employment Programme Existence of Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds Lack of National Employment Policy
Conclusion: The strength and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The weakness can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders. The threats can be addressed through facilitation by the MA.					

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

Table 2.47: SWOT Analysis for Social Development

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Municipal Directorate of Education Presence of Parent-Teacher Association and School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low local revenue base Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DACF and DACF-RFG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely released of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Committee. Support from MA 			
<p>Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DACF-RFG etc together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector. The existing strength and opportunities provide the Municipal Assembly with resources to provide and improve adequate classrooms in the municipality.</p>					
2.	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of Municipal Works Department Existence of Municipal Directorate of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network Low local revenue base Inadequate health personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MOH and GHS Availability of DACF Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of funds from the Central Government and support from development partners as well as communal support, adequate health facilities will be provided.</p>					
3.	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of health institutions and trained staff to handle HIV cases Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness on HIV/AIDs cases Existence of Municipal AIDS Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk sexual behaviour Stigma and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Ghana AIDs Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular flow and inadequate funds from Ghana AIDs Commission
<p>Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDs/STDs transmission. The weakness can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education whereas the threats can be managed through seeking support from other development partners.</p>					
4.	Low levels of technical/vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Large Labour Force Existence of Business Advisory Centers Existence of YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the weakness and threat can be eliminated as the prevailing strength and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.</p>					
5.	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development Support from MA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of IGF to support persons with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Government policy to set aside 2% of DACF to support physically challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds and untimely released of funds

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NGOs that support physically challenged 	
<p>Conclusion: The availability and timely released of DACF would help organise programmes and support persons with disability.</p>					

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

Table 2.48: SWOT Analysis for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of road networks Existence of Municipal Works Department Availability of DRIP Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor maintenance culture Inadequate funding to undertake such capital-intensive road projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from GoG Availability of Road Funds to maintain and improve feeder roads in the municipality Existence of feeder roads department with competent Engineers Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of road maintenance Irregular release of funds from the Central Government
<p>Conclusion: The production capacity of all sectors of the municipal economy will be improved if the roads are rehabilitated and maintained. This can be achieved by regular maintaining the roads when funds are released regularly and on time</p>					
2.	Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Security Task force to check on degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficiency of the Traditional Authorities and Unit Committees to check on environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Policy on Environment and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor implementation of policies
<p>Conclusion: Enforcement of laws on environmental/land degradation should be adhered to in the municipality in order to prevent depletion of the ozone layer.</p>					
3.	Poor waste disposal practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Municipal Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (MESSAP) Existence of Municipal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education Poor environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds

		Environmental Health Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws • Existence of Zoomlion Department • Existence of Mines and Environment Sub-Committee 	culture of the people		
<p>Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Weakness can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Threat can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.</p>					
4.	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional authorities as custodians of lands • Existence of Physical Planning Department • MA support • Existence of Spatial and Technical Planning Committee • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of layout in some communities • Disputes and litigation over land ownership • Cost of preparing a planning schemes • Poor house numbering and identification system. • Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections • Lack of equipment for the Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumberson land acquisition procedures
<p>Conclusion: The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of planning schemes and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and the Traditional Authorities. Strength and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and provision of layouts.</p>					
5.	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions from beneficiary communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long delay in electricity extension

	rural and isolated communities		<p>schemes for settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project. • Absence of Electricity Company of Ghana Office (ECG) in the Municipality. • Inadequate Transfers • Weak and Wooden Metal Poles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity extension
<p>Conclusion: The weakness can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.</p>					
6.	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Municipal Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (MESSAP) • Existence of Municipal Environmental Health Department • Existence of Municipal Sanitation Bye-laws • Existence of Zoomlion Department • Existence of Mines and Environment Sub-Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures • Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education • Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy • Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds

<p>Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Weakness can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Threats can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.</p>					
7.	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MWST and CWSA • Good water table level • Municipal Assembly willingness to pay its' counterpart fund towards capital cost • Presence of NGOs • Existence of Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan • Existence of WATSAN • Willingness of community members to contribute funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water and Sanitation Policy • Public private partnership in water delivery • Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in Obuasi • Ready assistance from NGOs outside the municipality • GOG support in water delivery • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists • Willingness of Donors to involved in the provision of potable water in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies in the municipality • Delay in the release of funds • High cost of maintenance
<p>Conclusion: Willingness of Municipal Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the municipality.</p>					

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

Table 2.49: SWOT Analysis on Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1.	Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Town Councils • Existence of Assembly Members and Unit Committees • Availability of office accommodation for the Town Councils • Availability of qualified staff at the MA and national service personnel • Existence of Municipal Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and logistics • Low morale of the staff of the Town Councils • Low internally generated funds by Town Councils • Lack of interest to work by some Town Council staff due to non-payment of allowances • Lack of co-ordination between the MA and the Town Council Members/Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Decentralisation • Existence of a Legislative Instrument backing the establishment of the sub-district structures • Support from Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Central Government and non-payment of some staff of the Town Councils
<p>Conclusion: Even though a number of weaknesses exist, when revenue task force is created, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon, reliable revenue data created and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the municipality.</p>					
2.	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Central Government • Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds
<p>Conclusion: The strength and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.</p>					

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

2.10 Conclusion from SWOT Analysis

Obuasi East Municipality is endowed with a lot of potentials. These include forest resources, fertile agricultural lands and favourable climatic conditions. Skilled and unskilled labour is also available in the municipality with fairly stable/peaceful environment. There are however the weaknesses of limited public access to social infrastructure and services like potable water, quality health care, better education, good road networks, total coverage/access of electricity supply, toilet facilities and many more. These are compounded by low local revenue mobilization capacity of the Municipal Assembly and inadequate and untimely released of the DACF.

There is therefore the need to overcome these weaknesses by constantly developing the human resource of the municipality and improving the various economic activities in the municipality. The main threats confronting the municipality developmental agenda is inadequate funding and untimely released of the DACF and the DACF-RFG.

Table 2.50: Ranking of Community Problems

S/N	Name Of Community	Proposed Developments Expected	Ranking
1	Ahansonyewodea	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nursey for Owusu Sampa Primary 2. Renovation of primary school (B) 3. ICT lab in the schools 4. Fence wall in both schools(A&B) 5. Teacher's bungalow <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinic <p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need fertilizers for farmers 2. Machetes 3. Wellington boots. 4. Seedlings. 5. Feeds for livestock 7. Spraying Machines <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of Community Market <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of on-going roads construction to the township 2. Construction of town roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion Public toilet. 2. Construction of drains and gutters in the town 	<p>1st</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>5th</p>
2.	Anyimadukrom	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renovation at Padmore School 2. Reconstruction of Padmore school into Storey building 3. Fencing of school 4. Grassing of School-park. 5. Cutting down of big trees at Padmore School <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the CHPS compound 2. No Light at weighing centre <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Community Market 2. Construction of Community Center <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of on-going roads construction to the township 2. Construction of town roads 3. Mines waste to fill pot holes in roads 4. Expansion of road at Padmore school park for safety of children. 	<p>2nd</p> <p>1st</p> <p>3rd</p>

		<p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need additional mechanized Boreholes and maintenance of existing ones 2. Entire drainage systems is a big challenge 3. Renovation works on the toilet facilities 	4th
3	Asonkore	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Classroom building (Storey Building) 2. Renovation of old school building <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of CHPS Compound <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Community Market 2. Construction of Community Center 3. Request for New Transformers 4. Additional Light poles 3. Extension of lights to new site 4. Changing of Old Electrical wires <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speed Ramps for the main road 2. Construction of town roads and inner-roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional Mechanized Boreholes 2. Public Toilet 3. Poor Drainage system 4. Refuse dumping challenges 	<p>2nd</p> <p>1st</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>5th</p>
4.	Ayese	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-roofing of existing School block 2. Floor works on the existing building 3. Renovation of old school toilet and construction of new one 4. Construction of School Canteen. <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of CHPS compound <p>AGRIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weedicide 2. Pesticides 3. Spraying Machines 4. Fertilizer for ginger production <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Community Market 2. Community Center ongoing and will need support 3. General issue on Lighting system 4. Meters 5. Construction of football Park <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of main road from Diawuso to Ayese Community 	<p>2nd</p> <p>1st</p> <p>3th</p> <p>5th</p> <p>4th</p>

		DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Culvert at the roadside 2. Toilet in a deplorable state and needs renovation. 3. Mechanized Boreholes	6 th
5.	Akaporiso	EDUCATION 1. Teachers Bungalow OTHERS 1. Community Market 2. Completion of Community Center 3. City guards to assist the control of crossing especially children 4. Lighting issues at new site, Abusco, Agric and Old Town ROADS 1. Construction of inn-roads at new site, Abusco, Agric and Old Town 2. Construction of town roads 3. Speed Ramps on main high way DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Akaporiso main bridge issue especially Agric 2. Completion of existing toilet facilities at Old Town, Abusco and New Site 3. Drainage systems and foot bridges especially around Fosuah Guesthouse 4. Extension and expansion of Akaporiso washing bay bridge 5. Repair of mechanised Borehole at New site and commissioning of four-existing Borehole (Agric)	4 th 1 st 2 nd 3 rd
6	Boete	EDUCATION 1. Toilet facilities in the school 2. Lack of water facilities. 3. Fence wall for school 4. Renovation of K.G OTHERS 1. Renovation works at the Community Market and fence wall around it 2. Community Center 3. To create NHIS within the Health Directorate office. ROADS 1. Construction of town roads DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Toilet facilities 2. Mechanized borehole 3. Foot bridges 4. Improve Drainage systems	2 nd 3 rd 1 st

7.	Bossman	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Footbridge leading to independent School – Renovation (Very Urgent) 2. Six unit classroom block for primary 3. City guards to assist children 4. Zebra cross at bossman main road 5. Footbridge at Anofia Road 6. Bad roads at Anofia <p>HEALTH</p> <p>CHPS at Atoplan and Anofia</p> <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Footbridge between Bossman and Brahabebome - Assistance 2. Low costs Roads in bad state 3. Drainage systems at Low costs critical 4. Refuse dump at Low cost 5. Ab3ase drainage issue 6. Bossman town road issues 7. Reconstruction of hill Road- Strong pillars for Security 8. Reshaping of Bossman roads works 9. General electricity issues 10. Mechanized Boreholes 	<p>1st</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>2nd</p>
8.	Brahabebome	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toilet facility at independent School 2. Fence wall at independent School 3. Building Storey structures for the schools 4. Wiring system and electricity problems 5. Electricity issues at block C 6. Canteen at Primary A <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Clinic <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Streets and road issues 2. Reshaping of roads 3. Drip machine to water the road 4. Backhoe for digging of trenches 5. Street lights 6. Uncompleted community center (support) 7. Additional Meters <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of inner-roads 2. Construction of town roads 3. Speed ramps for high way <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community toilet facility 2. Palmers hotel down drainage issue -critical 	<p>1st</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>5th</p>

9	Creeki	<p>EDUCATION 1. KG Block</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Renovation works at the Community Market</p> <p>ROADS 1. Construction of town roads</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Mechanized Boreholes 2. Reconnect Stand pipe 3. Drainage systems have become very weak and dangerous 4. Construct of Culvert on the drains 5. Public Toilet and bathroom 6. Need additional containers for the dumping Site 7. Overflow of Septic tank</p>	<p>3rd</p> <p>1st</p> <p>2nd</p>
10	Diawuoso	<p>EDUCATION 1.KG block 2. School toilet /Wash room 3. Computers for Lab and accessories 4. Renovation at all levels 5. Security personnel 6. School canteen 7. Windows burglarproof</p> <p>HEALTH 1. Nurses bungalow 2. Incinerator 3. Washing machine 4. Rehabilitation of Mechanized Borehole</p> <p>AGRICULTURE 1. Fertilizer 2. Chemical 3. PPEs</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Construction of Community Market 2. Completion of Community Center</p> <p>ROADS 1. Roads in the town 2. Extension of on-going road to Diawuoso.</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Public toilet. 2. 2 boreholes spoiled and need repairs 3. 2 mechanized boreholes needed 4. Public toilet 5. Need of drains and gutters in the town</p>	<p>1st</p> <p>5th</p> <p>4th</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>3rd</p>

11	Jimiso	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer Lab and Library 2. Toilet facility 3. Teacher's bungalow 4. Finish uncompleted primary school <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 CHPS compound <p>AGRIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertilizer 2. Chemicals 3. Palm nut oil machine <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Market 2. Uncompleted Community Center <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Jimiso town roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Additional Toilet needed 3. 4 Spoilt boreholes needs repairs 4. Mechanizes borehole with polytank 5. Drainage system 6. Foot bridge 	<p>1st</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>6th</p> <p>5th</p> <p>4th</p> <p>3rd</p>
12	Domeabra	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of six-unit classroom block. 2. Teacher's bungalow. 3. Library. 4. ICT Lab. <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHPS compound. <p>AGRIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertilizer 2. Chemicals 3. Palm nut oil machine <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Market 2. Uncompleted Community Center (Lintel level) 3. Street lights. 4. Extension of lights to new site <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of town roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of drains. 2. Construction of boreholes. 3. Public toilet. 4. Construction of bridge to cross the Jimi River 	<p>2nd</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>6th</p> <p>4th</p> <p>5th</p> <p>1st</p>

13	Kwabentakwa	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6-unit classroom block 2. School Furniture 3. Provision of walk way for school children 4. ICT Laboratory. <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete the Agenda 111 project. <p>AGRIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertilizers 2. Wellington Boots 3. Cutlasses <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Market (Lighting system & Renovation) 2. Community Center (Cement, Iron rods, Iron sheets & Nails) 3. Street lights 4. Wooden poles (Weak) 5. Transformers. 6. Insufficient light poles and extension of electricity to new site <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of town roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public toilets. 2. Zoom lion (Dustbins and Containers) 3. Poor drainage system 	<p>1st</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>5th</p>
14	Kookoase	<p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weighing Centers 2. CHPS Compound <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Center 2. Mine waste for levelling of roads <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of town roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 Mechanized Boreholes needed 2. Dumping Site and refuse containers 3. Poor Drainage systems 4. Lack of Public Toilet facility 	<p>3rd</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>1st</p>

15	Kwameduakrom	<p>EDUCATION 1. Need school from Nursery to JHS.</p> <p>HEALTH 1. Need to complete the CHPS Compound</p> <p>AGRIC 1. Fertilizers 2. Seedlings 3. Wellington boots 4. Feeds</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Construction of Community Market 2. Construction of Community Center</p> <p>ROADS 1. Construction of town roads</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Construction of drains. 2. Construction of mechanized boreholes. 3. Public toilet.</p>	<p>1st</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>5th</p> <p>4th</p> <p>6th</p> <p>3rd</p>
16	Mampamhwe	<p>EDUCATION 1. Renovation of school block. 2. Staff common room for teachers. 3. Lack of public toilet facilities.</p> <p>HEALTH 1. Fence wall for Mampamhwe CHPS Compound 2. Renovation works for Mampamhwe CHPS compound.</p> <p>AGRIC 1. Pesticides for the cocoa. 2. Fertilizers. 3. The extension officer should do well to visit their farms anytime they come around.</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Construction of Community Market 2. Community Center (In need of cement, Gravel, Sand and other items) 3. Extension of electricity to new sites. 4. Outmoded electricity poles.</p> <p>ROADS 1. Construction of town roads</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Public toilet needed. (Ultra-modern) 2. To complete the on-going toilet project as soon as possible.</p>	<p>2nd</p> <p>5th</p> <p>6th</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>1st</p>

17	Kwabrafoso	<p>HEALTH 1.CHPS Compound</p> <p>OTHERS 1.Toilet facility for the Kwabrafosso Market 2. Renovation of the Market 3. Completion of Pompora football park</p> <p>ROADS 1. Road works at Adansi high street and black star 2. Alternative Road from Senate Junction to Amansan</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Construction of Drains 2. Construction of Mechanized Boreholes 3. Refuse Dump containers needed</p>	<p>4th</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>1st</p>
18	Odumasi	<p>EDUCATION 1. Renovation of J.H.S block. 2. Fence wall for school 3. Library. 4. ICT Centre. 5. Canteen. 6. Mechanised borehole for school 7. School watchman/Security.</p> <p>HEALTH 1. Additional Staff bungalows for Nurses 2. Solar Panel 3. Security. 4. Reshaping Roads</p> <p>AGRIC 1. Fertilizer 2. Spray machine 3. Irrigation. 4. Machines and farm inputs</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Construction of Community Center 2. Community Market (Renovation) 3. Completion of Community Park</p> <p>ROADS 1. Road construction 2. Speed Ramps</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Additional public toilet needed at the new site. 2. Construct footbridges at New Site 4. Drainage system very bad.</p>	<p>1st</p> <p>6th</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>5th</p> <p>4th</p>

19	Nyamesomyede/Nyanfrase	<p>EDUCATION 1. No School in the community</p> <p>HEALTH 1. CHPS Compound</p> <p>AGRIC 1. Fertilizers. 2. Pesticides. 3. Weedicides 4. Wellington boots 5. Machetes.</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Community Center 2. Community Market</p> <p>ROADS 1. The need to tarred road in the community</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Need toilet facilities in the community 2. Borehole needed urgently at Nyanfrase</p>	<p>1st</p> <p>5th</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>6th</p> <p>2nd</p>
20	Pomposo	<p>EDUCATION 1. New Educational building at new sites 2. Primary B needs Teacher's offices 3. Renovation of school building 4. Toilet facility for the school children 5. Works on the MP's toilet project 6. Water supply to the school</p> <p>HEALTH 1. Hospital</p> <p>AGRIC 1. Feed for the livestock 2. Chemicals 3. Farm Inputs and Machines 4. Fertilizers</p> <p>OTHERS 1. Community Center (Uncompleted and needs assistance) 2. Community Market (Renovation of existing one) 3. Needs a bigger Market 4. Electricity issues (Sinatra) 5. Street Lights 6. Extension of light poles to new sites 7. Changes of old cables 8. Transformers</p> <p>ROADS 1. Construction of township roads</p> <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION 1. Additional mechanized Boreholes 2. Refuse dump -Sinatra (Refuse bins and refuse container) 3. Foot bridge pomposo new site to Asonkore</p>	<p>3rd</p> <p>6th</p> <p>5th</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>1st</p>

21	Tutuka Sampsonkrom	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICT Laboratory 2. KG Block needed 3. Expansion of Primary facilities 4. Boreholes for the school 5. School feeding programme. <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health Centre needed. 2. Maternity home 3. Weighing Centre. <p>AGRIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed for the livestock 2. Chemicals 3. Farm Inputs and Machines 4. Fertilizers <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Center 2. Community Market (Renovation of existing one and Lighting system) 3. Community Park <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of township roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toilet Facility needed. 2. Drainage Systems very poor. 3. Mechanized boreholes needed 4. Sanitation site and dumping containers. 	<p>1st</p> <p>6th</p> <p>5th</p> <p>4th</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>2nd</p>
22	Tutuka-Tiatiaso	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational Facility <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHPS Compound <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Community Center 2. Construction of Community Market <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of township roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair of 4 damaged Mechanized Boreholes 2. Treatment of Water problems 3. Tiatiaso footbridge issues 4. Problem with drainage systems 5. Refuse dump issue - Containers and tricycles 	<p>4th</p> <p>5th</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>2nd</p> <p>1st</p>
		<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fence wall for school 2. Toilet facility for school 3. Renovations at Tutuka M/A school 4. Library and ICT Lab for school 5. Mechanized Borehole 6. Security personnel <p>HEALTH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHPS Compound 	<p>2nd</p> <p>5th</p>

22	Tutuka-Central	<p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Community Center 2. Street Lights <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and maintenance of township roads <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drainage System very poor 2. Toilet facility needed 3. Mechanized Boreholes needed 4. Pipe borne water in the community 5. Repairs and Maintenance of 5 mechanized Boreholes 	<p>4th</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>1st</p>
23	Wawasi	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional Educational Facility needed 2. Renovations of the old Toilet facility and construction of additional one 3. Furniture for the school <p>OTHERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Community Center 2. Community Market 3. Electricity challenges 4. Provision of Street lights for Security purposes 5. Disturbance of livestock especially cattle, Sheep and goats etc 6. Negotiations with AGA on the Wawasi quarters to release them. 7. Frequent weeding and clearing of AGA land to prevent snakes and other animals <p>ROADS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of town roads within the community 2. Re-opening of Wawasi road leading to the AGA Hospital <p>DRAINAGE AND SANITATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mechanized Boreholes with Solar pumps 2. Additional Containers for dumping site 3. The drainage systems through to St. Joseph is very bad and blocked 5. Broken gutters within the residential area 6. Toilet facility needed at John Mensah area 7. Dumping Site and container at John Mensah Area 8. Renovation of the existing Toilet 	<p>1st</p> <p>3rd</p> <p>4th</p> <p>2nd</p>

Source: Field Survey July 2025

2.11 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

After collating the needs and aspirations by the various communities in the municipality, it was realized that some development issues (needs and aspirations) were found (cross-cutting) under almost all the communities. To avoid duplication of issues, there was the need to come with a summarized needs and aspiration which will represent a concrete community needs and aspiration for the municipality. Below is the summary of community development issues with their respective needs and aspirations.

Table 2.51: Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

No.	Development Issues, Problems/Gaps	Community Needs and Aspirations
1.	Deteriorating Road Network	Construction / rehabilitation of roads
2.	Inadequate education infrastructure such as classroom blocks, computer laboratory	Provision of educational infrastructure and conversion of Kwabenakwa Community Day school to nursing and midwifery college
3.	Inadequate health infrastructures eg. CHPS Compound	Provision of health facilities
4.	Inadequate Nurses Quarters	Construction of Nurses Quarters
5.	Inadequate supply of potable water	Provision of potable water
6.	Inadequate Teacher accommodation	Provision of Staff Accommodation
7.	Lack of agro-processing facilities	Provision of agro-Processing facilities
8.	Inadequate electricity supply	Extension of electricity
9.	Inadequate police posts/stations	Provision of security facilities
10.	Inadequate street lights	Provision street lights
11.	Inadequate Toilet Facilities	Construction of Toilet facilities
12.	Inadequate footbridges	Construction of Footbridges
13.	Inadequate Information and Telecommunication facilities	Provision of ICT facilities
14.	Inadequate schools benefiting from school feeding programme	Expansion of school feeding programme
15.	Poor drainage systems	Construction of drainage systems
16.	Poor telecommunication and telephony services	Improve Telecommunication Service
17.	Lack of community centers	Provision of community centers
18.	Inadequate credit facilities	Provision of credit facilities
19.	Poor market facilities	Provision of market facilities
20.	Huge Vehicular Traffic	Construction of bridges and demolition of structures to activate alternative access route

Source: Field Survey July 2025

2.12 Development Projections for 2026-2029

In development planning, population and other variables play a very important role. This is because planning is meant to improve the well-being of beneficiaries. Population and infrastructure projection are very important in directing developmental changes towards meeting the felt needs of the people. This will help in planning to reduce poverty, improve living conditions through sustainable intervention that are predetermined. With the current population growth rate of 1.7%, policies such as the capitation grant, school feeding programme, free school uniforms and exercise books, youth and employment and the health insurance scheme, will help improve living standard. Besides, the increase in infrastructure provision is anticipated to improve service delivery that facilitates human resource development through the provision of quality education, health care, potable water, sanitation and housing.

2.12.1 Municipal Population Projections from 2026-2029

The municipality population has therefore been projected over the plan period so that accurate provision could be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2021 Population and Housing Census puts the municipality population at 92,401 representing 1.7% of Ashanti Region's total population of 5,440,463. The current population growth rate of the municipality is 1.7%. It is assumed that the growth rate of 1.7% would be held constant throughout the plan period (2026-2029).

Using the 2021 population as the base, the projected population for the municipality is calculated using the geometric method.

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t$$

where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 2.52: The Municipality Population Projections for 2026-2029

Year	Projected Population	Male	Female
2021 (Baseline)	92,401	44,927	47,474
2026	98,842	48,677	50,165
2027	100,134	49,304	50,830
2028	101,431	49,933	51,498

2029	102,731	50,562	52,169
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Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

The data above shows the population projections for the four (4) years ending 2029. The high population growth rate has implications on population dynamics, the district development, food production and security, environment and socio-economic needs among others. There is therefore the need to make realistic forecast so as to be able to meet future developmental needs towards promoting sustainable development in the district.

2.12.2 Key Essential Services in the Municipality and Future Projections

There is strong correlation between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve these demands.

Education Needs Assessment

The role of education in the socio-economic development of the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly cannot be over-emphasized. Human resource constitutes the key production factor in national and municipal development, which needs to be tapped in order to ensure the development of the municipality.

Projections of educational needs have been necessitated by the increase in the government educational policy towards promoting equal and easy access to education for all through the implementation of the ‘free Senior High School Programme’ and redefining Basic School Education to include Senior High School. The introduction of the Free Senior High School Programme, free core text books for Senior High Schools, Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme will improve enrolment in the Primary Schools, J.H.S and S.H.S.

The expected increase in enrolment therefore calls for the need to make projections within the plan period to expand the school infrastructure, teacher accommodation, furniture, exercise and textbooks for the pupils.

The main architects and beneficiaries of development interventions are people. Plans are prepared and implemented by people who are also the expected beneficiaries. The know-how of the local populace goes a long way to influence the achievement of set targets of development plans. Plans which are meant to enhance the livelihood of the people are also expected to be implemented by these same people.

This therefore means that efforts should be made to enhance the development of the human resources in the municipality. Currently there are twenty (20) public KGs, thirty (30) primary schools, twenty (20) JHS and one (1) SHS in the Obuasi East municipality which are expected to be increased with respect to the projected population over the planned period. There is the projection of one tertiary institution (nursing and midwifery college) in the municipality.

The tables below show the projected needs of the educational sector at the various stages over the planned period.

Table 2.53: Projected needs at the Kindergarten (KG) level

Type of facility/Sector	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/ Personnel	2026			2027			2028			2029		
			Pop	Req.	Back log	Pop	Req.	backl og	Pop	Req.	backl og	Pop	Req.	backl og
Kindergarten	1:25	20	1400	36	18	1855	37	19	1905	38	20	1956	39	21
No. of classrooms	1:40	120	1806	45	+75	1855	46	+74	1905	48	+72	1956	49	+71
No. of teachers	2 per class	97	1806	903	+806	1855	928	+831	1905	953	+856	1956	978	+881

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

From the above table, it can be deduced that the municipality will have a backlog of twenty-one (21) KGs by the end of the planned period, but this does not necessary call for immediate attention since this number is supplemented by relatively high number of existing private KGs. The number of teaching staff and will be more than the required number at the end of the planned period, but the issue of staff accommodation needs to be addressed especially in the rural communities.

Table 2.54: Projected needs of Primary Schools

Type of facility/Sector	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/ Personnel	2026			2027			2028			2029		
			Pop	Req.	Back log	Pop	Req.	backl og	Pop	Req.	backl og	Pop	Req.	backl og
No. of classrooms	1:40 pupils	156	6835	171	+89	7043	176	+84	7233	181	+79	7429	186	+74
No. of teachers	1 per class	197	6858	6858	+6661	7043	7043	+6846	7233	7233	+7036	7429	7429	+7232

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

The municipality is not facing problems with regards to adequacy of classroom blocks since there are additional classroom blocks up to seventy-four (+74) at the end of the planned period. However, the dilapidated mature of some classrooms blocks call for its rehabilitation. Again, to ensure fair and equal distribution of educational facilities new classrooms would also be constructed.

Table 2.55: Projected needs of Junior High Schools

Type of facility	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/ Personnel	2022			2023			2024			2025		
			Pop	Req.	Backl og	Pop	Req.	backl og	Pop	Req.	Back log	Pop	Req.	backl og
No. of classrooms	1:35 pupils	300	4506	126	+174	4526	129	+171	4648	132	+168	4774	136	164
No. of teachers	1:1	228	4407	4407	+4179	4526	4526	+4298	4648	4648	+4420	4774	4774	+4546

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

There are more than enough teachers at the JHS level as indicated by a surplus at the end of the planned period. The Municipal Directorate of Education would be encouraged to evenly post teachers so that there will equity in the distribution of teachers since the current situation depicts a scenario where most of the teachers are found in the urban centres.

Projected needs in Senior High Schools

There is one (1) public Senior High School in the municipality. Namely, Christ the King Catholic Senior High School (CKC SHS) School at Akaporiso. This school needs to be upgraded to appreciable standard in terms of provision of classrooms, science laboratories, dormitories, Assembly Halls and Staff accommodation in view of the increase in enrolment as a result of the Government Free Senior High School policy.

There are also two (2) private senior high/vocational/technical schools. Enrolment in these schools is not encouraging and partnership by the government and these schools could be established so that those who are earmarked for the Youth Development Programme could be sent there since the schools have the training facilities

Health Needs Assessment

The number of health facilities in the municipality represents relatively high coverage but spatial accessibility analysis proves otherwise. For instance, there are currently six (6) hospitals in the municipality. All the health facilities except the CHPS compound at Mampamhwe, Diawuoso, Odumasi are located within urban settlements in the municipality which makes physical accessibility to rural dwellers quite difficult. Efforts should therefore be made to ensure lower order facilities like clinics and CHPS compound are provided at the Periphery of the municipality. Currently the Assembly is planning to construct additional CHPS Compound in Ayease, Domeabra, Jimiso etc to boost proper and primary health for the rural dwellers.

The table below shows the health facility and personnel demand over the planned period.

Table 2.56: Projected Health needs

Type of facility	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/personnel	2026			2027			2028			2029		
			Pop	Req.	Back log	Pop	Req.	Back log	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog
Hospital	1:75,000	6	78,311	3	+1	80,425	3	+1	82,596	3	+1	84,826	1	+4
Health centre	1:10,000	1	78,311	20	18	80,425	20	18	82,596	21	19	84,826	21	19
Clinic	1:5000	3	78,311	40	35	80,425	41	36	82,596	42	37	84,826	42	37
No. of Doctors	1:20,000		78,311	10	+15	80,425	10	+15	82,596	10	+15	84,826	10	+15

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

The availability of doctors will not be a problem even by the end of the planned period, but efforts should be made to ensure adequate availability of subsidiary personnel especially with the construction of more health facilities in the municipality to ensure effective and efficient health delivery.

Water Needs Assessment

The municipality is underlain by the lower Birimian formation with the Meta sediments -phyllites and schist as the main rock types. As is common in the Birimian, the phyllites are cut in several places by granites. Weathering in the Obuasi East municipality is quite deep. The Birimian Phyllites are among the most highly yielding formation in Ghana in terms of groundwater exploration. The water quality is commonly high in iron content and the water may also be murky especially if the borehole construction is not properly done. However, the water is generally good for potable use. From the hydrology, it appears both resistivity and electromagnetic methods would be needed for groundwater exploration in the municipality.

The municipality is widely served by pipe borne water but the wholesomeness of this has sternly been questioned by the populace. Efforts is made to increase number of boreholes to 200 to enhance potable water coverage in the municipality.

Sanitation Needs Assessment

In assessing the sanitation over the planned period, the components that would be considered include:

- **Solid waste management**

These are mainly from households, markets, chop bars, slaughter house/abattoir, institutions, companies, health facilities, shops and others. Solid waste in the municipality is mostly generated in places where about 90% of the population is concentrated. These are the areas where there are the residential facilities, lorry stations, educational institutions and other commercial and financial institutions.

Currently, the municipality generates **about 50135.6 metric tonnes** of solid waste annually which is beyond the available solid waste management facilities at hand.

The municipality has a total seven (7) collection point, twenty (20) skips with each skip size of 12m³. The municipality should operate an Engineered Sanitary Landfill site a method of final refuse disposal rather than the crude dumping site properly in use. This should be supported by adequate skip loaders, tipper trucks compactors, bull dozer, excavator, and other relevant equipment.

- **Liquid Waste Management**

Liquid waste management is grouped into two major facets thus sewage and toilet. The most important toilet facilities considered are the latrine and the water closet. They are either for public use or private use (household toilets).

Currently there **35,373** households water closets (WCs) and other private or household facilities which include Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP), Septic Tank Latrine (STL) and Vault Chamber. In the considering the coverage of the household facilities, the average municipality household size of approximately six (6) people per household is used. Pit and Pan Latrines are not considered since they are sub-standard facilities. The table below shows household sanitation coverage in the municipality.

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Table 2.57: Analysis of Existing Private Toilet Facilities

Town Council	Population	Existing facilities (WC)	Population Covered	Existing Facilities (others)	Population Covered	Total Private Coverage	Percentage Coverage (%)	Population Uncovered (backlog)
Total	98,842	20491	78,311	720	4320	39519	56.14	99441

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

From the above table, it can be deduced that total household (private) sanitation coverage is 39,519 making 56.14%. The remaining population of 30,875 which makes 43.86% of the municipality population will therefore be considered for public coverage.

There are forty-two (42) public toilet facilities in the municipality publicly and privately-owned ranging from 20 WCs to 19 Vault chambers. These facilities have capacities ranging from 10-seater to 28-seater. The coverage of these facilities is ascertained by the number of toilet bowls for WC and number of drop holes for the other facilities. For instance, WC has a standard of 1:25 thus one toilet bowl is expected to serve 25 people. The other facilities use a single standard of 1:50 thus one drop hole is expected to serve 50 people. The table below analysis and summarize public toilet facility coverage in the municipality.

Table 2.58: Analysis of Existing Public Toilet Facilities

Population	Existing facilities (WC)		Population Covered	Existing Facilities (others)		Population Covered	Total Public Coverage	Percentage Coverage (%) of Total Pop.
	No.	TB		No.	DH			
98,842	19	410	78,311	51	862	78,311	16,564	23.53

Source: OEMA- MPCU, July 2025

The total coverage of public toilet facilities is 16,564 making 23.53% of the total municipality population.

The total sanitation (toilet) coverage is 53,830 people and percentage coverage of 79.67%. Out of these, the most deprived area is the Brahabebome/Akaporiso and Tutuka Odumasi Town council having a total coverage of 8802.

To provide for the population backlog, attention should be directed to Brahabebome/Akaporiso and Tutuka/Odumasi Town councils where the coverage is very low. In all, 3,841 household toilet facilities need to be constructed to ensure 100% coverage.

As a strategy to improve private coverage of toilet facilities, efforts should be made to ensure all new housing units have toilet facilities and that all old housing units in the urban communities have private toilets by the end of the planned period. With respect to the management of sewage the major drains in

the municipality needs to be rehabilitated and the rivers de-silted to ensure smooth flow of sewage and the rivers.

Security and Justice

Two (2) police stations will be needed at the periphery of the municipality to ease the pressure on the police stations at the core of the municipality. One (1) circuit court will also be needed to enhance the rule of law in the municipality.

Municipal Economic Projections

The structure of the municipal economy is expected to change slightly over the planned period. This is as a result of the change in the development focus of the district which is intended to diversify the economy through the utilization of local resources and initiatives especially in the Agricultural or agro-based industry. The service sector which includes transport, telecommunication, banking, insurance, trading etc. is expected to be boosted by a trickle-down effect from interventions in the agro-based industry. About 35% of the people employed in the mining are expected to move to the agro-based industry.

Employment in the service sector is expected to be 40% of the total employed population with the mining and agricultural industry taking 35% and 25% respectively by the end of the planned period. General unemployment is expected to be reduced by 20% over the planned period in other words about 30,000 jobs are expected to be created within the municipality over the planned period which will reduce economic dependency.

Agricultural Projections

The projected production levels of major crops and area under cultivation in the municipality are given in tables below. In the case of Obuasi East Municipal, as part of profiling it was identified that, the annual average increase rate of 3.9% and 3.4% in crop production and area under cultivation respectively. The projections were made taking into account the fact that there will be adequate and efficient extension services to farmers, access to credit facilities and subsidies for farmers, application of proper farming practices, and improvement in the transportation network among other factors over the planned period.

The assumptions for these projections are outlined as;

That considering the trend analysis of crop production from 2022-2025 there would be an annual average increase of 3.9% and would be constant throughout the plan period.

Based on the above assumptions, some computed values have been arrived at, depicting the crop production and area under cultivation from 2022 to 2025, as tabular below.

Area Projected to be Cultivated

Table 2.59: Area projected to be cultivated

Crop	Area under cultivation				
	Baseline 2025	Projections			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	180	187.0	194.3	201.9	209.8
Cassava	219	227.5	236.4	245.6	255.2
Plantain	34.0	35.3	36.7	38.1	39.6
Yam	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8
Cocoyam	249.5	259.2	269.3	279.8	289.9
Rice	9.6	10.0	10.39	10.8	11.2

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA, July 2025

Projected Production Levels of Major Crops

Table 2.60: Projected production level

Crop	Yield (Metric Tons)				
	Baseline 2025	Projections			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	416.2	432.4	449.3	466.8	485.0
Cassava	1701.4	1767.8	1836.7	1908.3	1982.7
Plantain	4091.2	4250.8	4416.6	4588.8	4767.8
Yam	426.7	443.3	460.6	478.6	497.3
Cocoyam	148.1	153.9	159.9	166.1	172.6
Rice	120.48	125.2	130.1	135.2	140.5

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture- OEMA, July 2025

Key Essential Services in the Municipality and Future Projections

Table 2.61: Key Essential Services in the municipality and Future Projections

Sector		Existing No. of Services (2025)	Acceptable National Standard	Back Log	Remarks
Banks			-	-	Operation of Commercial Banks and Rural Banks should be encouraged in the municipality
Agriculture Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio		1:1258	1:500		Additional AEAs should be recruited
Electricity		90%	100	10%	Efforts should be made for 100% access to electricity
Education KG/ Nursery	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	SHS 1:60	1:45		Additional educational infrastructures needed
		JHS 1:60	1:35		
		Primary 1:45	1:40		We need to encourage enrolment and retention

Primary JHS		KG. 1:35	1:25		We need to encourage enrolment and retention
	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	SHS 62:1	45:1		Additional educational infrastructures needed
		JHS 46:1	35:1		
		Primary 45:1	35:1		
KG. 35:1	25:1	-			
Enrolment		J.S.S. 99.97%	100%	-	Strategies should be developed to increase enrolment in both basic and second cycle schools.
		Primary 99.95%	100%		
		SHS 100%	100%		
Health	Doctor-patient ratio.	1:6448			More health personnel should be trained and posted to the municipality
	Nurses-patient ratio	1:334			
	CHPS Compound	3			Additional CHPS Compound needed to serve the remaining communities
Water	Borehole facilities		300 people to 1 borehole		Additional boreholes needed to be provided
Sanitation	Toilet facilities		100%	3,841	Additional toilet facilities should be provided.

Source: OEMA-MPCU, July 2025

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

A problem could be simply explained as any inhibiting factors that work against the progressive development of a community, a district and the nation as a whole. Problem identification and assessment of community needs and development aspirations are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of their needs therefore lead to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people.

Scarcity with respect to resources makes it imperative for conscious effort to be made in order to ensure orderly and efficient use of resources to achieve optimal utilization for the satisfaction of Human Needs. It is against this background that efforts have been made to collect data on the community problems, community needs and development aspirations. In line with this the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency.

This chapter basically talks about the Prioritisation of Development Issues identified in the municipality.

3.2 Identification of development issues with implication for 2026-2029

Municipal/community needs, invariably is derived from the challenges and problems that faces the community and this therefore explains why this section will throw more light on the problems of Obuasi East Municipality to aid in coming out with the development needs and aspirations of the municipality. A municipal wide needs assessment was carried out in all the communities in the municipal and the following were the major felt needs and development aspirations given by the various communities to guide planning, programming and implementation of development interventions. It is important to note that these development problems exist in all spheres of life in the municipality. Municipal wide data collection to elicit for community felt needs and development aspirations and finally their inputs were submitted for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2026-2026).

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) conducted municipal wide data collection on community needs and development aspirations as part of the preparation of the DMTDP, 2026-2029. 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 planning period.

As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views were collated from the communities to form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the municipality. Based on the prioritised needs, development interventions were proposed for their

implementation. The tables below show the collated and summaries of community needs and aspirations.

3.3 Prioritisation of Development Issues

Prioritizing the municipality needs are of extreme importance to planning since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs.

The development priorities look at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources. This helps in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings have been prioritised.

3.4 Impact Analysis

Prioritizing the municipality needs are of extreme importance to planning since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs.

The development priorities look at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources. This helps in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings have been prioritised.

To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the community problems have been prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

- Severity and diversity of problem (s) and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it.
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc
- Significant effects of problem in sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridor
- Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes such as;
 - a) marginalised and vulnerable groups.
 - b) gender equality and equity with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests.
 - c) environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.

Table 3.1: Scale for Scoring Prioritised Issues

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the Total Column are of a higher priority to the municipality. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

3.5 Prioritization of the Harmonized Municipal Development Needs

Table 3.2: Priority Setting to Economic Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Severity and diversity of problem (s) and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant effects of problem in sustainable spatial development	Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes	Total	Rank
1	Inadequate data on all revenue items	2	-1	1	0	0	2	8 th
2	Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	0	1	7	3 rd
3	Low skills development	1	2	2	2	0	7	3 rd
4	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	2	2	2	2	2	10	1 st
5	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	1	2	2	2	2	9	2 nd
6	Poor storage and transportation systems	1	2	2	0	0	5	7 th
7	Weak extension services delivery	1	0	0	0	1	2	8 th
8	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	2	0	1	7	3 rd
9	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	2	1	2	1	0	6	6 th
TOTAL		14	12	15	7	7	55	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

Obuasi East Municipal Medium Term Development Plan, 2026-2029 under Resetting Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Economic Development for National Development

1. Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
2. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
3. Low skills development
4. Limited access to credit by SMEs
5. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
6. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
7. Poor storage and transportation systems
8. Inadequate data on all revenue items
9. Weak extension services delivery

Table 3.3: Priority Setting for Social Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issue	Severity and diversity of problem (s) and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant effects of problem in sustainable spatial development	Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes	Total	Rank
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	1	2	2	0	0	5	3rd
2	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	0	0	6	1st
3	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	2	2	2	0	0	6	1st
4	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	2	1	2	0	2	5	3rd
5	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	0	0	0	0	0	0	5th
TOTAL		7	7	8	0	2	24	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Social Development for National Development

1. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
2. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs

3. Poor quality of education at all levels
4. Low levels of technical and vocational skills
5. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children

Table 3.4: Priority Setting for Environment and Human Settlements Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issue	Severity and diversity of problem (s) and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant effects of problem in sustainable spatial development	Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes	Total	Rank
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	1	2	2	9	<i>1st</i>
2	Environmental degradation	0	1	1	2	0	4	<i>3rd</i>
3	Poor waste disposal practices	0	0	0	1	1	2	<i>6th</i>
4	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	1	0	0	0	3	<i>5th</i>
5	Inadequate spatial plans	0	0	0	2	0	2	<i>6th</i>
6	Poor sanitation and waste management	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>8th</i>
7	Increasing demand for household water supply	2	1	2	0	0	5	<i>2nd</i>
8	Inadequate access to toilet facilities	2	1	0	1	0	4	<i>3rd</i>
TOTAL		8	6	4	8	3	29	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Environment and Human Settlements Development for National Development

1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
2. Increasing demand for household water supply
3. Environmental degradation
4. Inadequate access to toilet facilities
5. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
6. Inadequate spatial plans

7. Poor waste disposal practices
8. Poor sanitation and waste management

Table 3.5: Priority Setting for Governance and Institutional Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issue	Severity and diversity of problem (s) and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant effects of problem in sustainable spatial development	Opportunities for addressing key crosscutting development themes	Total	Rank
1	Ineffective sub-district structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 nd
2	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	0	1	0	0	0	1	1 st
TOTAL		0	1	0	0	0	1	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Governance and Institutional Development for National Development

1. Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services
2. Ineffective sub-district structures

3.6 Prioritisation of Spatial Issues

The distribution of services and facilities will be based on the needs of the various communities. There will also be a conscious effort within the plan period to adopt implementation strategies which will address spatial imbalances in the distribution of development. This is to be done apparently to ensure holistic development of the municipality.

3.7 Prioritisation of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

i. HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS which is no longer a health but rather development issue has to be tackled headlong by the municipality through the implementation of the following activities:

- Embarking on public education and awareness campaign on prevention and management of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Carrying out prevention activities in the area of Mother-To-Child Transmission
- Supporting children or wards of People Living with HIV and AIDs (PLWHAS) to pursue their education or learn trade

- Intensify Voluntary Counselling and testing (VCT) in order to reduce the spread of new infections.

ii. Gender Equality

The municipality would promote a range of activities to advance gender equality in the DMTDP 2026-2029. Such activities would be;

- Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the MA
- Education on domestic violence against women
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.

Other ways the municipality would consider in addressing gender equality are:

- Integrating gender equality in the municipality

iii. Environmental Concern

The Assembly would put in place enforceable by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the municipality include Sand and Stone wining and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

iv. Climate Change Issues

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to:

(a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems,

(b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project, when successfully carried out will improve all year-round flow of rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

v. Population Issues

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the municipality. Since the district is a mining town a lot of people has come to reside in the municipality in order to under the mining work.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

Development Planning involves the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the people at the local level. Therefore, development planning can be defined as the definition of the expected future coupled with laid down patterns and procedures to achieve this. However, goals are formulated based on Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of the municipality. Change is inevitable in human societies but the pattern and manner of change can be controlled to cause the kind of change that we envisage. It is in line with this that one scholar defined development as creating the desired future.

Prior to this chapter, Obuasi East Municipality development issues were identified by the inhabitants through municipal wide data collection. This was done in order to know the problems the people really face and to engage them in their own development. Out of these problems their development needs were identified. This chapter focuses on definition of the development path or focus, goals and objectives of the municipality.

4.2 Municipal Development Focus

The development focus of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly within the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework during the plan period (2026-2029) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the municipality.*

4.3 Overall Municipal Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the municipality would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of Obuasi East Municipal Assembly is *to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.*

4.4 Goals, Objectives and Strategies aligned to National Objectives (2026-2029)

Goal formulation is one of the integral parts of the planning process because an institution/ individual or organization without aim cannot have a focus to which its activities are directed. This is because every organization is formed to achieve certain goals and objectives without which it cannot exist.

Goals are long term aspirations. Objectives however, can be defined as short term aims which when realized can lead to the achievement of the goals. The objectives by definition are specific in nature, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART). In order to realize the objectives, certain strategies must be identified and pursued in line with the objectives and the needs of the sector.

Strategies can be said to be steps, procedures or methods to be followed to achieve said goals or objectives.

This aspect of the report throws light on the goals, objectives, strategies and development programmes for the plan period.

Table 4.1: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	Accelerate growth through modernized agriculture	To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	-Enhance the provision of extension services -Encourage the implementation of the yield improvement programme -Facilitate the development and promotion of appropriate and affordable irrigation technologies -Enhance the spraying of cash crops against pests and diseases	Agriculture Modernization Programme
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Accelerate growth through modernized agriculture	To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	-Enhance the provision of extension services -Encourage the implementation of the yield improvement programme -Facilitate the development and promotion of appropriate and affordable irrigation technologies -Enhance the spraying of cash crops against pests and diseases	Agriculture Modernization Programme
Low skills development	Job creation for the unemployed youth.	To provide jobs for 5000 unemployed Youth by the end of 2029	Ensure improved skills development for industry	-Promote apprenticeship and skill training among youth -Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Youth Employment Programme
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products	To support 50 MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products by the end of 2029	Boost credit access for local traders	-Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth -Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country	Youth Employment Programme
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	To develop 2 tourist sites in the municipality by the end of 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	-Facilitate the promotion of local tourism -Enhance the development of available and potential sites	Tourism Development Programme
Poor storage and transportation systems	Increase output of agric sector through agric modernization	To reduce post-harvest losses from 40% to 5% by the year 2029	Improve post-harvest management	-Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities -Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers	Agriculture Modernization Programme

				-Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	
Inadequate data on all revenue items	Improve the mobilization and management of revenue	To increase the contribution of IGF from 72.69% to 100% by 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	-Measures to check or eliminate revenue collection leakages -Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Revenue Improvement Programme
Weak extension services delivery	Increase the output of agric sector through agric modernization	To increase access to extension service from 40% to 90% by the end of 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	-Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Agriculture Modernization Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	To construct to 8No. CHPS Compound and Municipal Hospital with nurses quarters and mechanized borehole by the end of 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	-Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care -Expand and equip health facilities	Health Improvement Programme
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS	To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	-Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes -Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures -Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention -Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes -Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health checkups and early detection	HIV Counselling and Testing Programme
Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	To provide 16No. KG, 16No. Primary and 16No. JHS school blocks and Teaching Learning Materials by the end of 2029.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	-Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels -Support the educational directorate financially to embark on regular supervision	Educational Improvement Programme
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Provide employable skills for the youth	To train 1000 unemployed youth in employable skills by the end of 2029.	Strengthen competency-based skill development in technical and vocational education	- Expand infrastructure and facilities for TVET education -Prioritise, rebrand, and increase investments in TVET as a key anchor of economic transformation	Youth Employment Programme

Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Prevent and protect children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	To increase awareness on the effects of child labour and child protection abuses by the end of 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	- Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children -Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection	Social Protection Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements Development					
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	To ensure 35km of feeder roads are accessible by the end of 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	- Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts -Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure	Road Improvement Programme
Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	To increase access to potable water by 20% by the end 2029	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	-Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems -Provide mechanized borehole -Improve water production and distribution systems -Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery -Facilitate the formation of WATSAN Committees -Embark on sensitization on water treatment to prevent water borne disease	Water and Sanitation Programme
Environmental degradation	Promote environmentally sustainable mining	To reduce the incidence of illegal mining by the end of 2029	Safeguard forest and protected areas	-Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner -Ensure land restoration after mining operations -Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations	Disaster Risk Reduction Programme
Inadequate access to toilet facilities	Improve infrastructure in the area of sanitation	To increase access to improve sanitation by 35% by the end of 2029	Reduce Environmental Pollution	-Enhance the provision of modern toilet facilities	Water and Sanitation Programme
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure access to electricity for all	To increase access to electricity by 5% by the end of 2029	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system	-Expand the distribution and transmission networks -Modernise and expand transmission and distribution networks to reduce inefficiencies in energy supply	Rural Electrification Programme

Inadequate spatial plans	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	To ensure all 32 communities have local and structure Plan to promote proper settlement planning by the end of 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	-Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans -Review and implement the zoning guidelines and planning standards	Human Settlement Programme
Poor waste disposal practices	Improve infrastructure in the area of sanitation	To promote environmentally cleanliness by the end of 2029	Reduce Environmental Pollution	-Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste -Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning -Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle	Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme
Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve infrastructure in the area of sanitation	To promote environmentally cleanliness by the end of 2029	Reduce Environmental Pollution	-Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste -Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning -Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle -Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. -Provide public education on solid waste management -Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services -Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	Promote peace and security in the municipality	To reduce the crime situation by 40% by the end of 2029	Enhance public safety and security	-Enhance the provision of security facilities in the municipality -Encourage security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes -Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention	Security Improvement Programme

				-Strengthen community policing and trust in law enforcement	
Ineffective sub-district structures	Improve the performance of Sub-district Structures.	To improve the Capacity of Town Councils and Unit Committees by the end of 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	-Strengthen sub-district structures -Revamp and adequately resource sub-district structures (Town, Area, and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively	Capacity Improvement Programme

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

4.5 Assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix

Goal compatibility is a tool used to determine how goals are in harmony or in conflict with each other. It clearly shows the relationships that exist between goals of different sectors and how the accomplishment of one goal affects the realization of others. The idea behind goal compatibility analysis is to ensure the formulation of goals that will improve the living standard of the beneficiaries of the plan. This analysis of goals also enables the planner and policy maker to formulate technical goals that are in consonance with the agenda of the national government.

List of Municipal Goals

Economic Development

- Goal 1:** Accelerate growth through modernized agriculture
- Goal 2:** Job creation for the unemployed youth.
- Goal 3:** Support MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products
- Goal 4:** Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage
- Goal 5:** Increase output of agric sector through agric modernization
- Goal 6:** Improve the mobilization and management of revenue

Social Development

- Goal 7:** Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Goal 8:** Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS
- Goal 9:** Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- Goal 10:** Provide employable skills for the youth
- Goal 11:** Prevent and protect children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation

Environment and Human Settlements Development

- Goal 12:** Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- Goal 13:** Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- Goal 14:** Promote environmentally sustainable mining
- Goal 15:** Improve infrastructure in the area of sanitation
- Goal 16:** Ensure access to electricity for all
- Goal 17:** Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Governance and Institutional Development

- Goal 18:** Promote peace and security in the municipality
- Goal 19:** Improve the performance of Sub-district Structures.

Table 4.2: Scoring Scale for Goal Compatibility Matrix

Score	Scale	Meaning
3	High	It means that the realization of the goals will lead directly to the realization of goals of other sectors of the economy
2	Medium	This means that the realization of the goals will indirectly lead to the realization of the goals of the other sectors of the municipality economy
1	Low	It means the goal has no link to the realization of the goals of other sector goals of the municipality
-1	Conflict	This means that the realization of the goals of the sector will hinder the realization of the goals of the other sectors of the economy and vice versa.

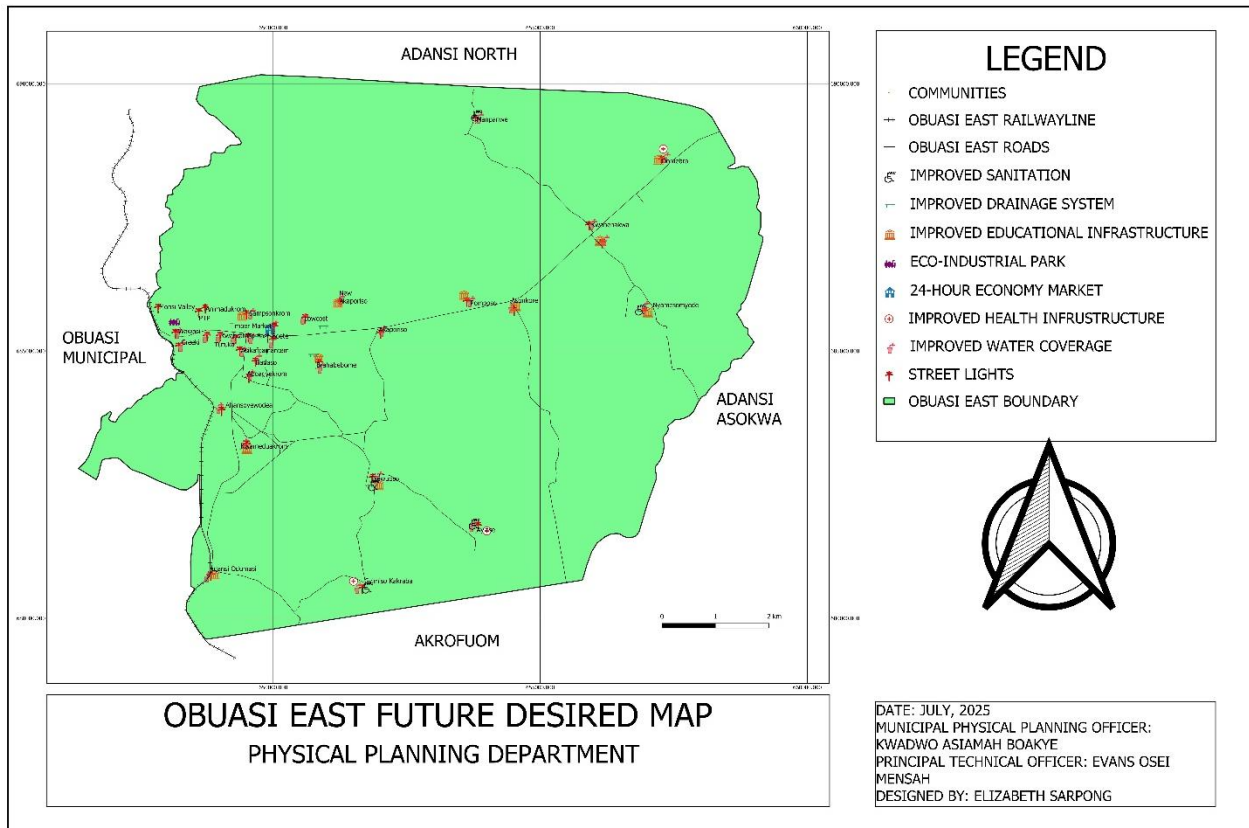
Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

Table 4.3: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1		3	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	3		2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1
3	2	3		2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
4	2	2	2		2	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	3	3	3	1		3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
6	3	3	3	3	3		3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	3	1	1	1	3	2		2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	3
10	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	3		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
12	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1		1	3	1	1	2	1
14	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1		1	1	1	2	1
15	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1
16	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1		1	1	1
17	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3		3	1
18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3
19	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

Fig. 17: Future Desired Map of Obuasi East Municipality



Source: Physical Planning Department-OEMA, July 2025

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

Having identified the goals, objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to formulate development programmes emanating from the objectives and strategies. This therefore leads to the Programme of Action (PoA). The broad composite Programmes of Action (PoA) covering the four (4)-year planning period have been presented accordingly. This consist of prioritized set of programmes that were considered fundamental to the achievement of the municipality goals and objectives, their location, time schedule for implementation, indicative budget among others. This is done to clearly spell out what's and how's it would take to manifest the programme geared towards an objective, within a given limited resources.

This chapter details out the Composite Development Programmes of the Obuasi East Municipality for the plan period (2026-2029).

5.2 Formulation of Municipality Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

This section of the report looks at the implementation schedule for the four-year development plan. It includes development programmes of the Obuasi East Municipality. It covers all the various dimensions under the goal, objectives required to increase the level of development in the municipality. The Programme of Action of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF 2026-2029) involves the activities identified to achieve the set objectives and broad goals. It includes the programme, location, time frame, indicative budgets, source of funding and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating and their expected roles) for the four-year Medium-Term Development Plan. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The table below presents the Composite Programme of Action for Obuasi East Municipality for the period 2026-2029.

Table 5.1: Composite Programme of Action for Obuasi East Municipal Assembly (2026-2029)

S/N	Programme	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG GHC	DACF GHC	IGF GHC	Others GHC	New	On- going	Lead	Collabo- rating
1	Agriculture Modernization Programme	Municipal Wide					50,000.00	650,000.00	100,000.00	-		√	Agric	Cent. Admin
2	Youth Employment Programme	Municipal Wide					-	50,000.00	50,000.00	-		√	NBSSI	Cent. Admin/ Agric
3	Tourism Development Programme	Municipal Wide					-	100,000.00	50,000.00	-		√	Cent. Admin	NBSSI
4	Revenue Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	400,000.00	150,000.00	-		√	Finance	Cent. Admin
5	Health Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	12,800,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000		√	Cent. Admin	Health
6	HIV Counselling and Testing Programme	Municipal Wide					-	150,000.00	20,000.00	-		√	Health	Cent. Admin
7	Educational Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	12,800,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,000,000		√	Educational	Cent. Admin
8	Social Protection Programme	Municipal Wide					60,000.00	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	-		√	SWCD	Cent. Admin
9	Road Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					1,600,000	-	400,000.00	-		√	WORKS/ ROADS	Cent. Admin
10	Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	12,800,000.00	1,000,000.00	-		√	Cent. Admin	
11	Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	Municipal Wide					-	300,000.00	100,000.00	100,000		√	FORESTRY	Cent. Admin
12	Rural Electrification Programme	Municipal Wide					-	300,000.00	150,000.00	-		√	ECG	Cent. Admin
13	Human Settlement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	400,000.00	150,000.00	-		√	PPD	Cent. Admin

Obuasi East Municipal Medium Term Development Plan, 2026-2029 under Resetting Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity

14	Security Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	250,000.00	100,000.00	1,000,000		√	Cent. Admin	GPS
15	Capacity Improvement Programme	Municipal Wide					-	200,000.00	100,000.00	150,000		√	Cent. Admin	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

5.3 Programme Financing

Programme Financing refers to the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the DMTDP (2026-2029). It outlines the total programme/project cost of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

This section of the report covers resource mobilisation and its strategies as well as expenditure. It deals with the cost of inputs. It takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the assembly's share of the DACF and various intervention programmes in the municipality such as:

- District Assemblies Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant DACF-RFG
- District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Minerals Development Fund (MDF)
- Non-Governmental Organisations

Table 5.2: Summary of Programme Financing for the Plan Period (2026- 2029)

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Source of Funding						Total (B) GHC	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GOG GHC	IGF GHC	DACF GHC	DACF-RFG GHC	DPs GHC	Others GHC		
Agriculture Modernization Programme	800,000.00	45,000.00	150,000.00	700,000.00	-	-	-	895,000.00	95,000.00
Youth Employment Programme	100,000.00	-	30,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	80,000.00	(20,000.00)
Tourism Development Programme	150,000.00	-	40,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	140,000.00	(10,000.00)
Revenue Improvement Programme	550,000.00	-	200,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	-	700,000.00	150,000.00
Health Improvement Programme	15,800,000.00	-	1,200,000.00	12,800,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	16,000,000.00	20,000.00
HIV Counselling and Testing Programme	170,000.00	-	25,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	-	175,000.00	5,000.00
Educational Improvement Programme	19,800,000.00	-	3,200,000.00	12,800,000.00	4,000,000.00	-	-	20,000,000.00	200,000.00
Social Protection Programme	1,160,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,180,000.00	20,000.00
Road Improvement Programme	2,000,000.00	1,600,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,900,000.00	(100,000.00)
Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme	13,800,000.00	-	800,000.00	12,800,000.00	-	-	-	13,600,000.00	(200,000.00)
Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	500,000.00	-	80,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	480,000.00	(20,000.00)

Rural Electrification Programme	450,000.00	-	150,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	-	550,000.00	100,000.00
Human Settlement Programme	550,000.00	-	150,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	-	550,000.00	0
Security Improvement Programme	1,350,000.00	-	100,000.00	300,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	1,400,000.00	50,000.00
Capacity Improvement Programme	450,000.00	-	150,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	600,000.00	150,000.00
Total	57,630,000.00							58,250,000.00	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

The total cost of the programme/project in the DMTDP 2026-2029 is estimated at **GHC57,630,000.00**

5.3.1 Financing the GAP

The Municipal Assembly would have to mobilise additional resources to make up the financial shortfall.

The following are some of the strategies the Assembly would adopt to make up the shortfall.

- The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of Internally Generated Funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and creating of database on all revenue items in the district. It should also block all revenue leakages.
- An investment proposal and business plans would be prepared to attract investors into the municipality as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation etc.
- In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly should go into public-private-partnership with prospective private developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate public toilets for some agreed specific time before the Assembly takes over.
- Constant organization and education of community members on high communal spirit. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards development projects in their respective communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers.

5.4 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools to the Programmes

Preparation of Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) in Ghana according to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) requires that such programmes are subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Strategic Environmental Assessment is the process of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action on the environment and using that information in decision-making. The four-year Development Plan include programmes and projects which entails the construction of developmental projects like school blocks, office and residential accommodation, toilets, roads, drilling of boreholes and others. In the process, large tracks of land and vegetation cover would have to be cleared, thus causing destruction to the environment within the plan period and some measures would have to be put in place.

5.4.1 Sustainability Test

The purpose of the Sustainability Test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge to analyze activities and their effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions and the effect on the economy. The criteria have various components which could either be favoured or not favoured. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the district through better mainstreaming environmental issues in the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029). Practically, SEA is seen as a participative,

open and transparent, possibly non-EIA-based process, applied in a more flexible manner to policies, prepared by public planning authorities. Essentially, it is an evidence-based instrument, aiming to add scientific rigor to policies and programmes making. The tool takes into consideration not only the environmental factors but also the social, cultural, economic, political and institutional factors.

The section highlights the various steps adopted in carrying out the SEA. The proposed programmes in the MTDP for Obuasi East Municipal 2026-2029 are all subjected to SEA. In carrying out the assessment, a Likert scale, with a score of 0 to 5, is defined to aid the scoring. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports the aim, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Table 5.3: Scale for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

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
Color	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Source: NDPC Guidelines for preparation of DMTDP (2026-2029)

Table 5.4: Sustainability Test

Sustainability Test 1

Activity Statement: Agriculture Modernization Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 1

Activity Statement: Agriculture Modernization Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the protection of areas and wild life
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the reduction of land degradation for agriculture production.
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the efficient use of energy and maximizing use of renewable.
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the reduction of waste products to the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the use of local materials like sand, stone, wood and water
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity will use the water bodies as a source of irrigation for agriculture purpose
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	The activity supports the aims and objective as the existence of market promotes trade and local cohesion among communities a tool of transforming communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity supports the aim and objective as the market would provide ready market for produces to enable the people to generate income and access good health and improve on their well-being.
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It would help empower women as it would provide jobs for majority of the women

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The activity strongly supports the aim and objective as it would provide jobs for majority of the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The activity supports the aim as the community members would participate and as the activity would promote inter and intra trading activities among communities.
Access: to land should be improved	5	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives as water bodies will be protected for agriculture irrigation
Access: to transport should be improved	4	The activity would help improve upon the transportation system
Sanitation : should be improved	3	The activity is neutral on sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	The activity does not discriminate against group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	The activity support the aims and objectives to prevent drought and bushfires
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	5	The activity would result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth since it will improve trade and commerce and increase income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	Agriculture produces can be used for local raw materials which would be obtained locally. The activity would serve as a point for the sale of raw materials.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity works to support the aims and objectives since the project will ensure establishment of local industries eg. Oil palm, cassava and result in retention of capital

Sustainability Test 2

Activity Statement: Youth Employment Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 2

Activity Statement: Youth Employment Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	The activity support the aims and objectives as the youth will be employed at Forestry Commission to protect the forest and wild life
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	4	The activity support the aims and objectives as the youth will be employed to guard and protect degraded land t
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	The activity support the aims and objectives as the youth will be employed at Forestry Commission to protect the forest and wild life
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	4	The activity support the aims and objectives as the youth will be employed to protect water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	Project do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The activity support the aims and objectives as the youth will be employed to protect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	The programme is neutral on the aims and objectives
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The programme provides employment opportunities for the youth to improve on their health and well being

Gender: The activity should empower women	4	The programme provides employment opportunity for the youth especially women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The programme strongly support the aims and objectives as it creates employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The programme aims at providing jobs for the vunerables and excluded
Access: to land should be improved	3	The programme does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	3	The programme does not ensure access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	3	Project does not connect to access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Sanitation guards can help improve sanitation in the community
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The programme is accessible to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Forest guards can help prevent bushfires
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The programme ensures significant to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	Project does not use local materials and services
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The programme provides development of down-stream industries

Sustainability Test 3

Activity Statement: Tourism Development Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 3

Activity Statement: Tourism Development Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	Protected areas can serve as tourist attraction site for the public.
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant adverse effect on degraded land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant adverse effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No significant adverse effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect on the use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	Natural Character of water bodies can serve as attraction site
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Programme facilitate cohesion among local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Promotes well-being of communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Opportunity for women to get local products show cased
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Programme provides jobs for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involvement by provision of employment
Access: to land should be improved	0	Does not ensure land distribution

Access: to water should be improved	3	No significant effect in the provision of water
Access: to transport should be improved	3	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	Programme does not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Programme does not discriminate against any particular group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Programme facilitates job creation thus promotes growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Programme ensures provision of services to locals
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	Programme will enhance job creation hence retention of capital

Sustainability Test 4

Activity Statement: Revenue Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 4

Activity Statement: Revenue Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	The programme supports local character and cohesion of local communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The programme will benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	The programme will empower women as some basic needs of women will be met
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	The programme will provide jobs for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The revenue mobilization programme will make use of the local people to encourage active participation
Access: to land should be improved	3	Programme does not distribute land
Access: to water should be improved	4	Revenue generated can be used to provide portal water for the people
Access: to transport should be improved	4	Revenue generated can be used to constrict roads for the people
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Revenue can be used to provide sanitation facilities for the people
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The programme supports the aims and objectives since development will be distributed equitably and will not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The programme will provide employment for the people
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	No significant effect
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local people get employment and increase in income

Sustainability Test 5

Activity Statement: Health Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 5

Activity Statement: Health Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Programme would enhance access to quality health
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Programme will empower women with lot of health facilities
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect improvement in access to land
Access: to water should be improved	4	The programme will ensure access to portal water to improve health conditions
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	The programme will provide sanitary facilities to improve on their health
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Programme is opened to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Programme will encourage development in the municipality

Sustainability Test 6

Activity Statement: HIV Counselling and Testing Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 6

Activity Statement: HIV Counselling and Testing Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No effect on pollution
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Programme would enhance access to quality health
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Programme will empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	No significant effect
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The programme supports the aims and objectives
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect improvement in access to land
Access: to water should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Programme is opened to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	No significant effect
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Programme will encourage development in the municipality

Sustainability Test 7

Activity Statement: Educational Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 7

Activity Statement: Educational Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Programme would enhance access to quality education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Programme is for general improvement and not selective

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures and provide sanitary facilities in schools
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Programme is opened to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Programme will encourage development in the municipality

Sustainability Test 8

Activity Statement: Social Protection Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk : of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services : The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

Activity Statement: Social Protection Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife : should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Degraded Land : Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy : The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution : Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials : All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect
Rivers and Water Bodies : should retain their natural character	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character : and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	The programme supports the basic aims and objectives
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The programme ensures benefit to the work force and local communities
Gender : The activity should empower women	4	The programme will empower women
Work for Local People : Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The programme supports the active participation and involvement of local communities (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)
Access : to land should be improved	4	The programme supports the basic aims and objectives
Access : to water should be improved	4	The programme supports the basic aims and objectives
Access : to transport should be improved	3	Does not ensure access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	The programme supports the basic aims and objectives
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	The programme supports the basic aims and objectives

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	The programme supports the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The programme will advocate for the vulnerable and the excluded in society
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	3	No significant effect
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The programme will advocate for the vulnerable and the excluded in society

Sustainability Test 9

Activity Statement: Road Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 9

Activity Statement: Road Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	Project has no significant effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	1	Removal of top soils of lands around the project
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The project does not influence energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	2	Dust pollution into the atmosphere during construction
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Filling materials such as sand to be excavated around the project site
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	1	Interfere with flow of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Improvement and Accessibility to transport by communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Reduction of travel time and transport fares
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Transportation of farm produce to be enhanced especially Agric farmers particular women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	Communities will provide labour to the project
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities provide unskilled labour
Access: to land should be improved	1	People will be deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect supply of water
Access: to transport should be improved	5	Transport will be made easier
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Programme will not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Programme is accessible to all
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Over speeding in settlements
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Transport will boost trading and reduce transportation cost
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Laterite and top soil for filling of roads to be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Promotion of commercial activities along the road

Sustainability Test 10



Activity Statement: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 10

Activity Statement: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The programme has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not affect protected areas

Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The programme does not cause any land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The programme not related to energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	0	The programme does not produce pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	The programme do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The programme supports the aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals converge to draw water from nearby communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The programme provides potable water for communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	Provides easy access to potable water
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	The programme will create employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The community owns and control water (WATSAN)
Access: to land should be improved	0	The project does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	5	The programme provides access to portable water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	The programme does not connect to access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	WATSAN committee ensures environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The programme is accessible to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The programme does not have any significant effect on vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The programme will ensure significant economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The programme will use local materials and services from local industries where possible
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The programme will promote development of down-stream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour

Sustainability Test 11

Activity Statement: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3  5

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 11

Activity Statement: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	Afforestation programme will strongly support protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	4	The programme supports the aims and objectives
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	The programme supports the aims and objectives
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	The programme has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not produce pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	The programme do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	4	The programme supports the aims and objectives and will rivers and water bodies to retain their natural character
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	The programme has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not enhance local cohesion
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The programme will provide the workforce and the local communities shelter and well-being.
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Women will be employed to under-take tree planting in the local communities
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	The programme will create employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	3	The programme has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not enhance participation
Access: to land should be improved	3	The programme does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	3	The programme does not provide access to portable water
Access: to transport should be improved	3	The programme does not connect to access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	The programme has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not ensure improved sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The programme is accessible to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	The programme can help reduce floods and any other risk in the communities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The programme will ensure significant economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The programme will produce local materials and services for industries where possible
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The programme will promote development of down-stream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour

Sustainability Test 12

Activity Statement: Rural Electrification Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 12

Activity Statement: Rural Electrification Programme		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant adverse effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Programme does not degrade land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	Programme produces electricity
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	0	Does not discharge pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect on the use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Programme facilitate cohesion among local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Promotes well-being of communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Provides services easier
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Programme provides jobs for the local people

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities' involvement by provision of employment
Access: to land should be improved	0	Does not ensure land distribution or acquisition
Access: to water should be improved	4	The programme supports the distribution of electricity for mechanized boreholes and supply of pipe borne water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Programme does not improve sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Programme does not discriminate against any particular group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Project can cause fire disaster
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Programme facilitates job creation thus promotes growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Programmes ensures provision of services to locals
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	Programme will enhance job creation hence retention of capital

5.5 Mitigation Measures on Programmes

The Sustainability Test has exposed some adverse effects on sustainable development in the municipality. The table below shows the mitigation measures:

Table 5.5: Mitigation Measures on Programmes for Obuasi East Municipality

S/N	Programme	Adverse Effects	Mitigation Measures
1.	Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of the ozone layer • Generation of volume of waste and odour in the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of solid waste disposal • Regular spraying of toilet facility
2.	Road Improvement Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water bodies and land. This leads to dust emission into the atmosphere during construction • Land Degradation through the removal of top soil during construction • Destruction of trees and vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular spraying of water on the road during construction • Replacement of top soil and replanting of trees • Construction of speed ramps • Construction of Culverts • Financial compensation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over speeding of Vehicles • Blocking of rivers and Subways • Deprivation of houses, stores and farm lands and crops along roads. 	
3.	Rural Electrification Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential fire disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fire Tender • Formation and training of fire volunteers
4.	Educational Improvement Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting • Formation of community volunteer groups

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

Using the sustainability tools and marching the activities against the criteria it will involve a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts.

They include;

- In construction of school blocks, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the building and the open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
- In the case of increase in the yield of food crops, adoption of sound agricultural practices to minimize the negative environmental impact would be ensured.
- Landfill sites and treatment plants would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. As frequently as possible, the solid and liquid waste would be sprayed with chemicals to kill or eliminate all harmful infectious bacteria. Sites that would become full and filled would be covered completely with sand, and trees would be grown there to generate some vegetation cover.
- Site (cadestal) plans would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development planning schemes. Where there are planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared in relation to the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, open space, education, residential areas, lorry parks, markets and industrial village.
- Construction of public water closet would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.
- During the reshaping and construction of roads and drains, some vegetation cover, including big and small trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would

be planted along the roads and site to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains.

- With regards to the construction of markets, supply of refuse and skip containers would be provided to ensure environmental cleanliness.

In the implementation of the programmes and projects, efforts will be made to manage resources efficiently in order to minimize the negative environmental impact. Consequently, the municipality goal of improving the well-being of the people would be achieved.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The Programme of Action which is designed to cover a period of four years (2026-2029) must be further simplified into various years to specify the activities that will be undertaken within each year of the plan period. This helps the Planner, the implementing agencies and other stakeholders to know what is happening at each point in the planning cycle. It also serves as a guide for monitoring the progress of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

Annual Action Plans are annual breakdown of the Medium-Term Development Plan. The rationale behind this is to identify which activities must be implemented before others especially on-going programmes and projects so that the overall impact of the plan can be felt. This is also necessary since resources are scarce and not all the proposed activities can be undertaken at the same time. It is also worth noting that some activities serve as inputs for other activities while others provide the basis for implementation of others. These reasons among others justify the preparation of Annual Action Plans.

6.2 Implementation Schedules for the Municipal Composite Annual Action Plans

The Annual Plan Implementation schedules are divided into four (4) quarters from January to December in each year. It indicates the various activities and project location to be undertaken in each year of the plan period (2026-2029), the time frame with respect to quarters, the annual budget and implementing agencies. The table below represents the Municipal Composite Annual Action Plans for the various years of the plan period.

6.3 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plans

Table 6.1: Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan for 2026

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To increase the contribution of IGF from 72.69% to 100% by 2029														
Programme: Revenue Improvement Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			1 ST qrt	2 ND qrt	3 RD qrt	4 TH qrt	GoG GHC	DACF GHC	IGF GHC	DACF-RFG GHC	New	On-going	Lead	Colla- Borating
1	Valuation of properties in additional communities/areas and computerization of property rates data	Municipal wide						30,000.00				√	Finance	Cent. Admin
2	Organise 2No. Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Tutuka						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin	Finance
3	Enforce Municipal Assembly by-laws by prosecuting recalcitrant defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√	Cent. Admin	Finance
4	Effective supervision of Revenue Task Force and assign roles for efficient revenue collection	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√	Cent. Admin	Finance
5	Undertake municipal wide Data Collection Exercise on all data/revenue items and development of Revenue Data Software	Municipal wide						30,000.00	15,000.00			√	Statistics Dept.	Finance, Cent. Admin
6	Construction and Operationalisation of 24hr Economy Market (NEW PROJECT)	Boete						7,804,544.83				√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
7	Completion of Community Initiated Market (NEW PROJECT)	Ahansonyewodea						300,000.00				√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To provide jobs for 5000 unemployed Youth by the end of 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Programme														
8	Youth Apprenticeship Programme (YAP)	Municipal wide						25,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
9	Organise skills training for Local Artisans	Municipal wide						15,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
10	NVTI Certificate Examination	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.

11	Training in Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management and Quality improvement for local artisans.	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
12	Support to Local Economic Development (LED) through technical skills training in Products Packaging, branding, Labelling and cassava Processing	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
13	Community Based Training in Soap and Detergent Making, Beads Making, Baking, wigs fixing, eye las, makeups etc	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
14	Maintenance of Cassava processing machine (NEW PROJECT)	Mampamhwe									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
15	Development of Eco Industrial Park	PTP/ETS					PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP
16	Construction of KNUST Obuasi Hostels for Students (NEW PROJECT)	PTP					PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP
Objective: To support 50 MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products by the end of 2029													
Programme: Youth Employment Programme													
17	Organise 2No. Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Business Forum/MSE Stakeholders Meeting	Wawase									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To develop 2 tourist sites in the municipality by the end of 2029													
Programme: Tourism Development Programme													
18	Support the Development of Tourism and Culture	Municipal wide								√		Cent. Admin.	Trade & Industry BAC
19	Support to Obuasi Trade Show	Obuasi									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE													
Objective: To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme													
20	Maintenance and Repair of Vehicle, Motorbikes and Fuel.(Administrative Support to Agric Directorate)	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
21	Organize educational forum for farmers on FEED GHANA PROGRAMME, PERD and LED and also supply farmers with improved cassava and oil palm planting materials	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
22	Educate and Vaccinate 500 pets (dogs and cats) and 500 small ruminants against rabies and PPR	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
23	Educate 80 Farmers on Climate Change and Climate Smart Agriculture	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
24	Organise and celebrate Municipal Farmers Day	Selected Community									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

25	Home and Farm Visits by AEAs to educate farmers on improved crops and livestock technologies	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
26	960 Monitoring and backstopping activities by MAOs	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
27	Introduce and demonstrate climate smart crop varieties	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
28	Train FBOs on groups dynamics, record keeping, book keeping as alternative livelihood project	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
29	Organize RELC Planning Session	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
30	Organise training for livestock farmers on good breeding stock and husbandry practices	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses from 40% to 5% by the year 2029												
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme												
31	Organize 4 Post Harvest forums for 100 farmers on Post Harvest management of cereals, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers in farming communities	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
32	Train Gari processors (women) on Food fortification using Soybean and gari and also the preparation of yoghurt	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
33	Train and sensitize 30 Women processors on Value addition, standardization, food safety hygiene at processing sites packaging, branding and marketing	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
34	Organise 2 trainings for 40 women and PWDs on Mushroom production and preservation	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
35	Organise training on the storage and processing of cereals and legumes for women and PWD.	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Objective: To provide 16No. KG, 16No. Primary and 16No. JHS school blocks and Teaching Learning Materials by the end of 2029.												
Programme: Educational Improvement Programme												
36	Construction of 1No. 2 storey 6-unit classroom block with 15-seater water closet toilet, 4-columns water concrete water and 2No. Rambo 400 tank (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Low Cost								√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
37	Construction and Completion of 1No. 6 Unit first Floor of an existing classroom block (COMPLETED PENDING OUTSTANDING PAYMENT)	Boete									99,542.82 IGF	Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
38	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Domeabra								√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
39	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Pomposo								√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

							Outstanding Payment							GES
40	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility for primary school (NEW PROJECT)	Kwabentakwa						950,000.00 DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
41	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block with office, store and 4-seater W/C Toilet and 1No. mechanized Borehole with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank (IN PROCUREMENT PROCESS FOR AWARD OF CONTRACT)	Nyamesomyede						746,754.00 DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
42	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block with office, store and 4-seater W/C Toilet and 1No. mechanized Borehole with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank (NEW PROJECT)	Tutuka Sampsonkrom						750,000.00 DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
43	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom Block with Office, store and staff common room and 12-seater W/C Toilet facility with mechanized borehole (NEW PROJECT)	Asonkore						1,600,000.00 DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
44	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom Block with Office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility (NEW PROJECT)	Nyamesomyede						950,000.00 DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
45	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom Block with Office, store and staff common room and 12-seater W/C Toilet facility with mechanized borehole (NEW PROJECT)	Odumasi								1,600,000.00 DACF- RFG	√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
46	Renovation of Dilapidated Classroom blocks (NEW PROJECT)	Mampamhwe						1,000,000.00 DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
47	Construction of Semi-detached Teachers Quarters (NEW PROJECT)	Jimiso								1,500,000.00 DACF- RFG	√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
48	Construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-unit science laboratory block with office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility for CKC SHS (NEW PROJECT)	CKC SHS Akaporiso								950,000.00 DACF- RFG	√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
49	Conversion of Community Day School to Nursing and Midwifery Training College (NEW PROJECT)	Kwabentakwa						Central Govt	Central Govt	Central Govt	√		Cent. Admin.	GES, Works Dept
50	Construction of Community Football Pitch with Chain link fence and a mechanized borehole (NEW PROJECT)	Odumasi						413,096.50 MPCF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES

51	Construction of Community Football Pitch with mechanized borehole (NEW PROJECT)	Kwabenakwa									√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
52	Supply of School Furniture (round set tables and chairs, mono and dual desk) and Teachers Table and Chairs (NEW PROJECT)	All Basic Schools									√		Cent. Admin.	GES
53	Procure 20No. Desktop Computers and Accessories for Municipal Library and basic schools (NEW PROJECT)	All Basic Schools									√		Cent. Admin.	GES
54	Organise orientation for BECE Candidates	All Basic Schools									√		GES	Cent. Admin.
55	Organize termly capacity building for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	All Basic Schools									√		GES	Cent. Admin.
56	Support to STME Development	All Basic Schools									√		GES	Cent. Admin.
57	Support to Sports Development	All Basic Schools									√		GES	Cent. Admin.
58	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	All Basic Schools							10,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
59	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	All Basic Schools							5,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
60	Support to needy but brilliant students	All Basic Schools							300,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
61	Support to best teacher awards	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
62	Administrative Support to Municipal Education Directorate	Boete							50,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
HEALTH														
Objective: To construct to 8No. CHPS Compound and Municipal Hospital with nurses quarters and mechanized borehole by the end of 2029														
Programme: Health Improvement Programme														
63	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank (IN PROCUREMENT PROCESS FOR AWARD OF CONTRACT)	Ayeease							1,600,000.00 DACF			√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
64	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank (NEW PROJECT)	Domeabra							1,600,000.00 DACF		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
65	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached	Jimiso							1,600,000.00 (DACF)		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank (NEW PROJECT)												GHS
66	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank (NEW PROJECT)	Bossman					1,600,000.00 (DACF)			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
67	Construction of 1No. Medical Laboratory with 1No. office and 2-seater W/C toilet for Odumasi Health Center (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Odumasi Health Center						314,985.55 (IGF)		√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
68	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and Urinal and a 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and a Mechanised Borehole with 2No. 500liters Poly Tank with Pipe Stand and Tank Stand (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Kwameduakrom					285,887.56 (MDF) Outstanding Payment			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
69	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and Urinal and a 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and a Mechanised Borehole with 2No. 500liters Poly Tank with Pipe Stand and Tank Stand (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Anyimadukrom					352,778.74 (MDF) Outstanding Payment			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
70	Intensify health education on the danger signs in pregnancy and sensitize pregnant women to report to the health facility early.	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
71	Intensify health education on nutrition for pregnant women	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
72	Health education in all aspect of maternal care.	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
73	Education on suspected cases of Polio, Measles, Yellow Fever etc. in the communities	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
74	Train 20 midwives and 30 CHOs in long term family planning methods	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
75	Administrative Support to the Municipal Health Directorate	Municipal wide					50,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
76	Monitoring and supervision on Malaria (0.5%) activities	Municipal wide					160,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2029													
Programme: HIV Counselling and Testing Programme													
77	Support to municipal response initiative on HIV and AIDS	Municipal wide					155,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
78	Support to immunization programmes in the municipality	Municipal wide					20,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.

SOCIAL PROTECTION														
Objective: To increase awareness on the effects of child labour and child protection abuses by the end of 2029														
Programme: Social Protection Programme														
79	Undertake child protection education in schools and communities	Municipal wide					4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
80	Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	Municipal wide					1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
81	Assist families to resolve child and family welfare issues	Municipal wide					3,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
82	Organise a stakeholder meeting on Child Protection and Family Welfare	Municipal Assembly					6,600.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
83	Organise Municipal Child Protect Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly					4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
84	Organise training for Community Child Protection Committees in 25 communities	25 Communities					27,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
85	Organize the Observation of World Day Against Child Labour	Selected community						20,000.00	3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
86	Support the LEAP programme implementation	All LEAP communities					3,000.00		3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
87	Assist indigents and persons with disability for free health insurance registration/renewal	Municipal wide							1,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
88	Register and sensitize persons with disability (PWD) in the municipality	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
89	Organise skills training for PWDs	Wawase						80,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
90	Support PWDs organizational activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
91	Provide monitoring and administrative support to disability activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
92	Support PWDs in education and vocational training	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
93	Support PWDs in economic activities with equipment, logistics and facilities.	Municipal wide						580,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
94	Support PWDs with medical and assistive devices.	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
95	Register Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) operating in the municipality	Municipal wide							3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
96	Support the destitute and paupers, including hospital welfare	Municipal wide					4,000.00		4,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
97	Acquire 1 motorbike, 1 laptop, materials and stationery for the Department	DSW/CD					1,000.00	40,000.00	3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
98	Sensitization on domestic and gender-based violence and child marriage	Municipal wide					4,000.00	10,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.

99	Organize capacity building programmes on gender mainstreaming	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
100	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link them with start-up capital	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
101	Celebration of Disability Day	Wawase						30,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT														
ROADS														
Objective: To ensure 35km of feeder roads are accessible by the end of 2029														
Programme: Road Improvement Programme														
102	Extension of alternative access road from Tutuka-Tiatiaso to Boete through the construction of 2M X 2M Double Box Culvert at Tiatiaso (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Tutuka-Tiatiaso to Boete						540,000.00			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin., Works Dept
103	Construction of 2M X 2M Double Box Culvert (IN PROCUREMENT PROCESS FOR AWARD OF CONTRACT)	Kwabrafoso						540,000.00			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin., Works Dept
104	Construction and Completion of 1No community center with 2No. rooms and 10- seater water closet toilet facility and mechansied borehole (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Akaporiso						886,476.00 DACF			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
105	Construction of 2meters x 1.2 meters storm water drains from Tutuka Methodist Church to Nkwadum (NEW PROJECT)	Tutuka Methodist Church to Nkwadum						2,406,212.00 MPCF			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin.
106	Construction of Culverts and Storm drains (NEW PROJECT)	Asonkore Tutuka Bossman Kokoase Kwabnakwa Brahabebome Aboagyekrom						1,500,000.00 DACF	1,500,000.00 DACF-RFG		√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin. Works Dept
107	Construction of 5No. footbridges over water course (NEW PROJECT)	Selected Communities						600,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
108	Fuel support for reshaping of roads and Maintenance of DRIP Equipment	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
109	Sensitization of Commercial/Trotro Drivers on Road Safety interventions	Wawase						10,000.00			√		Transport Dept	Cent. Admin.
110	Embark on road routine maintenance such as spot improvement, pothole patching, road markings, zebra crossing and Traffic management	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin.
WATER AND SANITATION														
Objective: To increase access to potable water by 20% by the end 2029														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme														

111	Drilling and Mechanisation of 17No. boreholes with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank and repair and maintenance of 5No. damaged boreholes (IN PROCUREMENT PROCESS FOR AWARD OF CONTRACT)	Selected Communities						1,725,408.84			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
112	Drilling and Mechanisation of 25No. boreholes with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank and repair and maintenance of 10No. damaged boreholes (NEW PROJECT)	Selected Communities						2,500,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to improve sanitation by 35% by the end of 2029														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme														
113	Construction of 1No. 12-seater W/C toilet facility (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Domeabra Basic School						440,981.85 (GETfund) Outstanding Payment			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
114	Construction of 1No. 12-seater W/C toilet facility (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Pomposo Basic School						440,981.85 (GETfund) Outstanding Payment			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
115	Construction of Septic Tank for newly constructed Head Teacher's office at Owusu Sampa JHS (NEW PROJECT)	Ahansonyew odea							20,000.00		√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
116	Support to Hygiene Education	Municipal wide							10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
117	Food Vendor Screening	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
118	Celebration of World Toilet Day	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
119	Intensify Premises Inspection	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
120	Fumigation of all sanitary sites and disinfection of public open places	Municipal wide						370,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
121	Procure Sanitary cleaning equipment	Municipal wide						100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
122	Evacuation of Refuse and maintenance of final disposal site	All satellite refuse Dump and final refuse disposal site						300,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
123	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal wide						387,205.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
124	Procurement of 5No. Refuse containers (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						250,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
125	Support to Monthly National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide						100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
126	Procurement of 5 No. Tricycle (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						200,000.00			√		Cent.	

													Admin.		
127	Procurement of 1 No. Cesspool emptier (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						906,920.00				√		Cent. Admin.	
128	Renovation of Slaughter House (NEW PROJECT)	Kwabenakwa						250,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
129	Dredging and Desilting of streams and choked gutters (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						400,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
130	Development of new cemetery site (NEW PROJECT)	Asonkore							50,000.00					Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to electricity by 5% by the end of 2029															
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme															
131	Procure 500No. low tension electricity poles for various communities and Extension of electricity to newly built-up areas (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						600,000.00				√		Cent. Admin.	ECG Works Dept
132	Extension of electricity to some selected basic schools without light	Selected Schools						20,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
133	Procure 500No. Led Street Light Bulbs with Photocell (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						500,000.00				√		Cent. Admin.	
134	Repairs and Maintenance of all Faulty Bulbs	Selected Communities						10,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
SPATIAL PLANNING															
Objective: To ensure all 32 communities have local and structure Plan to promote proper settlement planning by the end of 2029															
Programme: Human Settlement Programme															
135	Street Naming and Property Addressing Project.	Municipal wide						150,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
136	Preparation of 3 Local Plans for selected communities (NEW PROJECT)	Asonkore North, Mampamhwe, Odumasi						150,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
137	Undertake monthly joint site inspections on development	Municipal wide							30,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
138	Embark on Monthly Technical and Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Municipal wide							100,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
139	Embark on Development Control	Municipal wide						50,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept.

													Cent. Admin.	
140	Organise Training for Local Artisans on Development Control and Permit Acquisition	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
141	Support to Community Initiated Projects/Self Help Projects	Municipal wide						400,000.00	200,000.00			√	Cent. Admin.	Works Dept.
Objective: To reduce the incidence of illegal mining by the end of 2029														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme														
142	Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	NADMO	Cent. Admin. Forestry
143	Conduct public education on disaster risk reduction programmes (DRR)	Municipal wide						10,000.00				√	NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
144	Celebration of World Disaster Day	Municipal wide						10,000.00				√	NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
145	Support to Disaster Victims	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	NADMO	Cent. Admin.
146	Formation and Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG's)	Municipal wide						10,000.00				√	NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
147	Undertake Field Trips on Hazard Assessment	Municipal wide						10,000.00				√	NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
148	Reclamation of all Galamsey pits (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00			√	NADMO,	Cent. Admin. PPD
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To improve the Capacity of Assembly Staff, Town Councils and Unit Committees by the end of 2029														
Programme: Capacity Improvement Programme														
149	Construction of 3No. Storey Office Administration Block for the District Assembly (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Pomposo					Central Gov.	Central Gov.	Central Gov.	Central Gov.		√	Central Gov.	Cent. Admin.
150	Construction and Furnishing of 2No. Police Station with lavatories and mechanized borehole (NEW PROJECT)	Boete and Odumasi								3,000,000.00 DACF-RFG		√	Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
151	Completion of MCE's residential bungalow (ON-GOING PROJECT ROLL OVER TO 2026)	Pomposo					Central Gov.	Central Gov.	Central Gov.	Central Gov.		√	Central Gov.	Cent. Admin.
152	Rehabilitation of Official Residential Building (NEW PROJECT)	Municipal wide						400,000.00				√	Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
153	Procure Office equipment, computers and accessories	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00				√	Cent. Admin.	

154	Procure printed materials and stationaries	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						50,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
155	Procure Office furniture, fixtures and fittings	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
156	Procure 1No. 3 Face Generator for New MA Administration Block at Pomposo	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly at Pomposo						70,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	Works Dept
157	Procurement of 1No. Pick-up Vehicle (NEW PROJECT)	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						700,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
158	Training and development expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						62,378.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
159	Recruitment and hiring expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						15,402.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
160	Employee engagement and retention initiative	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						25,302.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
161	Procure 2No. office table and chair for the HR							23,682.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
162	Support to the celebration of national programmes (6th March etc.)	Municipal wide						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
163	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Official Vehicles	Municipal wide						40,000.00	20,000.00		√		Transp. Dept.	Cent. Admin.
164	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Office buildings	PTP						80,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
165	NALAG Dues	Municipal wide						99,898.17			√		Cent. Admin.	
166	Workshops, Conference, Training and Seminars	Municipal wide						50,000.00	200,000.00		√		HR	
167	Statutory and other Assembly Meetings	Municipal wide							150,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
168	Funeral Donations, Weddings and other social programmes	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		HR	
169	Support to Internal Audit Unit and Audit Committee Meetings	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
170	Support to MCE Engagement with the Community	Municipal wide						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
171	Preparation of 2027 Programme Based Budget and Annual Action Plan	Municipal wide						70,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
172	Support to Municipal Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipal wide						80,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	

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173	Servicing of Computers and accessories	Municipal wide						20,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
174	Public Education on birth and death registration	Municipal wide						15,000.00		√		Birth and Death Registry	NCCE
175	Support to 3No. Sub Structures	Wawase Kwabrafos, Brahabehome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council						200,000.00	50,000.00	√		Cent. Admin.	
176	Sensitize Staff and Assembly Members on NACAP	Assembly Hall						10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	HR & NCCE
177	Sensitize all Town Council Members on anti-corruption and NACAP	Municipal wide						5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
178	Organise Public forum on NACAP for religious leaders	Municipal wide						10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
179	Develop Customer Service Charter for MA	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
180	Introduce measures to control absenteeism and lateness	Municipal wide						3,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
Objective: To reduce the crime situation by 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Security Improvement Programme													
181	Support to security services	Municipal wide						100,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

The total cost of the programme/projects in the 2026 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan is estimated at GHC 62,440,924.70

Table 6.2: Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan for 2027

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To increase the contribution of IGF from 72.69% to 100% by 2029														
Programme: Revenue Improvement Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			1 ST qrt	2 ND qrt	3 RD qrt	4 TH qrt	GoG GHC	DACF GHC	IGF GHC	DACF-RFG GHC	New	On-going	Lead	Colla-Borating
1	Valuation of properties in additional communities/areas and computerization of property rates data	Municipal wide						30,000.00				√	Finance	Cent. Admin
2	Organise 2No. Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Tutuka						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin	Finance
3	Enforce Municipal Assembly by-laws by prosecuting recalcitrant defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√	Cent. Admin	Finance
4	Effective supervision of Revenue Task Force and assign roles for efficient revenue collection	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√	Cent. Admin	Finance
5	Undertake municipal wide Data Collection Exercise on all data/revenue items and development of Revenue Data Software	Municipal wide						30,000.00	15,000.00			√	Statistics Dept.	Finance, Cent. Admin
6	Rehabilitation of Market	Boete and Creeki						400,000.00				√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To provide jobs for 5000 unemployed Youth by the end of 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Programme														
7	Youth Apprenticeship Programme (YAP)	Municipal wide						25,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
8	Organise skills training for Local Artisans	Municipal wide						15,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
9	NVTI Certificate Examination	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
10	Training in Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management and Quality improvement for local artisans.	Municipal wide						10,500.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
11	Support to Local Economic Development (LED) through technical skills training in Products Packaging, branding, Labelling and cassava	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.

	Processing														
12	Community Based Training in Soap and Detergent Making, Beads Making, Baking, wigs fixing, eye las, makeups etc	Municipal wide						35,000.00					√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
13	Development of Eco Industrial Park	PTP/ETS					PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP
Objective: To support 50 MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products by the end of 2029															
Programme: Youth Employment Programme															
14	Orgainse 2No. Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Business Forum/MSE Stakeholders Meeting	Wawase						10,000.00					√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To develop 2 tourist sites in the municipality by the end of 2029															
Programme: Tourism Development Programme															
15	Support the Development of Tourism and Culture	Municipal wide						20,000.00					√	Cent. Admin.	Trade & Industry BAC
16	Support to Obuasi Trade Show	Obuasi						20,000.00					√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE															
Objective: To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029															
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme															
17	Maintenance and Repair of Vehicle, Motorbikes and Fuel.(Administrative Support to Agric Directorate)	Municipal wide						50,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
18	Organize educational forum for farmers on FEED GHANA PROGRAMME, PERD and LED and also supply farmers with improved cassava and oil palm planting materials	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
19	Educate and Vaccinate 500 pets (dogs and cats) and 500 small ruminants against rabies and PPR	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
20	Educate 80 Farmers on Climate Change and Climate Smart Agriculture	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
21	Organise and celebrate Municipal Farmers Day	Selected Community						150,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
22	Home and Farm Visits by AEAs to educate farmers on improved crops and livestock technologies	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
23	960 Monitoring and backstopping activities by MAOs	Municipal wide						15,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
24	Introduce and demonstrate climate smart crop varieties	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
25	Train FBOs on groups dynamics, record keeping, book keeping as alternative livelihood project	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
26	Organize RELC Planning Session	Municipal wide						10,000.00					√	Agric	Cent.

27	Organise training for livestock farmers on good breeding stock and husbandry practices	Municipal wide									√	Dept. Agric Dept.	Admin. Cent. Admin.
Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses from 40% to 5% by the year 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme													
28	Organize 4 Post Harvest forums for 100 farmers on Post Harvest management of cereals, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers in farming communities	Municipal wide									√	Dept. Agric Dept.	Admin. Cent. Admin.
29	Train Gari processors (women) on Food fortification using Soybean and gari and also the preparation of yoghurt	Municipal wide									√	Dept. Agric Dept.	Admin. Cent. Admin.
30	Train and sensitize 30 Women processors on Value addition, standardization, food safety hygiene at processing sites packaging, branding and marketing	Municipal wide									√	Dept. Agric Dept.	Admin. Cent. Admin.
31	Organise 2 trainings for 40 women and PWDs on Mushroom production and preservation	Municipal wide									√	Dept. Agric Dept.	Admin. Cent. Admin.
32	Organise training on the storage and processing of cereals and legumes for women and PWD.	Municipal wide									√	Dept. Agric Dept.	Admin. Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To provide 16No. KG, 16No. Primary and 16No. JHS school blocks and Teaching Learning Materials by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Educational Improvement Programme													
33	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility for primary school	Bossman									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
34	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility for primary school	Domeabra									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
35	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block with office, store and 4-seater W/C Toilet and 1No. mechanized Borehole with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank	Kwameduakrom									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
36	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom Block with Office, store and staff common room and 12-seater W/C Toilet facility with mechanized borehole	Anyimadukrom									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
37	Renovation of Dilapidated Classroom blocks	Selected Schools									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
38	Construction of Semi-detached Teachers Quarters	Nyamesomyede									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES

39	Supply of School Furniture (round set tables and chairs, mono and dual desk) and Teachers Table and Chairs	All Basic Schools						3,121,817.93			√		Cent. Admin.	GES
40	Procure 20No. Desktop Computers and Accessories for Municipal Library and basic schools	All Basic Schools						250,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	GES
41	Organise orientation for BECE Candidates	All Basic Schools						30,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
42	Organize termly capacity building for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	All Basic Schools						40,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
43	Support to STME Development	All Basic Schools						40,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
44	Support to Sports Development	All Basic Schools						30,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
45	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	All Basic Schools							10,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
46	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	All Basic Schools							5,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
47	Support to needy but brilliant students	All Basic Schools						300,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
48	Support to best teacher awards	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
49	Administrative Support to Municipal Education Directorate	Boete						50,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH													
Objective: To construct to 8No. CHPS Compound and Municipal Hospital with nurses quarters and mechanized borehole by the end of 2029														
Programme: Health Improvement Programme														
50	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank	Boete 24 Hour Economy Site						1,600,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
51	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank	Asonkore						1,600,000.00			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
52	Intensify health education on the danger signs in pregnancy and sensitize pregnant women to report to the health facility early.	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
53	Intensify health education on nutrition for pregnant women	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
54	Health education in all aspect of maternal care.	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
55	Education on suspected cases of Polio, Measles, Yellow Fever etc. in the communities	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.

56	Train 20 midwives and 30 CHOs in long term family planning methods	Municipal wide						10,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
57	Administrative Support to the Municipal Health Directorate	Municipal wide						50,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
58	Monitoring and supervision on Malaria (0.5%) activities	Municipal wide						160,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2029															
Programme: HIV Counselling and Testing Programme															
59	Support to municipal response initiative on HIV and AIDS	Municipal wide						155,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
60	Support to immunization programmes in the municipality	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL PROTECTION															
Objective: To increase awareness on the effects of child labour and child protection abuses by the end of 2029															
Programme: Social Protection Programme															
61	Undertake child protection education in schools and communities	Municipal wide					4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
62	Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	Municipal wide					1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
63	Assist families to resolve child and family welfare issues	Municipal wide					3,000.00					√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
64	Organise a stakeholder meeting on Child Protection and Family Welfare	Municipal Assembly					6,600.00					√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
65	Organise Municipal Child Protect Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly					4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
66	Organise training for Community Child Protection Committees in 25 communities	25 Communities					27,000.00					√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
67	Organize the Observation of World Day Against Child Labour	Selected community						20,000.00	3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
68	Support the LEAP programme implementation	All LEAP communities					3,000.00		3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
69	Assist indigents and persons with disability for free health insurance registration/renewal	Municipal wide							1,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
70	Register and sensitize persons with disability (PWD) in the municipality	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
71	Organise skills training for PWDs	Wawase						80,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
72	Support PWDs organizational activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
73	Provide monitoring and administrative support to disability activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
74	Support PWDs in education and vocational training	Municipal wide						40,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.

75	Support PWDs in economic activities with equipment, logistics and facilities.	Municipal wide						580,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
76	Support PWDs with medical and assistive devices.	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
77	Register Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) operating in the municipality	Municipal wide							3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
78	Support the destitute and paupers, including hospital welfare	Municipal wide					4,000.00		4,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
79	Sensitization on domestic and gender-based violence and child marriage	Municipal wide					4,000.00	10,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
80	Organize capacity building programmes on gender mainstreaming	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
81	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link them with start-up capital	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
82	Celebration of Disability Day	Wawase						30,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT														
ROADS														
Objective: To ensure 35km of feeder roads are accessible by the end of 2029														
Programme: Road Improvement Programme														
83	Construction of Culverts and Storm drains	Selected Communities						2,000,000.00 DACF		2,000,000.00 DACF-RFG	√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin. Works Dept
84	Construction of 5No. footbridges over water course	Selected Communities						600,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
85	Fuel support for reshaping of roads and Maintenance of DRIP Equipment	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
86	Sensitization of Commercial/Trotto Drivers on Road Safety interventions	Wawase						10,000.00			√		Transport Dept	Cent. Admin.
87	Embark on road routine maintenance such as spot improvement, pothole patching, road markings, zebra crossing and Traffic management	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin.
WATER AND SANITATION														
Objective: To increase access to potable water by 20% by the end 2029														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme														
88	Drilling and Mechanisation of 25No. boreholes with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank and repair and maintenance of 10No. damaged boreholes	Selected Communities						2,500,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
89	Construction of Small-Town Water Systems	Tutuka						2,000,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to improve sanitation by 35% by the end of 2029														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme														

90	Support to Hygiene Education	Municipal wide							10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
91	Food Vendor Screening	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
92	Celebration of World Toilet Day	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
93	Intensify Premises Inspection	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
94	Fumigation of all sanitary sites and disinfection of public open places	Municipal wide						370,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
95	Procure Sanitary cleaning equipment	Municipal wide						100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
96	Evacuation of Refuse and maintenance of final disposal site	All satellite refuse Dump and final refuse disposal site						300,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
97	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal wide						387,205.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
98	Procurement of 5No. Refuse containers	Municipal wide						250,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
99	Support to Monthly National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide						100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
100	Procurement of 5 No. Tricycle	Municipal wide						200,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
101	Dredging and Desilting of streams and choked gutters	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to electricity by 5% by the end of 2029														
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme														
102	Procure 500No. low tension electricity poles for various communities and Extension of electricity to newly built-up areas	Municipal wide						600,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	ECG Works Dept
103	Extension of electricity to some selected basic schools without light	Selected Schools						20,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
104	Procure 500No. Led Street Light Bulbs with Photocell	Municipal wide						500,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
105	Repairs and Maintenance of all Faulty Bulbs	Selected Communities						10,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
SPATIAL PLANNING														
Objective: To ensure all 32 communities have local and structure Plan to promote proper settlement planning by the end of 2029														
Programme: Human Settlement Programme														
106	Street Naming and Property Addressing Project.	Municipal wide						150,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept.

													Cent. Admin.
107	Preparation of 3 Local Plans for selected communities	Selected Communities					150,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
108	Undertake monthly joint site inspections on development	Municipal wide						30,000.00		√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
109	Embark on Monthly Technical and Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Municipal wide						100,000.00		√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
110	Embark on Development Control	Municipal wide					50,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
111	Organise Training for Local Artisans on Development Control and Permit Acquisition	Municipal wide					20,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
112	Support to Community Initiated Projects/Self Help Projects	Municipal wide					400,000.00	200,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	Works Dept.
Objective: To reduce the incidence of illegal mining by the end of 2029													
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme													
113	Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative	Municipal wide					20,000.00			√		NADMO	Cent. Admin. Forestry
114	Conduct public education on disaster risk reduction programmes (DRR)	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
115	Celebration of World Disaster Day	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
116	Support to Disaster Victims	Municipal wide					20,000.00			√		NADMO	Cent. Admin.
117	Formation and Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG's)	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
118	Undertake Field Trips on Hazard Assessment	Municipal wide					10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
119	Reclamation of all Galamsey pits	Municipal wide					50,000.00	50,000.00		√		NADMO,	Cent. Admin.

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													PPD	
Objective: To improve the Capacity of Assembly Staff, Town Councils and Unit Committees by the end of 2029														
Programme: Capacity Improvement Programme														
120	Rehabilitation of Official Residential Building	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
121	Procure Office equipment, computers and accessories	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
122	Procure printed materials and stationaries	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						50,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
123	Procure Office furniture, fixtures and fittings	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
124	Procure 1No. 3 Face Generator for New MA Administration Block at Pomposo	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly at Pomposo						70,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	Works Dept
125	Procurement of 1No. Pick-up Vehicle	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						700,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
126	Training and development expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						62,378.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
127	Recruitment and hiring expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						15,402.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
128	Employee engagement and retention initiative	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						25,302.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
129	Support to the celebration of national programmes (6th March etc.)	Municipal wide						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
130	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Official Vehicles	Municipal wide						40,000.00	20,000.00		√		Transp. Dept.	Cent. Admin.
131	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Office buildings	PTP						80,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
132	NALAG Dues	Municipal wide						99,898.17			√		Cent. Admin.	
133	Workshops, Conference, Training and Seminars	Municipal wide						50,000.00	200,000.00		√		HR	
134	Statutory and other Assembly Meetings	Municipal wide							150,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
135	Funeral Donations, Weddings and other social programmes	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		HR	

136	Support to Internal Audit Unit and Audit Committee Meetings	Municipal wide						50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
137	Support to MCE Engagement with the Community	Municipal wide					60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
138	Preparation of 2028 Programme Based Budget and Annual Action Plan	Municipal wide					70,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
139	Support to Municipal Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipal wide					80,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
140	Servicing of Computers and accessories	Municipal wide						20,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
141	Public Education on birth and death registration	Municipal wide					15,000.00			√		Birth and Death Registry	NCCE
142	Support to 3No. Sub Structures	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council					200,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
143	Sensitize Staff and Assembly Members on NACAP	Assembly Hall						10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	HR & NCCE
144	Sensitize all Town Council Members on anti-corruption and NACAP	Municipal wide						5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
145	Organise Public forum on NACAP for religious leaders	Municipal wide						10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
146	Develop Customer Service Charter for MA	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
147	Introduce measures to control absenteeism and lateness	Municipal wide						3,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
Objective: To reduce the crime situation by 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Security Improvement Programme													
148	Support to security services	Municipal wide						100,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

The total cost of the programme/projects in the 2027 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan is estimated at GHC 52,440,924.70

Table 6.3: Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan for 2028

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To increase the contribution of IGF from 72.69% to 100% by 2029														
Programme: Revenue Improvement Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			1 ST qrt	2 ND qrt	3 RD qrt	4 TH qrt	GoG GHC	DACF GHC	IGF GHC	DACF-RFG GHC	New	On-going	Lead	Colla- Borating
1	Valuation of properties in additional communities/areas and computerization of property rates data	Municipal wide						30,000.00				√	Finance	Cent. Admin
2	Organise 2No. Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Tutuka						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin	Finance
3	Enforce Municipal Assembly by-laws by prosecuting recalcitrant defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√	Cent. Admin	Finance
4	Effective supervision of Revenue Task Force and assign roles for efficient revenue collection	Municipal wide							10,000.00			√	Cent. Admin	Finance
5	Undertake municipal wide Data Collection Exercise on all data/revenue items and development of Revenue Data Software	Municipal wide						30,000.00	15,000.00			√	Statistics Dept.	Finance, Cent. Admin
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To provide jobs for 5000 unemployed Youth by the end of 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Programme														
6	Youth Apprenticeship Programme (YAP)	Municipal wide						25,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
7	Organise skills training for Local Artisans	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
8	NVTI Certificate Examination	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
9	Training in Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management and Quality improvement for local artisans.	Municipal wide						10,500.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
10	Support to Local Economic Development (LED) through technical skills training in Products Packaging, branding, Labelling and cassava Processing	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.

11	Community Based Training in Soap and Detergent Making, Beads Making, Baking, wigs fixing, eye las, makeups etc	Municipal wide								√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To support 50 MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products by the end of 2029												
Programme: Youth Employment Programme												
12	Orgainse 2No. Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Business Forum/MSE Stakeholders Meeting	Wawase								√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To develop 2 tourist sites in the municipality by the end of 2029												
Programme: Tourism Development Programme												
13	Support the Development of Tourism and Culture	Municipal wide								√	Cent. Admin.	Trade & Industry BAC
14	Support to Obuasi Trade Show	Obuasi								√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE												
Objective: To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029												
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme												
15	Maintenance and Repair of Vehicle, Motorbikes and Fuel.(Administrative Support to Agric Directorate)	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
16	Organize educational forum for farmers on FEED GHANA PROGRAMME, PERD and LED and also supply farmers with improved cassava and oil palm planting materials	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
17	Educate and Vaccinate 500 pets (dogs and cats) and 500 small ruminants against rabies and PPR	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
18	Educate 80 Farmers on Climate Change and Climate Smart Agriculture	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
19	Organise and celebrate Municipal Farmers Day	Selected Community								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
20	Home and Farm Visits by AEAs to educate farmers on improved crops and livestock technologies	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
21	960 Monitoring and backstopping activities by MAOs	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
22	Introduce and demonstrate climate smart crop varieties	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
23	Train FBOs on groups dynamics, record keeping, book keeping as alternative livelihood project	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
24	Organize RELC Planning Session	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
25	Organise training for livestock farmers on good breeding stock and husbandry practices	Municipal wide								√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses from 40% to 5% by the year 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme													
26	Organize 4 Post Harvest forums for 100 farmers on Post Harvest management of cereals, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers in farming communities	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
27	Train Gari processors (women) on Food fortification using Soybean and gari and also the preparation of yoghurt	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
28	Train and sensitize 30 Women processors on Value addition, standardization, food safety hygiene at processing sites packaging, branding and marketing	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
29	Organise 2 trainings for 40 women and PWDs on Mushroom production and preservation	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
30	Organise training on the storage and processing of cereals and legumes for women and PWD.	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To provide 16No. KG, 16No. Primary and 16No. JHS school blocks and Teaching Learning Materials by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Educational Improvement Programme													
31	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility for primary school	Kwameadukrom									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
32	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block with office, store and 4-seater W/C Toilet and 1No. mechanized Borehole with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank	Ahansnyewodea									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
33	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom Block with Office, store and staff common room and 12-seater W/C Toilet facility with mechanized borehole	Nyamesomyede									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
34	Renovation of Dilapidated Classroom blocks	Selected Schools									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
35	Construction of Semi-detached Teachers Quarters	Mampahamwe									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
36	Supply of School Furniture (round set tables and chairs, mono and dual desk) and Teachers Table and Chairs	All Basic Schools									√	Cent. Admin.	GES
37	Procure 20No. Desktop Computers and Accessories for Municipal Library and basic schools	Selected Basic Schools									√	Cent. Admin.	GES
38	Organise orientation for BECE Candidates	All Basic Schools									√	GES	Cent. Admin.

39	Organize termly capacity building for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	All Basic Schools						40,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
40	Support to STME Development	All Basic Schools						40,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
41	Support to Sports Development	All Basic Schools						30,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
42	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	All Basic Schools							10,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
43	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal relationships	All Basic Schools							5,000.00		√		GES	Cent. Admin.
44	Support to needy but brilliant students	All Basic Schools						300,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
45	Support to best teacher awards	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
46	Administrative Support to Municipal Education Directorate	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH													
Objective: To construct to 8No. CHPS Compound and Municipal Hospital with nurses quarters and mechanized borehole by the end of 2029														
Programme: Health Improvement Programme														
47	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank	Kwabentakwa									√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
48	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters and Mechanised Borehole with concrete water stand and 2No. 500liters Poly Tank	Akaporiso									√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
49	Intensify health education on the danger signs in pregnancy and sensitize pregnant women to report to the health facility early.	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
50	Intensify health education on nutrition for pregnant women	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
51	Health education in all aspect of maternal care.	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
52	Education on suspected cases of Polio, Measles, Yellow Fever etc. in the communities	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
53	Train 20 midwives and 30 CHOs in long term family planning methods	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
54	Administrative Support to the Municipal Health Directorate	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
55	Monitoring and supervision on Malaria (0.5%) activities	Municipal wide									√		GHS	Cent. Admin.

Objective: To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2029															
Programme: HIV Counselling and Testing Programme															
56	Support to municipal response initiative on HIV and AIDS	Municipal wide						155,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
57	Support to immunization programmes in the municipality	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√		GHS	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL PROTECTION															
Objective: To increase awareness on the effects of child labour and child protection abuses by the end of 2029															
Programme: Social Protection Programme															
58	Undertake child protection education in schools and communities	Municipal wide					4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
59	Conduct quarterly inspection of day care centres	Municipal wide					1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
60	Assist families to resolve child and family welfare issues	Municipal wide					3,000.00					√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
61	Organise a stakeholder meeting on Child Protection and Family Welfare	Municipal Assembly					6,600.00					√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
62	Organise Municipal Child Protect Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly					4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
63	Organise training for Community Child Protection Committees in 25 communities	25 Communities					27,000.00					√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
64	Organize the Observation of World Day Against Child Labour	Selected community						20,000.00	3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
65	Support the LEAP programme implementation	All LEAP communities					3,000.00		3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
66	Assist indigents and persons with disability for free health insurance registration/renewal	Municipal wide							1,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
67	Register and sensitize persons with disability (PWD) in the municipality	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
68	Organise skills training for PWDs	Wawase						80,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
69	Support PWDs organizational activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
70	Provide monitoring and administrative support to disability activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
71	Support PWDs in education and vocational training	Municipal wide						40,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
72	Support PWDs in economic activities with equipment, logistics and facilities.	Municipal wide						580,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
73	Support PWDs with medical and assistive devices.	Municipal wide						40,000.00				√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
74	Register Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) operating in the municipality	Municipal wide							3,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.

75	Support the destitute and paupers, including hospital welfare	Municipal wide					4,000.00		4,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
76	Sensitization on domestic and gender-based violence and child marriage	Municipal wide					4,000.00	10,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
77	Organize capacity building programmes on gender mainstreaming	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
78	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link them with start-up capital	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
79	Celebration of Disability Day	Wawase						30,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT														
ROADS														
Objective: To ensure 35km of feeder roads are accessible by the end of 2029														
Programme: Road Improvement Programme														
80	Construction of Culverts and Storm drains	Selected Communities						2,000,000.00 DACF		2,000,000.00 DACF- RFG	√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin. Works Dept
81	Construction of 5No. footbridges over water course	Selected Communities						600,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
82	Fuel support for reshaping of roads and Maintenance of DRIP Equipment	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
83	Sensitization of Commercial/Trotro Drivers on Road Safety interventions	Wawase						10,000.00			√		Transport Dept	Cent. Admin.
84	Embark on road routine maintenance such as spot improvement, pothole patching, road markings, zebra crossing and Traffic management	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin.
WATER AND SANITATION														
Objective: To increase access to potable water by 20% by the end 2029														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme														
85	Drilling and Mechanisation of 25No. boreholes with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank and repair and maintenance of 10No. damaged boreholes	Selected Communities						2,500,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to improve sanitation by 35% by the end of 2029														
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme														
86	Support to Hygiene Education	Municipal wide							10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
87	Food Vendor Screening	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
88	Celebration of World Toilet Day	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
89	Intensify Premises Inspection	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	

90	Fumigation of all sanitary sites and disinfection of public open places	Municipal wide								370,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
91	Procure Sanitary cleaning equipment	Municipal wide								100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
92	Evacuation of Refuse and maintenance of final disposal site	All satellite refuse Dump and final refuse disposal site								300,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
93	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal wide								387,205.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
94	Procurement of 5No. Refuse containers	Municipal wide								250,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
95	Support to Monthly National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide								100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
96	Procurement of 5 No. Tricycle	Municipal wide								200,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
97	Dredging and Desilting of streams and choked gutters	Municipal wide								400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to electricity by 5% by the end of 2029																
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme																
98	Procure 500No. low tension electricity poles for various communities and Extension of electricity to newly built-up areas	Municipal wide								600,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	ECG Works Dept
99	Extension of electricity to some selected basic schools without light	Selected Schools								20,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
100	Procure 500No. Led Street Light Bulbs with Photocell	Municipal wide								500,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
101	Repairs and Maintenance of all Faulty Bulbs	Selected Communities								10,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
SPATIAL PLANNING																
Objective: To ensure all 32 communities have local and structure Plan to promote proper settlement planning by the end of 2029																
Programme: Human Settlement Programme																
102	Street Naming and Property Addressing Project.	Municipal wide								150,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
103	Preparation of 3 Local Plans for selected communities	Selected Communities								150,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
104	Undertake monthly joint site inspections on development	Municipal wide									30,000.00		√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent.

105	Embark on Monthly Technical and Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Municipal wide						100,000.00			√		PPD	Admin. Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
106	Embark on Development Control	Municipal wide						50,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
107	Organise Training for Local Artisans on Development Control and Permit Acquisition	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
108	Support to Community Initiated Projects/Self Help Projects	Municipal wide						400,000.00	200,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	Works Dept.
Objective: To reduce the incidence of illegal mining by the end of 2029														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme														
109	Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		NADMO	Cent. Admin. Forestry
110	Conduct public education on disaster risk reduction programmes (DRR)	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
111	Celebration of World Disaster Day	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
112	Support to Disaster Victims	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		NADMO	Cent. Admin.
113	Formation and Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG's)	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
114	Undertake Field Trips on Hazard Assessment	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
115	Reclamation of all Galamsey pits	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		√		NADMO,	Cent. Admin. PPD
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To improve the Capacity of Assembly Staff, Town Councils and Unit Committees by the end of 2029														
Programme: Capacity Improvement Programme														
116	Rehabilitation of Official Residential Building	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
117	Procure Office equipment, computers and accessories	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	

118	Procure printed materials and stationaries	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						50,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
119	Procure Office furniture, fixtures and fittings	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
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121	Recruitment and hiring expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						15,402.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
122	Employee engagement and retention initiative	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						25,302.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
123	Support to the celebration of national programmes (6th March etc.)	Municipal wide						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
124	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Official Vehicles	Municipal wide						40,000.00	20,000.00		√		Transp. Dept.	Cent. Admin.
125	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Office buildings	PTP						80,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
126	NALAG Dues	Municipal wide						99,898.17			√		Cent. Admin.	
127	Workshops, Conference, Training and Seminars	Municipal wide						50,000.00	200,000.00		√		HR	
128	Statutory and other Assembly Meetings	Municipal wide							150,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
129	Funeral Donations, Weddings and other social programmes	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		HR	
130	Support to Internal Audit Unit and Audit Committee Meetings	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
131	Support to MCE Engagement with the Community	Municipal wide						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
132	Preparation of 2029 Programme Based Budget and Annual Action Plan	Municipal wide						70,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
133	Support to Municipal Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipal wide						80,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
134	Servicing of Computers and accessories	Municipal wide							20,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
135	Public Education on birth and death registration	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		Birth and Death Registry	NCCE
136	Support to 3No. Sub Structures	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akoporiso,						200,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	

		Tutuka Odumasi Town Council											
137	Sensitize Staff and Assembly Members on NACAP	Assembly Hall						10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	HR & NCCE
138	Sensitize all Town Council Members on anti-corruption and NACAP	Municipal wide						5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
139	Organise Public forum on NACAP for religious leaders	Municipal wide						10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
140	Develop Customer Service Charter for MA	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
141	Introduce measures to control absenteeism and lateness	Municipal wide						3,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
Objective: To reduce the crime situation by 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Security Improvement Programme													
142	Support to security services	Municipal wide						100,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

The total cost of the programme/projects in the 2028 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan is estimated at GHC 52,440,924.70

Table 6.4: Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan for 2029

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To increase the contribution of IGF from 72.69% to 100% by 2029														
Programme: Revenue Improvement Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			1 ST qrt	2 ND qrt	3 RD qrt	4 TH qrt	GoG GHC	DACF GHC	IGF GHC	DACF-RFG GHC	New	On-going	Lead	Colla- Borating
1	Valuation of properties in additional communities/areas and computerization of property rates data	Municipal wide						30,000.00				√	Finance	Cent. Admin
2	Organise 2No. Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Tutuka						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin	Finance
3	Enforce Municipal Assembly by-laws by prosecuting recalcitrant defaulters	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		Cent. Admin	Finance
4	Effective supervision of Revenue Task Force and assign roles for efficient revenue collection	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		Cent. Admin	Finance

5	Undertake municipal wide Data Collection Exercise on all data/revenue items and development of Revenue Data Software	Municipal wide									√	Statistics Dept.	Finance, Cent. Admin
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To provide jobs for 5000 unemployed Youth by the end of 2029													
Programme: Youth Employment Programme													
6	Youth Apprenticeship Programme (YAP)	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
7	Organise skills training for Local Artisans	Municipal wide								√		Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
8	NVTI Certificate Examination	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
9	Training in Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management and Quality improvement for local artisans.	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
10	Support to Local Economic Development (LED) through technical skills training in Products Packaging, branding, Labelling and cassava Processing	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
11	Community Based Training in Soap and Detergent Making, Beads Making, Baking, wigs fixing, eye las, makeups etc	Municipal wide									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To support 50 MSEs to improve productivity and quality of their products by the end of 2029													
Programme: Youth Employment Programme													
12	Organise 2No. Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Business Forum/MSE Stakeholders Meeting	Wawase									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To develop 2 tourist sites in the municipality by the end of 2029													
Programme: Tourism Development Programme													
13	Support the Development of Tourism and Culture	Municipal wide								√		Cent. Admin.	Trade & Industry BAC
14	Support to Obuasi Trade Show	Obuasi									√	Trade & Industry BRC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE													
Objective: To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme													
15	Maintenance and Repair of Vehicle, Motorbikes and Fuel.(Administrative Support to Agric Directorate)	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

16	Organize educational forum for farmers on FEED GHANA PROGRAMME, PERD and LED and also supply farmers with improved cassava and oil palm planting materials	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
17	Educate and Vaccinate 500 pets (dogs and cats) and 500 small ruminants against rabies and PPR	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
18	Educate 80 Farmers on Climate Change and Climate Smart Agriculture	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
19	Organise and celebrate Municipal Farmers Day	Selected Community									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
20	Home and Farm Visits by AEAs to educate farmers on improved crops and livestock technologies	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
21	960 Monitoring and backstopping activities by MAOs	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
22	Introduce and demonstrate climate smart crop varieties	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
23	Train FBOs on groups dynamics, record keeping, book keeping as alternative livelihood project	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
24	Organize RELC Planning Session	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
25	Organise training for livestock farmers on good breeding stock and husbandry practices	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To reduce post-harvest losses from 40% to 5% by the year 2029													
Programme: Agriculture Modernization Programme													
26	Organize 4 Post Harvest forums for 100 farmers on Post Harvest management of cereals, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers in farming communities	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
27	Train Gari processors (women) on Food fortification using Soybean and gari and also the preparation of yoghurt	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
28	Train and sensitize 30 Women processors on Value addition, standardization, food safety hygiene at processing sites packaging, branding and marketing	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
29	Organise 2 trainings for 40 women and PWDs on Mushroom production and preservation	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
30	Organise training on the storage and processing of cereals and legumes for women and PWD.	Municipal wide									√	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To provide 16No. KG, 16No. Primary and 16No. JHS school blocks and Teaching Learning Materials by the end of 2029.													
Programme: Educational Improvement Programme													
31	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store and staff common room and 5-seater W/C Toilet facility for primary school	Kwameduakrom									√	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES

32	Construction of 1No. 2-unit Classroom Block with office, store and 4-seater W/C Toilet and 1No. mechanized Borehole with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank	Jimiso						750,000.00	DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
33	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom Block with Office, store and staff common room and 12-seater W/C Toilet facility with mechanized borehole	Brahabebome						1,600,000.00				√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
34	Renovation of Dilapidated Classroom blocks	Selected Schools						2,000,000.00	DACF			√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
35	Construction of Semi-detached Teachers Quarters	Kwabentakwa								1,000,000.00	DACF-RFG	√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
36	Supply of School Furniture (round set tables and chairs, mono and dual desk) and Teachers Table and Chairs	All Basic Schools						3,121,817.93				√		Cent. Admin.	GES
37	Procure 20No. Desktop Computers and Accessories for Municipal Library and basic schools	All Basic Schools						250,000.00				√		Cent. Admin.	GES
38	Organise orientation for BECE Candidates	All Basic Schools						30,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
39	Organize termly capacity building for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	All Basic Schools						40,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
40	Support to STME Development	All Basic Schools						40,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
41	Support to Sports Development	All Basic Schools						30,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
42	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	All Basic Schools							10,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
43	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	All Basic Schools							5,000.00			√		GES	Cent. Admin.
44	Support to needy but brilliant students	All Basic Schools						300,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
45	Support to best teacher awards	Municipal wide						50,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
46	Administrative Support to Municipal Education Directorate	Boete						50,000.00				√		GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH														
Objective: To construct to 8No. CHPS Compound and Municipal Hospital with nurses quarters and mechanized borehole by the end of 2029															
Programme: Health Improvement Programme															
47	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 5No. Lavatories and 2No. bedroom semi-detached	Ahansonyewode										√		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

65	Support the LEAP programme implementation	All LEAP communities					3,000.00		3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
66	Assist indigents and persons with disability for free health insurance registration/renewal	Municipal wide							1,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
67	Register and sensitize persons with disability (PWD) in the municipality	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
68	Organise skills training for PWDs	Wawase						80,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
69	Support PWDs organizational activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
70	Provide monitoring and administrative support to disability activities	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
71	Support PWDs in education and vocational training	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
72	Support PWDs in economic activities with equipment, logistics and facilities.	Municipal wide						580,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
73	Support PWDs with medical and assistive devices.	Municipal wide						40,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
74	Register Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) operating in the municipality	Municipal wide							3,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
75	Support the destitute and paupers, including hospital welfare	Municipal wide					4,000.00		4,000.00		√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
76	Sensitization on domestic and gender-based violence and child marriage	Municipal wide					4,000.00	10,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
77	Organize capacity building programmes on gender mainstreaming	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
78	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link them with start-up capital	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
79	Celebration of Disability Day	Wawase						30,000.00			√		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT															
ROADS															
Objective: To ensure 35km of feeder roads are accessible by the end of 2029															
Programme: Road Improvement Programme															
80	Construction of Culverts and Storm drains	Selected Communities						2,000,000.00	DACF	2,000,000.00	DACF-RFG	√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin. Works Dept
81	Construction of 5No. footbridges over water course	Selected Communities						600,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
82	Fuel support for reshaping of roads and Maintenance of DRIP Equipment	Municipal wide						400,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
83	Sensitization of Commercial/Trotro Drivers on Road Safety interventions	Wawase						10,000.00				√		Transport Dept	Cent. Admin.

84	Embark on road routine maintenance such as spot improvement, pothole patching, road markings, zebra crossing and Traffic management	Municipal wide								50,000.00			√		Roads Dept	Cent. Admin.
WATER AND SANITATION																
Objective: To increase access to potable water by 20% by the end 2029																
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme																
85	Drilling and Mechanisation of 25No. boreholes with concrete water stand and 500liters Poly Tank and repair and maintenance of 10No. damaged boreholes	Selected Communities								2,500,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to improve sanitation by 35% by the end of 2029																
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme																
86	Support to Hygiene Education	Municipal wide								10,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
87	Food Vendor Screening	Municipal wide								5,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
88	Celebration of World Toilet Day	Municipal wide								20,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
89	Intensify Premises Inspection	Municipal wide								5,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
90	Fumigation of all sanitary sites and disinfection of public open places	Municipal wide								370,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
91	Procure Sanitary cleaning equipment	Municipal wide								100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
92	Evacuation of Refuse and maintenance of final disposal site	All satellite refuse Dump and final refuse disposal site								300,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
93	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal wide								387,205.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
94	Support to Monthly National Sanitation Day	Municipal wide								100,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
95	Procurement of 5 No. Tricycle	Municipal wide								200,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
96	Procurement of 1No. Cesspool emptier	Municipal wide								906,920.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
97	Dredging and Desilting of streams and choked gutters	Municipal wide								400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
Objective: To increase access to electricity by 5% by the end of 2029																
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme																
98	Procure 500No. low tension electricity poles for various communities and Extension of electricity to newly built-up areas	Municipal wide								600,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	ECG Works Dept

99	Extension of electricity to some selected basic schools without light	Selected Schools						20,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
100	Procure 500No. Led Street Light Bulbs with Photocell	Municipal wide						500,000.00				√		Cent. Admin.	
101	Repairs and Maintenance of all Faulty Bulbs	Selected Communities						10,000.00				√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
SPATIAL PLANNING															
Objective: To ensure all 32 communities have local and structure Plan to promote proper settlement planning by the end of 2029															
Programme: Human Settlement Programme															
102	Street Naming and Property Addressing Project.	Municipal wide						150,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
103	Preparation of 3 Local Plans for selected communities	Selected Communities						150,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
104	Undertake monthly joint site inspections on development	Municipal wide							30,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
105	Embark on Monthly Technical and Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Municipal wide							100,000.00			√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
106	Embark on Development Control	Municipal wide						50,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
107	Organise Training for Local Artisans on Development Control and Permit Acquisition	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√		PPD	Works Dept., Cent. Admin.
108	Support to Community Initiated Projects/Self Help Projects	Municipal wide						400,000.00	200,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	Works Dept.
Objective: To reduce the incidence of illegal mining by the end of 2029															
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme															
109	Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative	Municipal wide						20,000.00				√		NADMO	Cent. Admin. Forestry

110	Conduct public education on disaster risk reduction programmes (DRR)	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
111	Celebration of World Disaster Day	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
112	Support to Disaster Victims	Municipal wide						20,000.00			√		NADMO	Cent. Admin.
113	Formation and Training of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG's)	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
114	Undertake Field Trips on Hazard Assessment	Municipal wide						10,000.00			√		NADMO, GNFS	Cent. Admin.
115	Reclamation of all Galamsey pits	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		√		NADMO,	Cent. Admin. PPD
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To improve the Capacity of Assembly Staff, Town Councils and Unit Committees by the end of 2029														
Programme: Capacity Improvement Programme														
116	Rehabilitation of Official Residential Building	Municipal wide						400,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
117	Procure Office equipment, computers and accessories	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
118	Procure printed materials and stationaries	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						50,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
119	Procure Office furniture, fixtures and fittings	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
120	Training and development expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						62,378.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
121	Recruitment and hiring expenses	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						15,402.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
122	Employee engagement and retention initiative	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly						25,302.00			√		HR	Cent. Admin.
123	Support to the celebration of national programmes (6th March etc.)	Municipal wide						150,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
124	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Official Vehicles	Municipal wide						40,000.00	20,000.00		√		Transp. Dept.	Cent. Admin.
125	Maintenance of Municipal Assembly Office buildings	PTP						80,000.00			√		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.
126	NALAG Dues	Municipal wide						99,898.17			√		Cent. Admin.	

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127	Workshops, Conference, Training and Seminars	Municipal wide						50,000.00	200,000.00		√		HR	
128	Statutory and other Assembly Meetings	Municipal wide							150,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
129	Funeral Donations, Weddings and other social programmes	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		HR	
130	Support to Internal Audit Unit and Audit Committee Meetings	Municipal wide							50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
131	Support to MCE Engagement with the Community	Municipal wide						60,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
132	Preparation of 2030-2034 MTDP and 2029 Programme Based Budget and Annual Action Plan	Municipal wide						200,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
133	Support to Municipal Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Municipal wide						80,000.00			√		Cent. Admin.	
134	Servicing of Computers and accessories	Municipal wide							20,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
135	Public Education on birth and death registration	Municipal wide						15,000.00			√		Birth and Death Registry	NCCE
136	Support to 3No. Sub Structures	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council						200,000.00	50,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
137	Sensitize Staff and Assembly Members on NACAP	Assembly Hall							10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	HR & NCCE
138	Sensitize all Town Council Members on anti-corruption and NACAP	Municipal wide							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
139	Organise Public forum on NACAP for religious leaders	Municipal wide							10,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	NCCE
140	Develop Customer Service Charter for MA	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly							5,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
141	Introduce measures to control absenteeism and lateness	Municipal wide							3,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	
Objective: To reduce the crime situation by 40% by the end of 2029														
Programme: Security Improvement Programme														
142	Support to security services	Municipal wide							100,000.00		√		Cent. Admin.	

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

The total cost of the programme/projects in the 2029 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan is estimated at GHC 52,440,924.70

6.4 Linking the Municipal Annual Composite Budget with the Development Plan

The budget as a tool allocates financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029) and as such links to the achievement of the objectives of the development plan. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) provides for integration the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing the running cost of the Municipal Assembly from the activities to which the Assembly is set up to do. It is categorized into the following:

- Personal emoluments (relating to salary and wages and related allowances paid to established and non- established post by the Municipal Assembly)
- Administration Activities- mainly relating to the running of the administration of the district (eg. Travelling and transport, telecommunication, postal charges, stationery, utilities-water, electricity, etc.)
- Services Activities- Services provided by the MAs to the people in the Municipality (e.g. provision of health care services, education, community development, sanitation, public education, training, consultancies, etc)
- Investment Activities (e.g. construction of school blocks, provision of furniture, bore holes, office blocks, purchase of equipment, computers, vehicles and other capital goods).

6.5 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The Implementation of the Annual Action Plans indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan. Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the municipality. The central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit. However, stakeholders like the various Departments of the Assembly, Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Members, Development Partners and the Central Government have respective roles in the implementation of the development plan.

6.6 Adoption of Draft DMTDP (2026-2029)

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been successfully completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the municipality to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for adoption. The Draft DMTDP (2026-2029) was subsequently adopted as the legitimate blue print for Development Policy direction for the Obuasi East Municipal Assembly for the period 2026-2029.

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

In the implementation of the DMTDP, 2026-2029, Monitoring and Evaluation is regarded as vital to ensure transparency and accountability, and also to assess the extent of achievement of the plan objectives. Moreover, an effective M&E reporting practices will guide, facilitate and co-ordinate the execution of the projects and activities. This section of the report deals with the monitoring and evaluation of Obuasi East Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029). It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of and assess the implementation and management of the development projects. Monitoring and Evaluation are critical component of the planning process and the last stage in the process. It also forms an integral part of management information system thereby making re-planning easier. Monitoring provides inputs into internal reporting systems with the aim of enhancing co-ordination, permitting problems to be anticipated at early stages and taking corrective actions and putting forward suggestions to eliminate problems and bottlenecks during project implementation.

In view of the above, the purpose of M&E is to:

- Provide a platform for all stakeholders to be actively involved in the development process
- Provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving a stated goal.
- Assist the MPCU to conduct quarterly performance reviews with other stakeholders
- Guide and regulate periodic project site inspections
- Define indicators for measuring change on livelihood patterns
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for the preparation of Annual Progress Report (APR)
- Provide regular feedback to enhance learning and to improve the planning process and effectiveness of interventions.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources and show results as part of Accountability and Transparency
- Determine the extent to which project interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of their results.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

A Stakeholder Analysis is very critical to the successful monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP (2026-2029). It is therefore necessary to identify the various stakeholders and their respective needs and responsibilities. A stakeholder refers to a person or group or an institution that has interests or can be affected (positively or negatively) by a development policy or intervention (programme or project) and must therefore be taken into account before, during and after its implementation. The interest and needs of stakeholders vary and depend on how they benefit or are able to influence a policy or intervention in a positive or negative way.

Purpose of Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The main rationale of stakeholders' identification and analysis is to ensure that development reflects the needs of all interest groups and not merely the needs of the implementation institutions. It enables decision makers to develop effective engagement strategies for all parties in the M&E process. This usually leads to sustained capacity building and dissemination of the M&E results.

Table 7.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Stakeholder Analysis in Obuasi East Municipality

No.	Stakeholders	Classification	Information Needs / Responsibilities	Involvement in M&E Activities
1	Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of land • Advisory services, transparency and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, projection inspection
2	Civil Society Groups- CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, TAs and people with Disabilities	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demand accountability and Transparency, information dissemination and advocacy • Community mobilization • Ensure Quality and Efficient goods and services delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshop, seminars and meetings • Data collection and Validation • Dissemination and Communication of M&E results
3	Development Partners	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor utilization of fund inflow • Ensure accountability and transparency • Ensure Quality and Efficient goods and services delivery • Support Evaluation capacity building • Demand for M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshop, seminars and meetings • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • Project Inspection
4	Local Communities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand accountability and support data collection and community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of Projects
5	Municipal Assembly/ Assembly Members/Unit Committees	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bye-laws and Development Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation • Prepare municipal M&E plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and validation • Participation in M&E workshop,

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the availability of accurate, reliable and timely data for evidence-based policy formulation and decision making • Monitor and Evaluate DMTDPs • Provide Feedback on M&E reports • Disseminate M&E results • Support M&E capacity building and training 	<p>seminars and meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • M&E Orientations, feedback and capacity building • Inspection of projects • Dissemination and communication of M&E results
6	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation and co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
7	Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making, common funds for projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E seminars workshop • Inspection of projects
8	Contractors and Consultants	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Plan preparation and evaluation etc.
9	Regional Co-ordinating Council	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, Planning and Development Co-ordination • Ensure the availability of accurate, reliable and timely data for evidence-based policy formulation and decision making • Supervise M&E activities • Disseminate M&E results • Support capacity building and training in M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of Projects • M&E plan preparation • Data collection • Dissemination and communication of M&E results • Preparation and revision of M&E documents • M&E Orientation, feedback and capacity building

10	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information to the general public • Transparency and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project inspection dissemination and communication
11	Research Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input for Research • Provide technical assistance • Utilise M&E data or results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in M&E workshop, seminars and meetings • Data collection and validation

7.3 Monitoring

Monitoring is a valuable management and a learning tool for effective development of projects and programmes. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project and programme. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It is a control mechanism which limits the level of deviation and keeps the implementation of projects on track. It is concerned with ensuring that the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan is executed as planned. It involves checking to make sure that the work is progressing in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders involved in the implementation. Monitoring is a necessary component of plan implementation because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic- situation of the district, political situation of the country and international relation could enable the necessary adjustments to be made at the right time.

7.3.1 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

A monitoring matrix is a table that links goals and objectives to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicators types (input, output, outcome or impact) and shows baseline data for each indicator, the data sources and frequency of monitoring the indicators. It further shows who is responsible for collecting the monitoring data of each indicator.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Accelerate growth through modernized agriculture										
Objective: To improve upon agriculture productivity by the end of 2029										
Programme : Agriculture Modernization Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Base Line (2025)	Targets 2026-2029				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total output in agricultural production (Metric Tonnes)	Output of agricultural production	Output	7433.10	7581.76	7733.40	7888.06	8045.82	Municipal wide	Quarterly	Agriculture
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Count of arable land under cultivation	Output	1,044	1,156	1,805	1,654	2,054	Municipal wide	Annually	Agriculture
No. of Farmers day organized	Total number of farmers day organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male / Female	Annually	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No of farmers on "FEED GHANA"	Count of number of farmers benefiting under the FEED GHANA'	Output	173	193	213	233	253	Male / Female	Quarterly	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No. of Trainings in home gardening conducted	Count of training on home garden conducted	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male / Female	Quarterly	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No. of FBOs trained	Total number of FBOs' trained	Output	10	10	10	10	10	Male / Female	Quarterly	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No. of poultry farmers trained	Count of number of poultry farmers trained	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Male / Female	Annually	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No. of animals vaccinated	Count of animals vaccinated	Output	150	150	150	150	150	Male / Female	Quarterly	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No. of vegetable farmers trained	Total count of number of trainings for farmers on vegetables	Output	10	10	10	10	10	Male / Female	Annually	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
Percentage of tree planted that is surviving	Rate of trees surviving	Outcome	500	2000	3000	4000	5000	Municipal wide	Annually	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
No. of Forum organized for opportunities in Agriculture	Total count of forum organized	Output	2	3	2	3	2	Male / Female	Annually	Dept, of Agric, MPCU
Goal: Job creation for the unemployed youth.										
Objective: To provide jobs for 5000 unemployed Youth by the end of 2029										
Programme : Youth Employment Programme										
Proportion of new industries established	Number of new industries established	Outcome	14	20	25	30	35	Municipal wide	Annually	BAC, CA
Total jobs created	Number of new jobs created	Output	108	60	70	80	90	Municipal wide	Annually	BAC, YEA
No. of Programmes organized for SMEs'	Count of programmes organized for SMEs'	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2	Male / Female	Annually	MPCU
Goal: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage										
Objective: To develop 2 tourist sites in the municipality by the end of 2029										

Programme: Tourism Development Programme										
No. of tourism awareness programmes and follow up programmes	Count of number of tourism programmes on awareness	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Wawase	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA, BAC
No. tourist sites developed	Count of tourist sites developed for LED	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Domeabra	Annually	MPCU

Source: OEMA- MPCU, Aug. 2025

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Objective: To provide 16No. KG, 16No. Primary and 16No. JHS school blocks and Teaching Learning Materials by the end of 2029.										
Programme: Educational Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
School enrolment rate	Percentage of school enrolment	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Male/ Female	Annually	GES, MPCU
Net enrolment ratio	No. of pupils enrolled in various public schools	Output	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	Municipal wide	Annually	GES, MPCU
Gender Parity Index	Count of gender parity	Outcome	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	Municipal wide	Annually	GES, MPCU
Completion Rate	Number of people completed school	Impact	96.47	97%	98%	99%	100%	Selected areas	Annually	GES, MPCU
Pass Rate	Number of final year students who passed exams	Output	90.1%	83.1%	87.3%	91.7%	96.3%	Municipal wide	Annually	GES, MPCU
No. of monitoring visits to schools on hygiene sensitization	Total count of monitoring visits to schools	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male/ Female	Quarterly	GES, MPCU
No. of STMIE clinic sponsored	Total number of STMIE clinic sponsored	Output						Male / Female	Quarterly	GES, MPCU
No. of Special education programmes organized	Total count of education programmes organized	Output		1				Male / Female	Quarterly	GES, MPCU
No. of Independence Day celebrations	Count of Independence Day celebrations	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male / Female	Annually	GES, MPCU
No. of My 1 st day at school organized	Count of my 1 st Day in school organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male / Female	Annually	GES, MPCU
No. of Reading clinics organized	Total number of clinics organized	Output						Male / Female	Quarterly	GES, MPCU
No. of coordinated cultural & sports festivals organized	Total number of cultural and sports festivals organized	Output	2	1	2	1	2	Municipal wide	Annually	GES, MPCU
No. of schools renovated in the municipality	Count of schools renovated in the municipality	Output	0	3	2	3	2	Municipal wide	Annually	GES, MPCU
No. of schools constructed in the municipality	Count of schools constructed in the municipality	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	GES, MPCU

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Goal: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Objective: To construct to 8No. CHPS Compound and Municipal Hospital with nurses quarters and mechanized borehole by the end of 2029										
Programme: Health Improvement Programme										
No. of Focus Group Discussions organized	Total focus group discussions organized	Output	2	9	7	5	2	Male / female	Quarterly	GHS, MPCU
Number of Health Facilities Public/Quasi Gov't	Count of the number of health facilities	Outcome	3	5	7	9	11	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Count of maternal mortality	Output	100	100	100	100	100	Selected areas	Annually	GHS, MPCU
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Count of malaria case fatality	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Number of people with access to NHIS	Outcome	210	215	236	345	357	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
Ratio of births and deaths registered	Number of births and deaths	Output	0	10/15	3/12	2/14	3/18	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU, Birth & Death
No. of home visits to pregnant women	Count of visits to pregnant women	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Quarterly	GHS, MPCU
No of CHNs trained on family planning and counselling	Percentage of CHNs trained	Output	30	34	36	32	30	Municipal wide	Quarterly	GHS, MPCU
No of radio discussions on reproductive health organized	Count of radio discussions on health reproductive health organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
No of CHNs trained for CHPS zones	Total count of CHNs trained	Output	13	24	25	12	13	Municipal wide	Quarterly	GHS, MPCU
% of Immunization coverage	Rate of coverage of immunization	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
No. of clinics constructed	Count of clinics constructed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
Goal: Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS										
Objective: To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by the end of 2029										
Programme: HIV Counselling and Testing Programme										
No. of Public durbars on stigmatization organized	Count of public durbars on stigmatization	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
No. of People living with HIV/AIDS supported	Total number of people living with HIV/AIDS	Output	100	100	100	100	100	Municipal wide	Annually	GHS, MPCU
Goal: Prevent and protect children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation										
Objective: To increase awareness on the effects of child labour and child protection abuses by the end of 2029										
Programme: Social Protection Programme										
No of workshops organized to improve women's participation in Governance	Count of workshops organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
Cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of child trafficking and abuse	Impact	N/A	210	236	345	357	Municipal wide	Annually	DSWCD/ MPCU

No. of Seminar for women's groups on micro financing organized	Total number of seminars organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
No. of Gender based violence activities organized	Total count of Gender based violence activities	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
No. of inspection and monitoring done on Early Childhood Development Centers	Total no. of inspection and monitoring done	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
No. of Disability Fund management committee meetings organized	Total No. of Disability fund management	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
Proportion of children with disability accessing the disability fund	Total number of children with disability	Output	44	54	64	74	84	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
Number of schools that are disability friendly	Total number of schools that are disability friendly	Output	5	6	7	8	9	Municipal wide	Annually	WORKS/MPCU
Percentage of PWDs registered & educated on the disability Act	Count of PWDs registered & educated on the disability Act	Outcome	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
Number of cases of child violence benefitting from supported social welfare services	Count of recorded cases on child violence supported by OEMA	Outcome						Municipal wide	Quarterly	DSWCD/ MPCU
Number of LEAP household/PWD members on NHIS	Count of LEAP household members/PWDs in the municipality facilitated to register for NHIS	Output	226	236	246	256	266	Municipal wide	Annually	DSWCD/ MPCU
No. of LEAP awareness creation programmes organized	Total count of LEAP awareness creation programmes	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Annually	DSWCD/ MPCU
Cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of child trafficking and abuse	Impact	3	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	DSWCD/ MPCU

Source: OEMA- MPCU, Aug. 2025

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services										
Objectives: To ensure 35km of feeder roads are accessible by the end of 2029										
Programme; Road Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Length of roads rehabilitated in the municipality	Length of roads rehabilitated	Output	4km	3km	3km	3km	3km	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept
No. of safety traffic mgt system maintained within the municipality	Safety traffic management system maintained	Output	1No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept

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Total length of road gravelled	Length of roads graveled	Output	5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept
Total Length drains maintained	Length of drains maintained	Output	5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept
Total length of drains constructed	Length of drains constructed	Output	5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept
Total length of Minor rehabilitation works done	Length of minor rehabilitation works	Output	1km	2km	2km	2km	2km	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept
Percentage of road network in good condition	Length of road networks	Impact	4km	10km	10km	10km	10km	Municipal wide	Annually	Roads Dept
Goal: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Objective: To increase access to potable water by 20% by the end 2029										
Programme: Water and Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Number of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Impact	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Municipal wide	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	Number of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	Outcome	45%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Municipal wide	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
Percentage of liquid waste managed	Rate of liquid waste managed	Outcome	12	14	15	32	21	Municipal wide	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
No. of household registered for solid waste collection purposes	Count of household registered for solid waste collection	Output	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	Male / Female	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
No. of sanitary bins distributed to households	Count of sanitary bins distributed	Outcome	200	400	600	800	900	Location / Number	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
No. of open cases prosecuted	Total count of open cases prosecuted	Output	50	50	50	50	50	Male / Female	Quarterly	MEHO/ MPCU
% of facilities visits conducted	Total count of facilities visits conducted	Outcome	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	Municipal wide	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
No. of food operators educated on food safety	Total count of food operators educated	Output	1490	2000	2500	3000	3500	Male / Female	Quarterly	MEHO/ MPCU
No. of community members educated on environmental sanitation	Total count of community members educated	Output	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	Male / Female, Ages	Quarterly	MEHO/ MPCU
No. of public education on noise & air pollution organized	Total number of public education	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Location	Annually	MEHO/ MPCU
Goal: Ensure access to electricity for all										
Objective: To increase access to electricity by 5% by the end of 2029										
Programme: Rural Electrification Programme										
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	Number of communities benefitting from electricity	Outcome	98%	99%	100%	100%	100%	Municipal wide	Annually	ECG
No of streetlights maintained	Count of streetlights maintained	Output	300	300	300	300	300	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU, ECG
Goal: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										

Objective: To ensure all 32 communities have local and structure Plan to promote proper settlement planning by the end of 2029										
Programme: Human Settlement Programme										
Number of public education organized on the acquisition of development permits	Total count of public education organized	Outcome	1	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU/PPD
Number of Planning schemes updated	Number of planning schemes updated	Output	1	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU/PPD
Number of routine field trips to identify unauthorized structures organized	Count of routine field trips	Outcome	48	60	72	84	96	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU/PPD
Number of Streets named	Count of streets named	Output	30	50	50	50	50	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU/PPD
Number of properties addressed	Count of properties addressed	Output	42	29	25	38	40	Municipal wide	Quarterly	MPCU/PPD
Number of Assembly's lands registered	Number of lands registered	Output	10	10	15	20	25	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU/PPD
Number of Development permits applications submitted by Assembly	Count of development permits obtained by the assembly	Output	151	200	250	300	400	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU/PPD
Goal: Promote environmentally sustainable mining										
Objective: To reduce the incidence of illegal mining by the end of 2029										
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme										
Percentage of communities affected by disaster	Number of communities affected by disaster	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	NADMO
No. of fire preventive programmes organized	Count of fire preventive programmes	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Quarterly	MPCU, NADMO
Sets of relief items procured	Number of relief items procured	Output	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Male/Female	Annually	MPCU, NADMO

Source: OEMA- MPCU, Aug. 2025

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Improve the performance of Sub-district Structures.										
Objective: To improve the Capacity of Assembly Staff, Town Councils and Unit Committees by the end of 2029										
Programme: Capacity Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
National celebrations supported	Supported National celebrations	Output	8	8	8	8	8	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
Annual Plans and annual budget prepared	Annual plans and annual budgets prepared	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU

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No. of Town Hall Meeting organized	Town hall meetings organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Male/Female	Annually	MPCU
Monitoring & evaluation of programmes & projects done	Count of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of Office equipment & furniture procured	Total number of office equipment & furniture procured	Output	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
Stationary & printing materials procured	Count of stationary & printing materials	Output	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
No. of Staff offices constructed	Count of staff offices constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
No. of town council offices constructed	Count of town councils constructed	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
No. of Staff capacities built	Count of staff capacity built	Output	120	120	120	120	120	Male/ Female	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of Staff recruited	Count of staff recruited	Output	8	10	10	10	10	Male/ Female	Annually	HR
No. of cultural activities supported	Total number of cultural activities supported	Output	2	3	3	3	3	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
No. of statutory meetings organized	Count of statutory meetings organized	Output	30	30	30	30	30	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
No. of town councils established	Count of zonal councils established	Output	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auditing activities undertaken	Number of auditing activities undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Quarterly	MPCU
MP's programmes & projects implemented	Count of MPS, programmes & projects implemented	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
No of civic education programmes organized	Count of civic education programmes organized	Output	22	12	12	12	12	Municipal wide	Quarterly	MPCU, NCCE
Operations and maintenance of vehicles done	Operations and maintenance done	Output	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Municipal wide	Quarterly	MPCU
No of Vehicles Purchased	Count of vehicles purchased	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Municipal wide	Annually	MPCU
Goal: Promote peace and security in the municipality										
Objective: To reduce the crime situation by 40% by the end of 2029										
Programme: Security Improvement Programme										
Reported cases of crime	Count of crime cases	Output	0	60	120	180	220	Municipal wide	Annually	Central Admin

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

7.4 Evaluation

Evaluation is the assessment of the impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans and implementation of strategies. It is conducted to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities in the light of their objectives. Evaluation helps to find out whether the outcomes of the activities stated are able to achieve targets set and are producing the desired results. Evaluation can be undertaken in three main forms namely, outputs, outcomes and impact. This is conducted based on clearly defined acceptable indicators which have been set to realize an expected output, outcome and impact.

Evaluation is carried out during implementation (on-going evaluation), at completion (terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation (conducted to assess the efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts). The main aim of evaluation therefore is to provide feedback for inclusion to the planning processing for re-planning where necessary.

At the municipal level, the MPCU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plans. The MPCU will start with the monitoring as soon as project implementation begins as started in the plan. The MPCU will follow the monitoring and evaluation guidelines provided by NDPC.

Table 7.3: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Has the project/programme promoted a broad development policy objective like poverty eradication, sustainable use of natural resources or women's empowerment?	Has the project or programme contributed to the achievement of larger public policy objectives/priorities?	Data on the impact of the programme/project on the people	Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Efficiency	How has the project/programme effectively produced the intended outputs and associated outcomes?	Has the project/programme economically converted inputs into results, outcomes and impacts?		Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Effectiveness	Is the outputs of the project in line with the needs of beneficiaries?			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Impact	What changes have occurred in the quality of life of the beneficiaries			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities

	and other people affected by a project/programme?				Face to face interview
Sustainability	How much is paid by beneficiaries in the cost of using the facility			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

7.5 Intended Evaluations

Monitoring and Evaluation plays a critical role in the lifespan of project implementation which therefore provides feedback to determine the success or failure of the project.

The monitoring and evaluation of the achievements of the DMTDP will be conducted in two phases as: Ex-ante Evaluation (before) and Terminal evaluation (after) the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities based on the M&E Calendar and Budget. The evaluation will be conducted by the MPCU with the collaborations with Units, Agencies and the necessary non state actors.

The evaluations basically involved scrutiny of the status-quo reports and the analysis of data from both primary and secondary sources. Field surveys including data collection, analysis, observations, presentation as well as reports will be used to conduct the evaluation of the selected physical projects implemented during the plan period.

Monitoring is a valuable management and a learning tool for effective development of projects and programmes. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project and programme. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It is a control mechanism which limits the level of deviation and keeps the implementation of projects on track. It involves checking to make sure that the work is progressing in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders involved in the implementation. Monitoring is a necessary component of plan implementation because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic- situation of the district, political situation of the country and international relation could enable the necessary adjustments to be made at the right time.

Evaluation is the assessment of the impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans and implementation of strategies. It is conducted to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities in the light of their objectives. Evaluation helps to find out whether the outcomes of the activities stated are able to achieve targets set and are producing the desired results. Evaluation can be undertaken in three main forms namely, outputs, outcomes and impact. This is conducted based on clearly defined acceptable indicators which have been set to realize an expected output, outcome and impact. Evaluation is carried out during implementation (on-going evaluation), at completion (terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation (conducted to assess the efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts). The main aim of evaluation therefore is to provide feedback for inclusion to the planning processing for re-planning where necessary.

7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the DMTDP (2026-2029) begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned.

To facilitate proper reporting, the MPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district in accordance with NDPC Guidelines. This Register shall be updated quarterly and annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, sources of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc. Apart from the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), it is very important to also get local interest groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and project. This will take various forms as listed below:

- Panel discussion on Community Information Centres
- Focus group discussions
- Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings
- General Assembly Meetings
- Meeting with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- Community Durbars
- Town Council Meetings
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers
- Meeting with Market Women
- Meeting with Religious Groups

7.7 Knowledge Management and Learning

The Assembly has explored so many knowledge managements and learning frameworks used in enhancing planning, decision making, implementation and reporting processes at the Assembly. This knowledge managements and learning frameworks includes Continuous professional skills, Establishment of Knowledge Sharing Platforms (digital or offline) such as intranets, online forums, and collaboration tools have been established at the Assembly for staff, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, communities' leadership etc. to facilitate the sharing and dissemination of knowledge. Development of systems for capturing, documenting, and sharing lessons learned from past projects and initiatives to avoid repeating mistakes, improve decision-making, and enhance performance. This includes conducting post-project reviews, and knowledge exchange sessions. Designing and implementing robust data management systems, information repositories, and knowledge bases to support the Assembly in organising, storing, and accessing data and information relevant to development planning and decision-making.

Table 7.4: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project and Contract Management	Municipal Head of Works Municipal Planning Officer Procurement Officer Municipal Finance Officer	Project Manuals, Training, Conference, Workshops	New Tools Needed to enhance knowledge in Project and Contract Management
Data Collection, Collation and Analysis	Municipal Planning Officer Municipal Statistician Physical Planning Officer Municipal Finance Officer Municipal Budget Analyst Municipal Director Agriculture Social Welfare and Community Development Officer	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods
Stakeholders Analysis	Municipal Planning Officer Municipal Statistician Physical Planning Officer Social Welfare and Community Development Officer	Training, Conference, Workshops	New Tools Needed to enhance knowledge in Stakeholders Analysis
Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	Municipal Planning Officer Municipal Statistician Physical Planning Officer Social Welfare and Community Development Officer	Training, Conference, Workshops	New Tools Needed to enhance knowledge in Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

Table 7.5: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training	Program Evaluation	Criteria Learning Objectives
Communication	Effective Communication Workshop	Peer Feedback	Improve Oral Presentation Skills
Leadership	Leadership Development Programme	360-Degree Feedback	Develop Team Management Skills
Technical Skills	Advanced-Data Analysis Training	Performance Assessment	Enhance Data Interpretation
Management Skills	Management Skills Development Programme	360-Degree Feedback	Develop Team Management Skills

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grass root. Over the years most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and in most cases have been distant from the local people. In such situations people see such programmes, plans as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which therefore seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affect them at the sub-national level.

Dissemination and Communication Strategy has been regarded as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning as well. The engagement of the local people in the plan gives them the opportunity to voice out what affects them and what exactly needs to be done. This does not only enable the policy makers to re-define their policies but it also allows them to receive feedback from the very people for whom such policies are made and give them the opportunity to own the programmes, plans and policies.

This chapter of the plan takes a look at the development communication strategy to disseminate the DMTDP. 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 municipality have also been outlined. Finally, efforts at the promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the municipality have also been highlighted.

8.2 Formulation of Communication Strategies

The implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan takes into consideration the participation of the local people, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organisations and Development Partners. The communication strategies depicted below provides appropriate mechanisms for dissemination of the programmes, projects, activities and expectations of stakeholders on plan implementation, promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the Assembly and promoting access and managing expectations of public concerns on service delivery of the Assembly. The framework provides a brief description of each level of appropriate communication approach or tools, indicators and benefits of the proposed approaches. The resources needed are specifically the budgeting that would go into the implementation of these communication strategies.

The table below outlines the communication strategies that Obuasi East Municipal intends to adopt in order to disseminate its' Medium-Term Development Plan which spans from 2026-2029.

Table 8.1: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization on the awareness of DMTDP (2026-2029)	To create awareness on DMTDP	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	MPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate and adopt the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP	MP, MCE, Presiding Member and Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Round-table discussions and power point presentations on current situation of the DMTDP.	Quarterly	MPCU
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 DMTDP.	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	MPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Publication of projects and programmes in the media for award of contract	Compliance with the Public Procurement Act	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Management Staff and F&A Convener and Works Sub Committee Convener
Partnerships with NGOs to increase investments.	To increase participation with other NGOs to promote Local Economic Development (LED).	Non-Governmental Organizations	Publication of annual reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies. Develop proposals for funding	Quarterly	MPCU

Participatory monitoring and evaluation	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities	Management Staff of the Municipal Assembly, Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities	Site Meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries	Quarterly	MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and project beneficiaries
Create avenue for public complaints, feedback and suggestions	To strengthen the public relations and complaints unit of the assembly through feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning.	MCE, PM Town councils, Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs	Designate a desk officer for public relations Create awareness on the Client Service Center	Within the Plan Period	MCE, PM and MPCU

Source: OEMA- MPCU, August 2025

The Municipal Assembly has in place a Development Communication Committee on dissemination of information on government policies and programmes. Relevant information would be put on the Assemblies’,

- Notice Boards:
- Website: <https://www.oeda.gov.gh/>
- Facebook: www.facebook/obuasiaeastdistrictassembly.com
- Email: info@oeda.gov.gh

8.3 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

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

Even though the preparation of the MTDP has been participatory through the involvement of all the major stakeholders such as the Departments of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Town Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate

the DMTDP (2026-2029) to all stakeholders. The dissemination at the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Report will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional Levels Copies of the DMTDP will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MLGCRA), the Local Government Service Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- **Public hearings:** After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the municipality, 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 organized on the final document. This also give the members another opportunity to examine the DMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark upon during the plan period and acceptance of the plan.
- **Heads of department, NGOs and Traditional Authorities:** Copies of the plan document would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation
- **Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Town Councils.**
- **Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Town Council Level**
- **Use of the Community Information Centres and Municipal Information Service Department to disseminate information in the reports.**

8.3.2 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 DMTDP 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 (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, area councillors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.) using participatory planning approach.

Participatory Planning is the process by which a community works actively to fulfil a given socio-economic goal by consciously defining their problems and planning a course of action to resolve those problems. 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 Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of 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.

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

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

In order to succeed, there is the 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 district. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach would be adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the district. This would also help release creativity in people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects. 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.

8.3.4 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:

- Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.
- Creation of Assembly website.
- Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- Public desks would be created at the three town councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
- At the Assembly level, the public can contact the reception, registry and offices of some departments and units, including the NCCE, Information Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Non-Formal Education, Notice boards and others.

Visitors and clients can contact any of these offices and departments for any information they wish to know on services of the Municipal Assembly.

Appendix I-Maintenance Plan

Type of Infrastructure/ Assets	Type of maintenance	Schedule of maintenance (Start date- end date)	Estimated cost of maintenance GHC	Location	Responsibility
School Infrastructure	Periodic Maintenance	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2029	1,200,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Department
Health Infrastructure	Periodic Maintenance	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2029	200,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Department, CA
Maintenance of drains and culverts	Routine Maintenance	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2029	200,000.00	Municipal wide	Urban Roads, CA
Road Maintenance	Routine Maintenance	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2029	2,000,000.00	Municipal wide	Urban roads and Works Department
Maintenance of office building	Periodic Maintenance	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2029	50,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Department, CA
Maintenance of office equipment	Routine Maintenance	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2029	40,000.00	Municipal wide	Works Department, CA

Source: OEMA, MPCU-August 2025

Appendix I

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

Name of District: OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY, TUTUKA

Region: ASHANTI

Venue: Wawase Old Court, Obuasi East.

Date: 14/08/25

Medium of Invitation: Letters and Information Centers

Special/Interest Groups Invited: Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Town Council Members, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations, Farmers, Market Women, Persons with Disability, Christian Council, Muslim Council, Youth Groups etc.

Total Number of Persons Present: 143

Gender Ratio: 50 Females/ 93 Males

Language Used: Twi and English

The public hearing on the draft 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan was to review the previous plan and update the Municipal Profile. Presentation on the review of the plan as well as update of the municipal profile and Validation of Community Problems and Development Aspirations.

This centered on the total number of programmes and projects in the plan, the number completed, the number on-going and the number not implemented at all.

Major Issues

- Participants were of the view that the proportion of projects implemented during the planning period could have gone up.
- The citizens were also of the view that the Assembly should select projects that they are capable of implementing in terms of resource availability so as to avoid huge backlog in the future
- Most of the participants complained about the inability of the Assembly to implement most of the approved projects.

Controversies/Area of Complaints:

- I. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but was not implemented at all.
- II. Participants were not happy about the inability of the Assembly to regularly inform the communities about constraints that hinder the successful implementation of approved projects.

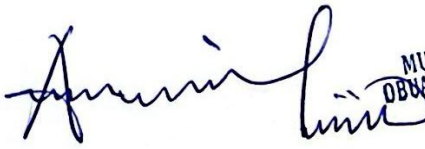


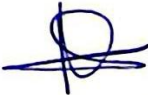

Proposal for Resolution:

- I. The MPCU explained that inadequate financial resources accounted for the inability of the Assembly to implement all its projects and programmes.
- II. Participants were encouraged to honour their tax obligations so as to improve the internally generated revenue to enable Assembly have access to adequate resources to undertake development projects and programmes.

Comments on Participation

Generally, participation and contribution was satisfactory.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

 <p>HON. WILLIAM KOFI ADZOWU (MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)</p>	 <p>RICHARD BLEVIN (MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)</p>
 <p>HON. ALFRED FOSU DONKOR (PRESIDING MEMBER)</p>	 <p>HON. CHARLES ABU (CONVENER, DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COMM.)</p>
 <p>PLN. JONES ACQYEMANG (MUNICIPAL DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER)</p>	

Appendix III

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

Name of District: OBUASI EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY, TUTUKA

Region: ASHANTI

Venue: Wawase Old Court

Date: 09/09/25

Medium of Invitation: Letters and Information Centers

Special/Interest Groups Invited: Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Town Council Members, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations, Farmers, Market Women, Persons with Disability, Christian Council, Muslim Council, Youth Groups etc.

Total Number of Persons Present: 127

Gender Ratio: 61 Females/ 66 Males

Language Used: Twi and English

The second public hearing on the draft 2026-2029 medium-term development plan was to conclude the plan preparation process. The purpose was to engage in a final dialogue to solicit views and proposals. Presentation of the draft medium-term development plan was done by the MPCU Members. This centered on main problems, constraints and potentials in the municipality and also the proposed programs and activities outlined in the plan to achieve the Development Agenda, 2026-2029.

Presentation of Draft Medium-Term Development Plan

- Background to Plan Preparation
- Steps involved in the plan preparation
- Summary of Key Developmental Issues
- Vision, Mission, Goals and objectives
- Programme of Action for 2026-2029
- Annual Action Plans
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Cost of Implementation of the Plan
- Development Communication Strategy
- Linkage between the Plan and the Budget

Major Issues

Road Infrastructure:

A resident complained about the poor nature of roads in the municipality and huge vehicular traffic on the ETS Tutuka road and urged the Assembly to do more on the rehabilitation of roads and alternative link roads.

Market

A representative from the Marke women complained about the absence of a market within the Municipality. The MPO responded that management is considering the construction of market which has been captured in plan.

Education

Most participants were unhappy about the high enrolment levels in the public schools within the Municipality. They also pleaded with the traditional leaders to desist from the sale of public lands so that the Assembly could also have lands to provide developmental projects to make their lives better.

Sanitation and drains:

A representative from the unit committees appealed to the Assembly to desilt choked drains and also replace the non-functional street lights.

Controversies/Area of Complaints:

- I. Some Members Complained that some communities did not benefit from any project by the Assembly
- II. Participant raised concerns about plans for some of the traders who have learnt new trade in the form of start-up capital and a place to trade. The MPO in his response said, prospective traders should liaise with the Works Department for temporary permit when necessary. They also get in touch with the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and National Board for Small-Scale Enterprises NBSSI for start-ups.

Proposal for Resolution:

- III. The MCD replied that due to limited funds communities benefitted from projects based on urgency and they were selected and prioritized on standards.
- IV. The MPO assured members that all programmes and projects which were captured in the previous plan and were not implemented have been rolled over to the new plan for implementation.

V. Again, the MPO informed the citizens per the revised allocation of the District Assemblies Common Fund, quarterly DACF to the Assembly is now substantial and for that matter most of the projects and programmes captured in the development plan will be implemented during the plan period.

Comments on Participation

Generally, the second public hearing was well organized and well attended by all invited guests from diverse backgrounds. Citizens were fully represented by their leaders as well as other individuals. The languages (Twi and English) used enabled more participants to contribute during the open forum. Heads of Department and Unit were around to address the concerns raised by participants. Participation and contribution was satisfactory. Some Members also expressed appreciation for the incorporation of all their submissions in the Medium-Term Development Plan of the Assembly.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:



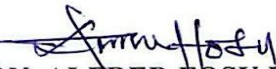
**HON. WILLIAM KOFI ADZOWU
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)**

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**HON. ALFRED FOSU DONKOR
(PRESIDING MEMBER)**



**HON. CHARLES ABU
(CONVENER, DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COMM.)**



**PLN. JONES AGYEMANG
(MUNICIPAL DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER)**

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