

# TANO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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Date: 13-01-2026

## SUBMISSION OF REVISED DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

We hereby submit, for your attention, the Revised Draft 2026-2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan for Tano North Municipal Assembly.

We look forward to your usual support and guidance in reviewing the document.

Thank you.

  
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# **TANO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



## **DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)**

**UNDER THE THEME**

**“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA - CREATING JOBS,  
ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING  
SHARED PROSPERITY”**

***Prepared by:**  
**Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit**  
**Date: October,2025***

## FOREWORD

The preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Tano North Municipal Assembly is the outcome of a broad and participatory planning process that involved extensive stakeholder engagement at both the community and municipal levels. The process began with a series of Community Action Planning (CAP) meetings, during which community members identified and prioritized their key development needs and aspirations. These CAPs were subsequently validated and consolidated into Zonal Council Plans. The Zonal Council Plans, together with sectoral submissions from the various departments, were harmonized by the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) into a comprehensive set of programmes, projects, and activities.

The contents of this Plan therefore represent the outcome of careful deliberations, critical analysis, and consensus-building among key stakeholders. It reflects the shared aspirations of the people of Tano North Municipality and their collective vision for sustainable development. The Plan has been prepared within the framework of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026–2029, under the theme “*Resetting Ghana’s Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Prosperity.*” It seeks to advance government’s priorities of improving water and sanitation, education, health, economic transformation, and local economic development, while addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

In keeping with the participatory planning principles, the draft Plan was presented at a municipal public hearing for validation and endorsement. The session brought together Assembly Members, community representatives, opinion leaders, faith-based organizations, trade associations, and other civil society actors. Their insights and contributions were instrumental in shaping the final Plan to truly represent the voices and priorities of the people of Tano North Municipality.

The Assembly wishes to express its profound appreciation to all who played diverse roles in the preparation of this Plan particularly community members, Zonal Councilors, municipal-level actors, and development partners such as IRC, GIZ and NADeF whose technical and logistical support were invaluable. Special gratitude also goes to members of the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and the planning team for their hard work and dedication, as well as to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for their constructive feedback and guidance, which greatly enhanced the quality of this document.

It is our sincere hope that the successful implementation of this Plan will translate into improved living standards, inclusive growth, and a prosperous future for the people of Tano North Municipality. Together, let us commit to making this vision a reality.



**HON. PIUS SAMPSON OPOKU**  
**(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Tano North Municipal Assembly serves as a strategic framework to guide the Municipality's development priorities and actions over the next four years. Anchored on the national theme, "*Resetting Ghana's Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, And Promoting Shared Prosperity*," the plan embodies the Assembly's vision of promoting inclusive growth, improving livelihoods, and ensuring equitable access to opportunities for all residents.

The preparation of the MTDP was undertaken in full compliance with the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232) and the 2026–2029 Planning Guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). A participatory and evidence-based approach was adopted, ensuring that the voices and aspirations of the people formed the foundation of the plan. The process began with a comprehensive review of the 2022–2025 MTDP to assess performance, identify gaps, and draw lessons for the new planning period.

Preparation was spearheaded by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), which comprised heads of decentralized departments, technical officers, and key Assembly staff. The MPCU worked in close collaboration with the Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council, the NDPC, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and development partners. Through community-level consultations, *Community Action Plans (CAPs)* were prepared in each locality, harmonized into Zonal Council Plans, and integrated with departmental inputs to produce a comprehensive municipal plan.

To ensure transparency and inclusiveness, a broad range of stakeholder consultations and a statutory public hearing were conducted, providing an opportunity for citizens, community representatives, and opinion leaders to review and validate the draft plan. A signed report of the public hearing has been attached as an annex to this document.

The 2026–2029 MTDP outlines the Municipality's development direction across key thematic areas economic development, social services and infrastructure, governance and institutional strengthening, and environmental sustainability. It seeks to consolidate past achievements, address emerging challenges, and leverage local resources for transformative growth. Ultimately, the plan aspires to improve the standard of living of all residents, ensuring that development in Tano North remains inclusive, sustainable, and aligned with both national and local aspirations.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

1. AEAAs - Agricultural Extension Agents
2. APD - Animal Production Directorate
3. B&D Dept. - Birth and Death Department
4. BRC - Business Resource Centre
5. CA - Central Administration
6. CBOs - Community-Based Organizations
7. CHPs - Community-based Health Planning and Services
8. CHRAJ - Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
9. CLTS - Community-Led Total Sanitation
10. CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
11. DACF - District Assemblies Common Fund
12. DoA - Department of Agriculture
13. DUR - Department of Urban Roads
14. EHSU - Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
15. EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
16. FBOs - Farmer-Based Organizations
17. FDA - Food and Drugs Authority
18. GES - Ghana Education Service
19. GHS - Ghana Health Service
20. GNFS - Ghana National Fire Service
21. GPS - Ghana Prisons Service
22. GPSNP - Ghana Productive Safety Net Programme
23. GRA - Ghana Revenue Authority
24. IGF - Internally Generated Fund
25. IRC - International Rescue Committee
26. IT Unit - Information Technology Unit
27. LEAP - Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
28. LUSPA - Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
29. MA - Municipal Assembly
30. MAO - Municipal Agricultural Officers
31. MCD - Municipal Coordinating Director
32. MCE - Municipal Chief Executive

33. MDA	-	Municipal Departments and Agencies
34. MEHOSO	-	Municipal Environmental Health Officer's Office
35. MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
36. MSMEs	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
37. NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
38. GEA	-	Ghana Enterprises Agency
39. NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
40. NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
41. NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
42. NID	-	National Immunization Days
43. OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
44. PFI	-	Private Financial Institution
45. PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
46. PPRSD	-	Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate
47. PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
48. RADU	-	Regional Agricultural Directorate Unit
49. RELC	-	Research Extension Linkage Committee
50. SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
51. SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
52. SPC	-	Spatial Planning Committee
53. SRID	-	Statistics, Research and Information Directorate
54. STME	-	Science, Technology and Mathematics Education
55. SWCD	-	Social Welfare and Community Development
56. SWNT	-	Small Water Networks Team
57. TA	-	Traditional Authorities
58. TNMA	-	Tano North Municipal Assembly
59. TSC	-	Technical Sub-Committee
60. UHC	-	Universal Health Coverage
61. Vet.	-	Veterinary Service
62. WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## **CHAPTER ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Chapter One provides a foundational overview of the Tano North Municipal Assembly, offering essential context for the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). It presents a brief background of the Assembly, highlighting its establishment. The chapter outlines the Assembly’s vision, mission, mandate and functions as defined under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). It also articulates the core values that guide the Assembly’s operations, organizational structure and a locational map of the municipality.

### **1.2 Background of Tano North Municipal Assembly**

Tano North Municipal Assembly is one of the six municipalities and districts in the Ahafo Region of Ghana, with Duayaw-Nkwanta as its capital. The municipality was originally part of the former Tano District, which was later split into Tano North and Tano South Districts. Tano North was established as a district by the Local Government (Tano North District Assembly) Establishment Instrument in 2004 through Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1754. It was later upgraded to a municipal status by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2283 and officially inaugurated as a Municipal Assembly in April 2018.

### **1.3 Vision Statement**

The vision of the Assembly is to become a world-class municipality with quality lifestyles and sustained growth in all sectors.

### **1.4 Mission Statement**

In pursuance of its vision, the Tano North Municipal Assembly exists to enhance the dignity and quality of life of individuals and families by strengthening communities, eliminating barriers to opportunities and helping people in need to reach their full potentials through effective and efficient resource mobilization, utilization and management.

### **1.5 Functions**

As outlined in Article 245 of the 1992 Constitution and Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Tano North Municipal Assembly is mandated to formulate, prepare, and allocate resources for the provision of public goods and services in the interest of the people; effectively mobilize and allocate resources for development; ensure the availability of basic quality services, including waste collection and disposal, and promote justice through access to courts and arbitration; promote and support productive activity and social development; maintain efficient and effective security and public safety in collaboration with national and local security agencies;

and create an enabling environment and cooperate with development partners to implement development activities in the Municipality.

## **1.6 Core Values**

The core values of the Assembly include, but are not limited to, professionalism, accountability, client focus, participation, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. Like all other MMDAs, its standards of conduct are embedded in anonymity, permanence, client focus, loyalty and commitment, transparency and accountability, diligence, discipline and timeliness, creativity and innovation and, above all, integrity.

## **1.7 Organizational Structure of Tano North Municipal Assembly**

The organizational structure of the Tano North Municipal Assembly outlines how authority flows, how departments relate to one another, and how the Assembly manages its day-to-day operations. It provides a clear hierarchy that strengthens internal communication and promotes effective collaboration among departments and units.

At the top of the administrative structure is the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who represents the President at the municipal level and provides overall political and administrative leadership. Supporting the MCE is the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD), the head of the municipal bureaucracy. The MCD ensures the smooth coordination of government policies, programmes, and service delivery across all departments. Working through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the MCD leads the processes of identifying community needs, planning and designing programmes, and overseeing implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

The Internal Audit Unit sits strategically between the MCE and the MCD to promote accountability, ensure compliance with laws and procedures, and strengthen internal control systems within the Assembly.

Reporting directly to the MCD are the major administrative sectors that constitute the Assembly's operational framework. These include the Administration Sector, Planning and Budget Sector, Social Sector, Infrastructure Sector, Economic Sector, Environmental Sector, and the Financial Sector. Each sector comprises specific departments and units responsible for delivering essential public services, as illustrated in Figure 1.0.

# Organogram of the Assembly

13 Depts.

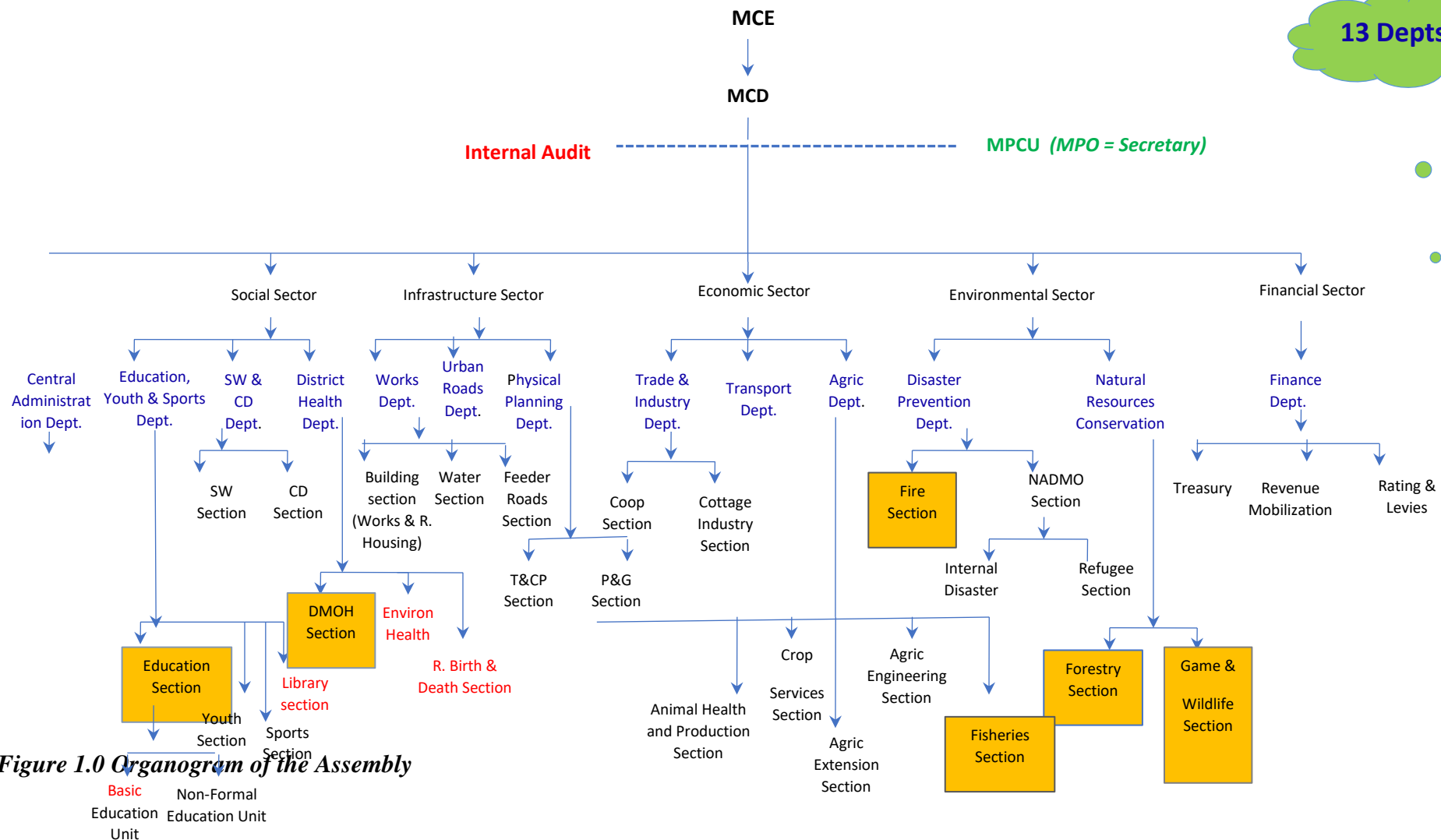
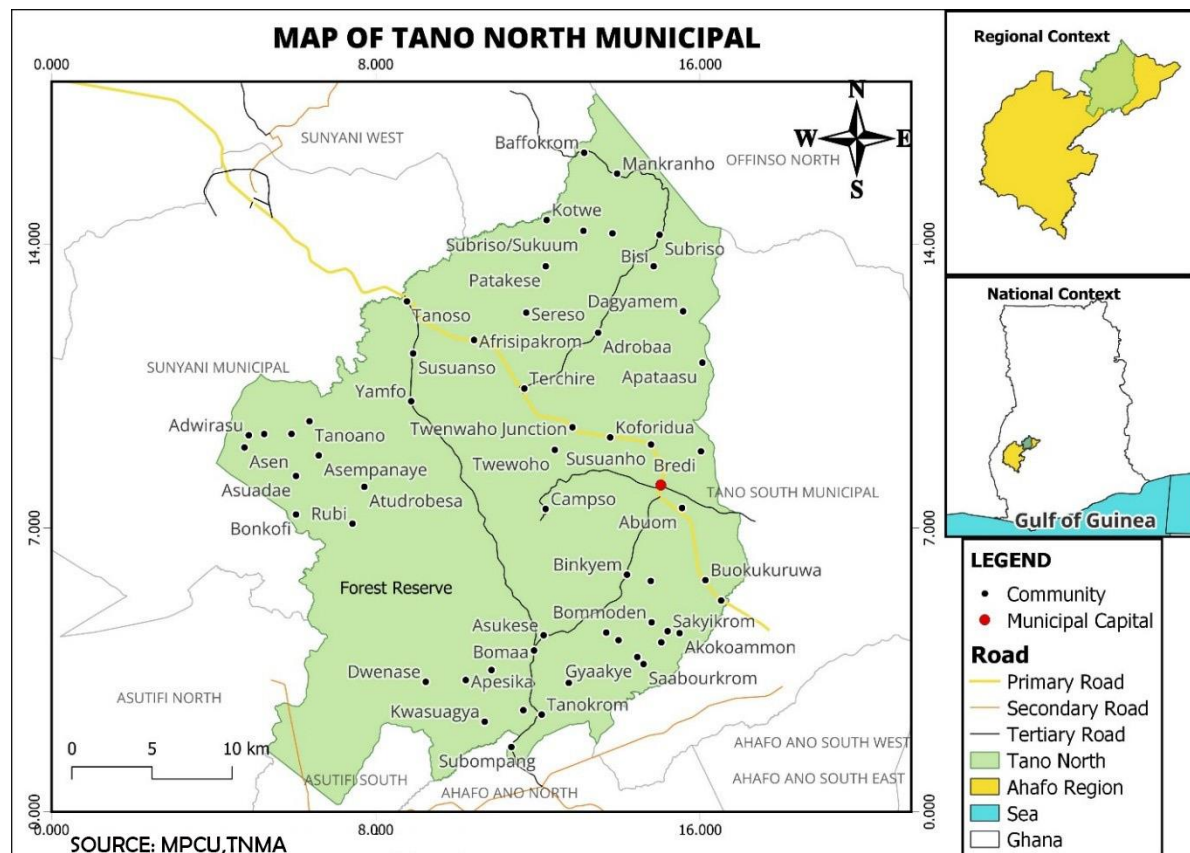


Figure 1.0 Organogram of the Assembly

## 1.8 Location of Tano North Municipal

The municipality lies between latitudes 7°00'N and 7°25' N and longitudes 20°03'W and 20°15' W. It has a total land area of 876 square kilometers and constitutes about 10.3 percent of the total land area of the Ahafo Region. It has Duayaw-Nkwanta as its administrative capital. On its western stretch and north to south, the municipality shares boundaries with Sunyani West District, Sunyani Municipal and Asutifi North on the eastern side, and Tano North Municipality shares boundaries with Offinso North District in the extreme northeast and Tano South Municipal in the east. In the southern part the municipality shares boundaries with Asutifi South and Ahafo Ano North in the southwest. The figure below shows the locational map of Tano North Municipality.

There is a synergetic relationship between Tano North and its neighbouring districts, in that the municipality serves as a source of agricultural produce to adjoining districts. While the adjoining districts provide the avenue for marketing this produce to consumers, in addition, the municipality provides quality services in the area of healthcare, education, and others to the adjoining districts and beyond, creating an interdependent relationship between Tano North municipality and its adjoining districts.



## ***Figure 1:2 Locational Map of Tano North Municipality***

### **1.9 Structure of the Plan**

The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is structured into eight main chapters: Chapter One: General Introduction, which outlines the vision, mission, mandate, functions, core values, organizational structure, and locational map of Tano North Municipality; Chapter Two: Situational Analysis, which covers performance reviews, existing conditions, key issues, and needs assessment; Chapter Three: Key Development Priorities, presenting the prioritization process and a list of development priorities; Chapter Four: Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes, detailing strategic responses and spatial integration; Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes, which includes costing methods, financing, SEA, and joint programming; Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans, providing yearly implementation schedules; Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement, outlining stakeholder analysis, monitoring, evaluation, and learning mechanisms; and Chapter Eight: Communication Strategy, which describes how the plan and its progress will be communicated to stakeholders.

## **CHAPTER TWO SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a situational analysis of Tano North Municipality to guide the preparation of the 2026–2029 MTDP. It begins with a review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, highlighting key achievements, challenges, and lessons learnt, based on the *Agenda for Jobs II* framework and Annual Progress Reports. The chapter also assesses current development conditions across key sectors and concludes with a SWOT analysis to inform future planning priorities and strategies.

### **2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2022-2025 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The performance review of Tano North Municipality’s 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan shows commendable progress in several development dimensions. Notably, revenue generation saw a remarkable increase from 23% in 2021 to 70.3% in 2024, largely driven by the operations of Newmont Ghana and its subcontractors. There were also significant improvements in access to basic services. Potable water coverage rose from 76% to 82%, and sanitation services reached 87%, surpassing the 80% target. Electrification coverage expanded from 57% to 76.7%, while the percentage of road networks in good condition improved from 53.7% to 64.8%.

In the education sector, school enrolment at all levels improved, with SHS enrolment increasing from 41% to 89.06%. However, the teacher-pupil ratio worsened in some levels due to increased enrolment without corresponding staffing increases. Gender parity at the basic education level declined slightly, although SHS parity improved. Health sector performance also showed progress, particularly in the doctor-patient ratio, which improved from 1:10,264 to 1:4,180, and NHIS coverage increased to 81.8%. However, the maternal mortality ratio remained high at 72.7 per 100,000 live births, far from the target of zero.

Despite these achievements, there were notable data gaps, especially on unemployment, household income, disaster impact, and crime reduction. These hinder a comprehensive assessment of the plan’s overall effectiveness. While implementation of the MTDP is progressing well, with a baseline implementation rate of 84.6%, the lack of updated data for 2024 limits a full evaluation. Going forward, strengthening data collection and monitoring systems will be critical for informed decision-making and improved accountability. Table 2.1 show the performance on development outcomes.

Table 2.1 Performance review (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	(2022–2025) MTDP Target	Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	% Increase in Revenue	23%	50%	2024	70.3%	Driven by Newmont Ghana and its subcontractors
	Unemployment Rate	N/A	N/A			Data not available
	Food Security: % increase in agricultural produce / reduction in post-harvest losses	N/A	N/A			Data not available
	% of Expenditure Covered with Warrant	100%	100%	2024	100%	Due to GIFMIS implementation
	% Increase in Household Income	N/A	N/A			Data not available
	% of Arable Land Under Cultivation	65.9%	70.1%	2024	80%	
Social Development	Hazardous Child Labour (15–17 yrs.)	2.8%	0%	2024	0%	No reported cases
	% Reduction in Child Abuse	0%	0%	2024	0%	No reported cases
	% Access to Potable Water	76%	85%	2024	82%	Due to WASH interventions
	% Solid Waste Properly Disposed	73.5%	100%	2024	84.6%	Enforcement of sanitation laws
	% Liquid Waste Properly Disposed	N/A				Ongoing implementation of sanitation laws
	School Enrolment (KG/Primary/JHS/SHS)	KG: 94.5% Primary: 90.5% JHS: 61% SHS: 41%	KG: 96.5% Primary: 92.5% JHS: 63% SHS: 42%	2024	KG: 88% Primary: 88.06% JHS: 87.15% SHS: 89.06%	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	(2022–2025) MTDP Target	Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	KG: 1:25 Primary: 1:22 JHS: 1:25 SHS: 1:14	All levels: 1:35	2024	KG: 1:35 Primary: 1:34 JHS: 1:29 SHS: 1:45	
	Gender Parity Index (KG–SHS)	KG: 1.02 Primary: 1.01 JHS: 1.06 SHS: 2.26	KG: 1.5 Primary: 1.6 JHS: 2.0 SHS: 2.7	2024	KG: 0.98 Primary: 0.93 JHS: 0.96 SHS: 2.06	
	School Completion Rate	KG: 60.9% Primary: 93.3% JHS: 93% SHS: 95%	KG: 85% Primary: 95% JHS: 95% SHS: 98%	2024	KG: 87.07% Primary: 90.79% JHS: 90.67% SHS: 92.3%	
	% Functional CHPS	100%	100%	2024	100%	Functional CHPS in place
	Doctor-Patient Ratio	1:10,264	1:8,000	2024	1:4,180	Improved staffing levels
	Maternal Mortality Ratio	2:100,000	0:100,000	2024	72.7:100,000	Reduced but still above target
	% with Valid NHIS Card	73%	90%	2024	81.8%	Free registration support
Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	% Access to Improved Sanitation	70%	80%	2024	87%	Supported by WASH projects
	% Electrification Coverage	57%	75%	2024	76.7%	Extension to underserved areas
	% Road Network in Good Condition	53.7%	58.9%	2024	64.8%	Improvement in road works

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	(2022–2025) MTDP Target	Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	AEA to Farmer Ratio	1:2242	1:1542	2024	1:1750	Extension support ongoing
Governance & Public Accountability	% Decrease in Crime Cases	29.6%	35%	2024		
	Operational Substructures Ratio	4:5	5:5	2024	5:5	
Emergency Planning	No. of Communities Affected by Disaster	8	5	2024	6	
M&E and Implementation	% of MTDP Implemented	84.6%	95%	2024	97%	

Source: MPCU 2025

### 2.3 ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The table shows that out of the total estimated cost of GHS 64.5 million for the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), only about GHS 48.2 million was actually received. This resulted in a substantial funding shortfall of approximately GHS 16.3 million, representing a gap of over 25% between projected and actual receipts. Notably, the Government of Ghana (GoG) was the only source that exceeded its estimated contribution, disbursing about GHS 2.36 million more than projected. This overperformance reflects strong central government support and commitment to development at the local level.

However, all other funding sources fell short of their targets. The most significant variance was observed in the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which recorded a shortfall of over GHS 12.5 million, severely affecting the municipality’s ability to deliver on infrastructure and service-related projects. Other notable underperforming sources included the DACF-RFG, World Bank GPSNP2, and Internally Generated Funds (IGF), with shortfalls of GHS 2.85 million, GHS 1.31 million, and GHS 1.42 million, respectively. These funding gaps had direct implications on the implementation of planned programmes and projects, particularly those that depended heavily on donor and special-purpose funding such as sanitation, nutrition, and social protection interventions. The shortfalls likely contributed to delays, scaling down, or the complete abandonment of some activities outlined in the MTDP Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1 shows summary of Source of Funds 2022-2025 MTDP planned period.

*Table 2.2 Summary of Sources of Funds for 2022–2025 MTDP*

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost (GHS)	Total Amount Received (GHS)	Variance (GHS)
GoG	23,439,918.80	25,804,379.52	2,364,460.72
IGF	12,422,901.02	10,996,473.40	(1,426,427.62)
DACF	19,328,831.30	6,773,859.89	(12,554,971.41)
DACF-RFG	5,858,102.45	3,006,178.40	(2,851,924.05)
MAG	102,541.33	79,835.66	(22,705.67)
UNICEF-ISS Support	112,500.00	77,500.00	(35,000.00)
World Bank (GPSNP2)	2,332,728.00	1,019,205.96	(1,313,522.04)
WASH	475,180.00	170,800.00	(304,380.00)
GoG Decentralized	450,278.00	266,686.58	(183,591.42)
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,522,980.90</b>	<b>48,194,919.41</b>	<b>(16,328,061.49)</b>

Source: Finance Unit 2025

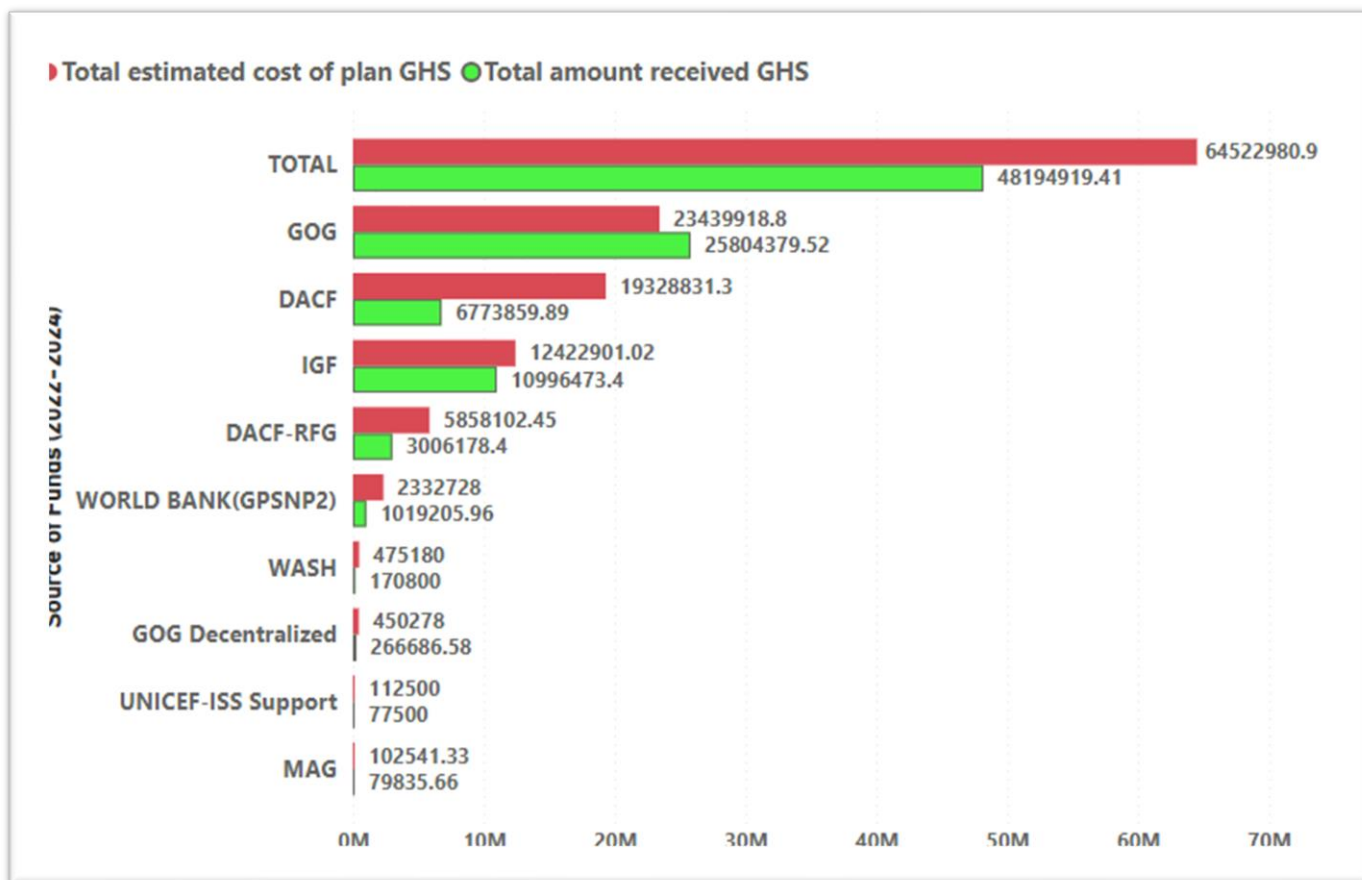


Figure 2.1 Summary of Sources of Funds for 2022–2025 MTDP

Source: Finance Unit 2025

### 2.3.1 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation 2022–2025 MTDP

The implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) faced several significant challenges that hindered the achievement of intended outcomes and affected the timely delivery of key projects. These include;

- i. **Low IGF Performance and Delayed Fund Transfers:** The Assembly struggled with inadequate internally generated funds and late disbursement of external transfers, which slowed implementation and left some planned projects incomplete.
- ii. **Weak Coordination Among Decentralized Departments:** Limited logistics, inadequate staffing, and communication gaps affected collaboration across departments, resulting in delays and weak alignment with the MTDP.

iii. **Limited Stakeholder Understanding and Ownership of the MTDP:** Some departments, communities, and partners were not fully familiar with the plan, reducing their involvement and weakening support for implementation.

iv. **Delays in Procurement Processes:** Slow procurement procedures disrupted project timelines, especially for infrastructure projects such as roads, markets, and health facilities.

v. **Weak Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Irregular reporting, limited field monitoring, and inadequate tools for the MPCU made it difficult to track progress and respond quickly to challenges.

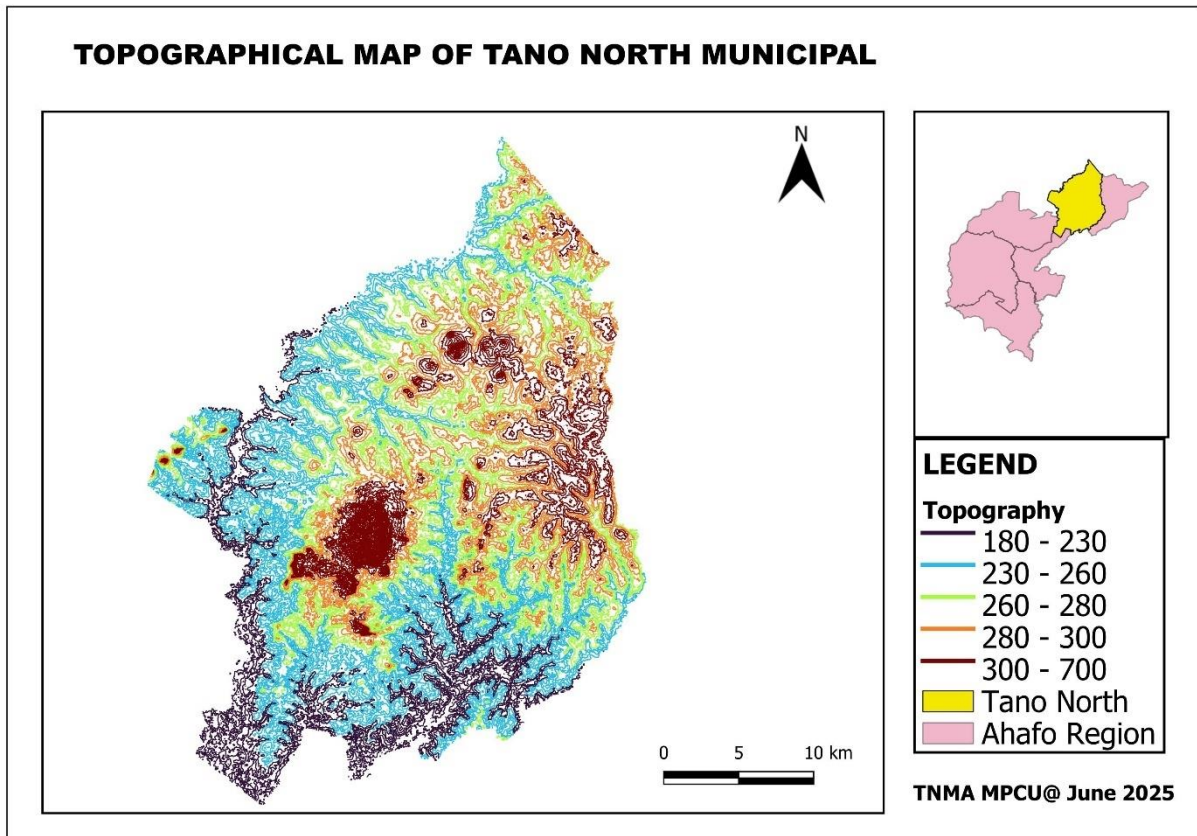
vii. **Staffing Gaps and Inadequate Operational Logistics:** Shortages of technical staff and limited operational resources in key departments hindered effective service delivery and slowed implementation.

## 2.4 EXISTING SITUATION

### 2.4.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.4.2 Topography

The topography of the Municipality is generally undulating, rising gently from a minimum height of about 180m above sea level in the north-west to a peak of about 760m above sea level in the south-east. there exist a few ranges with Hight above 700m. Figure 2.2 show the Topography of Tano North Municipality



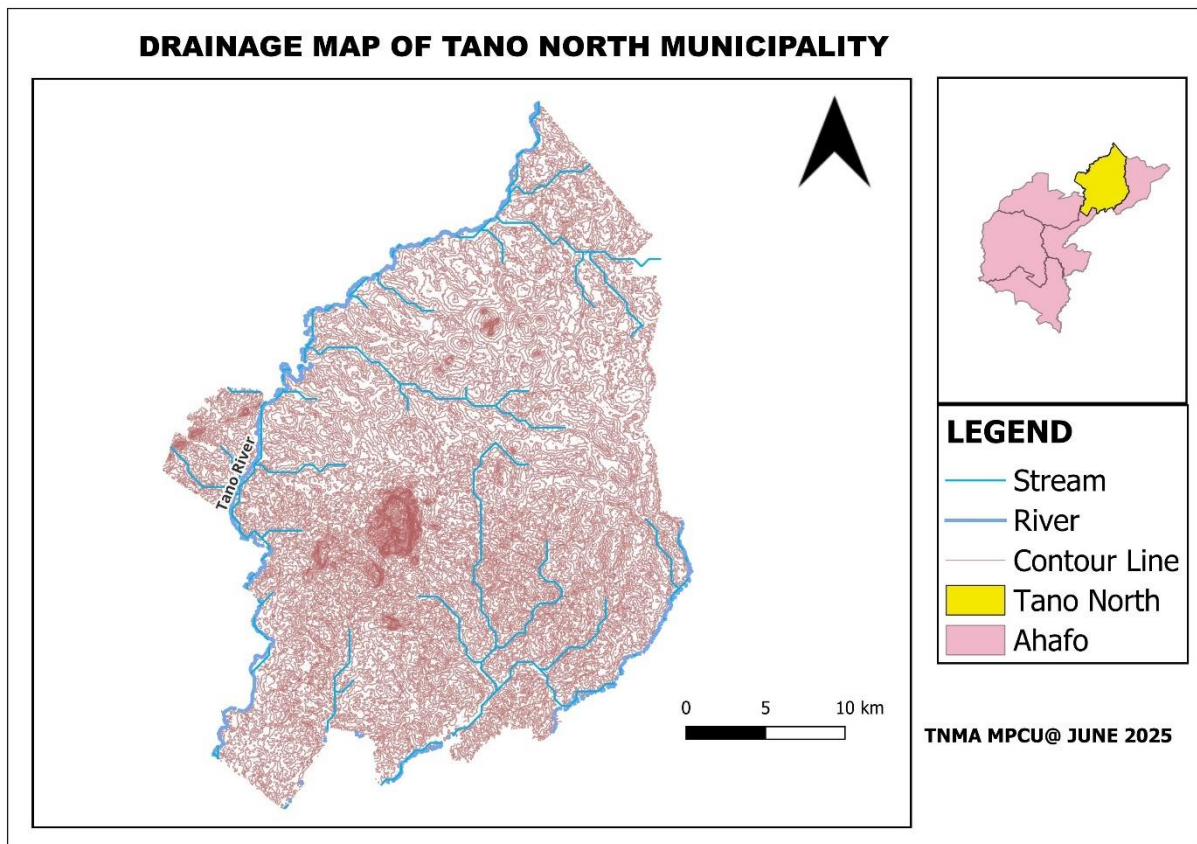
**Figure 2.2: Topography of Tano North Municipality  
Implication for Development**

The topography in most case is very suitable for agricultural uses. Due to the nature of the topography, infrastructural development for instance road and housing construction could be constructed with relative ease and less expensive.

#### 2.4.3 Water Resources

The Tano River and its many tributaries, such as Subri, Kwasu, and Mankran, keep the area well-drained. All of these river's flow from the north-east to the south-west. There has been a major pollution of water bodies in the Municipality due to unregulated and uncontrolled mining activities posing a major threat to the water resources in the Municipality currently as well as the

long-term negative effect of water scarcity due to such mining activities. Figure 2.3 shows the Drainage of Tano North



**Figure 2.3: Drainage Map of Tano North**  
**Implications for Development**

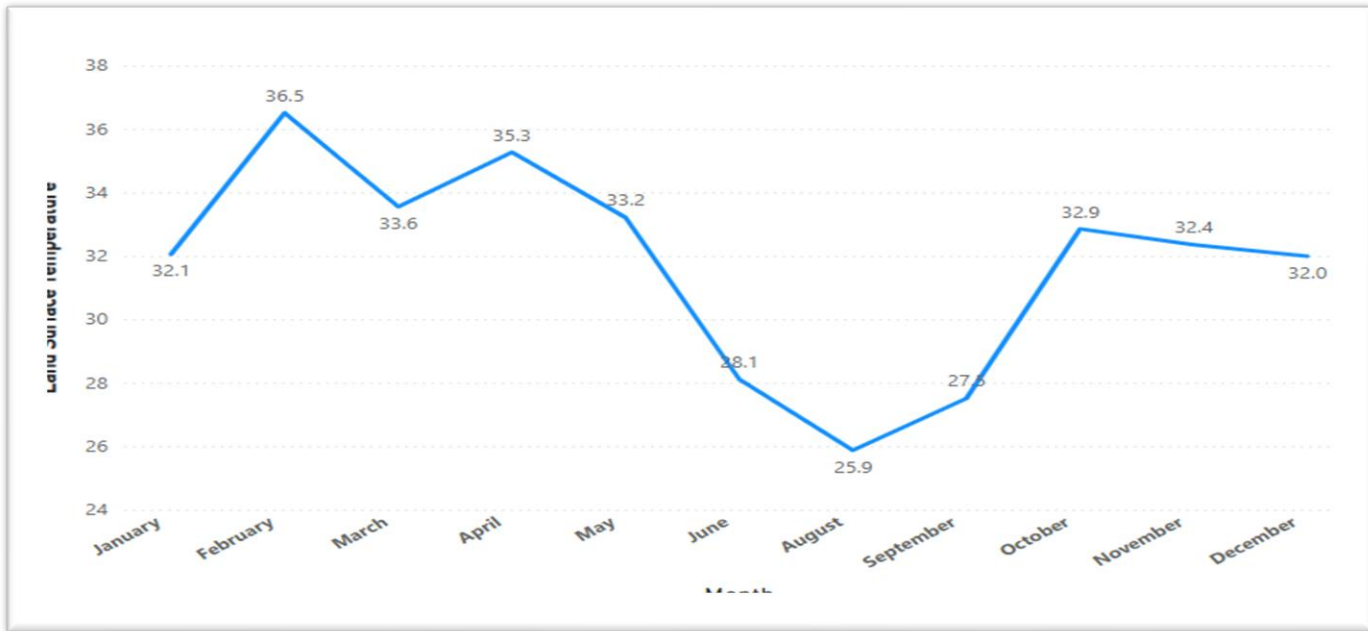
The vast water resources in the Municipality could also be harnessed for irrigation purposes

#### **2.4.4 Climate**

The Municipality lies in the semi-equatorial climatic zone and experiences double maximum rainfall regimes, from April–June and September–November. These seasons are mainly identified by the changes in the levels of precipitation and temperature.

#### **2.4.5 Temperature**

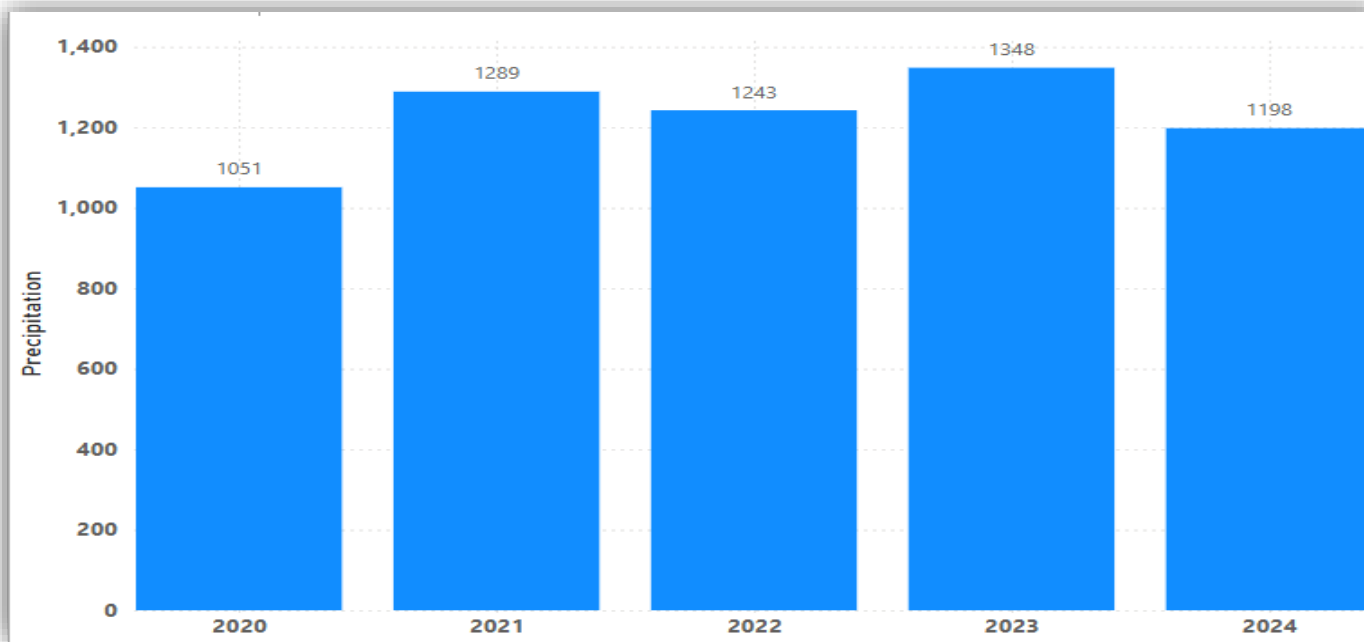
Temperatures are generally high with the maximum occurring in the dry season, between March/April and are lowest between December/January. The mean monthly temperature is 27°C. The dry season is characterized by the Harmattan wind, which is dry, dusty and cold in the morning and very hot at noon, with evapotranspiration very high causing soil moisture deficiency.



**Figure 2.4 Monthly Maximum Land Surface Temperature 2024**

**2.4.6 Rainfall**

The mean annual rainfall of the Municipality is 1,308 mm. From 2020 to 2024, rainfall in the area has generally been on the rise, although with some ups and downs along the way. The lowest rainfall was recorded in 2020 at 1,051.09 mm, after which there was a sharp increase in 2021. Rainfall dipped slightly in 2022, then reached its highest level in 2023 at 1,348.07 mm before dropping again in 2024.



**Fig. 2.5 Annual Precipitation from 2020-2024**

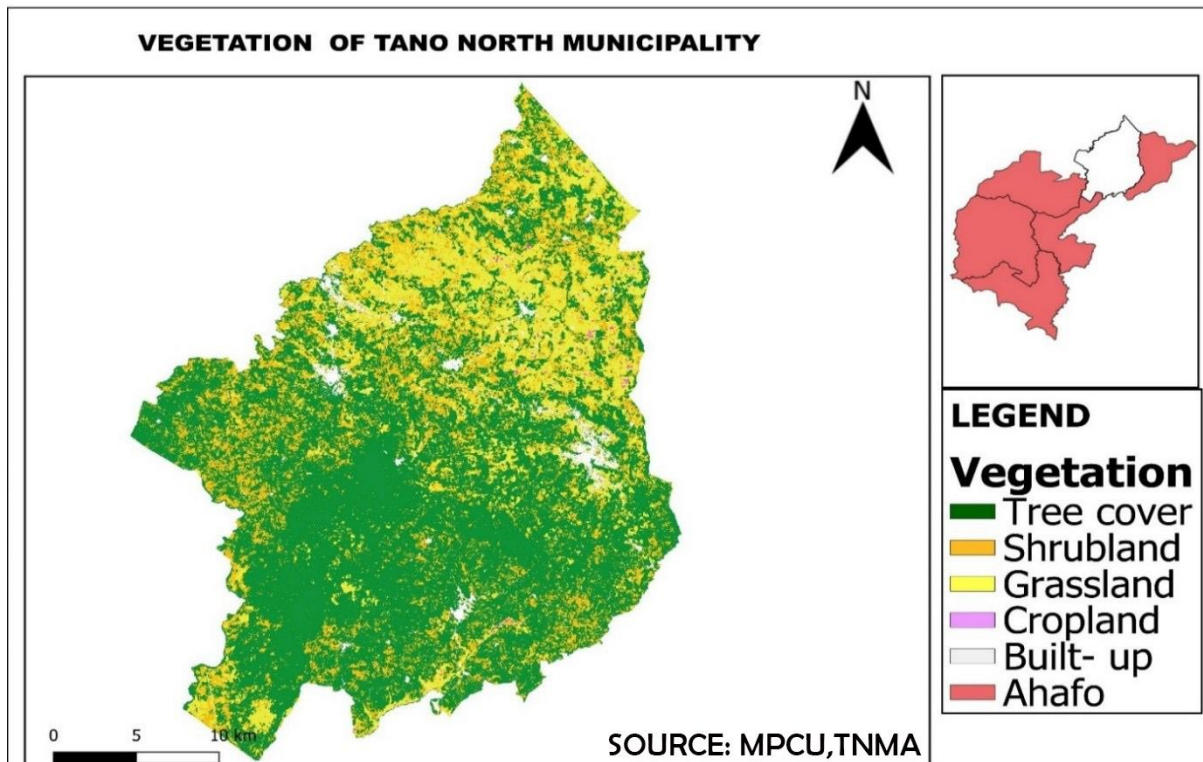
### ***Implication for Development***

The double maxima rainfall pattern would make crop farming easier since it supports all year-round farming. The high temperatures could also serve as a potential to tap solar energy for industrial and domestic purposes. The temperature regime and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food crops throughout the Municipality such as cocoa, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, plantain, cassava, rice and vegetables.

### **2.4.7 Vegetation**

The Municipality lies within two main ecological zones moist semi-deciduous forest, and the second dominant ecological zones is the Guinea Savannah, which the northern tip of the municipality lies in the transitional zone of the Guinea Savannah. The Municipality is composed of vegetation such as Tree Cover, Shrubland and Graceland. The Municipality has three forest reserves namely, Aparipari, Bosomkese, and Omankwayemu Forest Reserves.

The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees which abounds in economic trees. Most of the larger trees among others such as *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (Wawa), *Antaris Africana* (Kyenkyen), *Clorophora Excelsa* (Odum) and *Ceiba Pentandra* (Onyina) are now few occurring as scattered emergent. These species serve as sources of raw materials to the local timber industry in the municipality which generate a lot of employment and income for the people. The rich forest within the municipality has undergone extensive changes as a result of urbanization and illegal lumbering. These human induced activities have resulted in the destruction of large forest areas and pose serious threat to the ecosystem. This has led to the extinction of some tree and animal species.

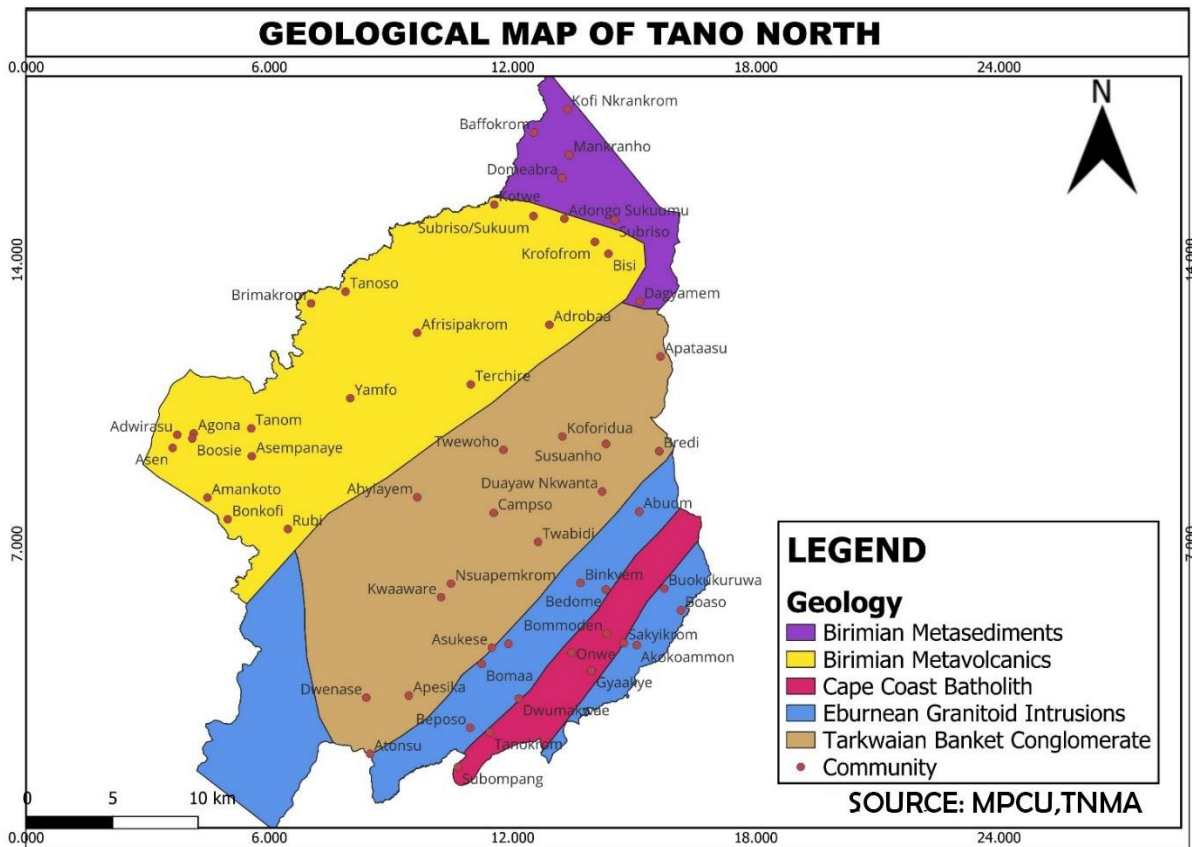


**Fig. 2.6 Vegetation of Tano North Municipality**  
**Implication on development**

The continuous felling of trees due to illegal mining and lumbering can lead to the destruction of the Municipality’s vegetation as well as the loss of soil nutrients for agricultural activities.

#### 2.4.8 Geology

Geology of an area describes the rock formation, the type of rocks and mineral deposits of an area. Tano North lies within Ghana’s mineral-rich Birimian terrain. The area is underlain by metavolcanic rocks such as metabasalts and andesites, which form part of the greenstone belts known for their gold potential, especially around Yamfo, Tanoso ,Afrisipa, Terchire, and Adrobaa. These volcanic rocks are interbedded with metasedimentary rocks including phyllites, schists, and greywackes, typically found between greenstone belts. Overlying these formations are Tarkwaian Barket conglomerates, notable for their gold-bearing quartz pebbles. The region is also intruded by granitic rocks like the Cape Coast Batholith, a coarse-grained granodiorite linked to Eburnean tectonic activity. These intrusions contribute to the area's structural complexity and support both mineralization and metamorphism. These rocks are also reach in clay found around Tanoso, Yamfo Koforidua and Bomaa and Duayaw Nkwanta Figure 2.7 shows the geology of Tano North Municipal.



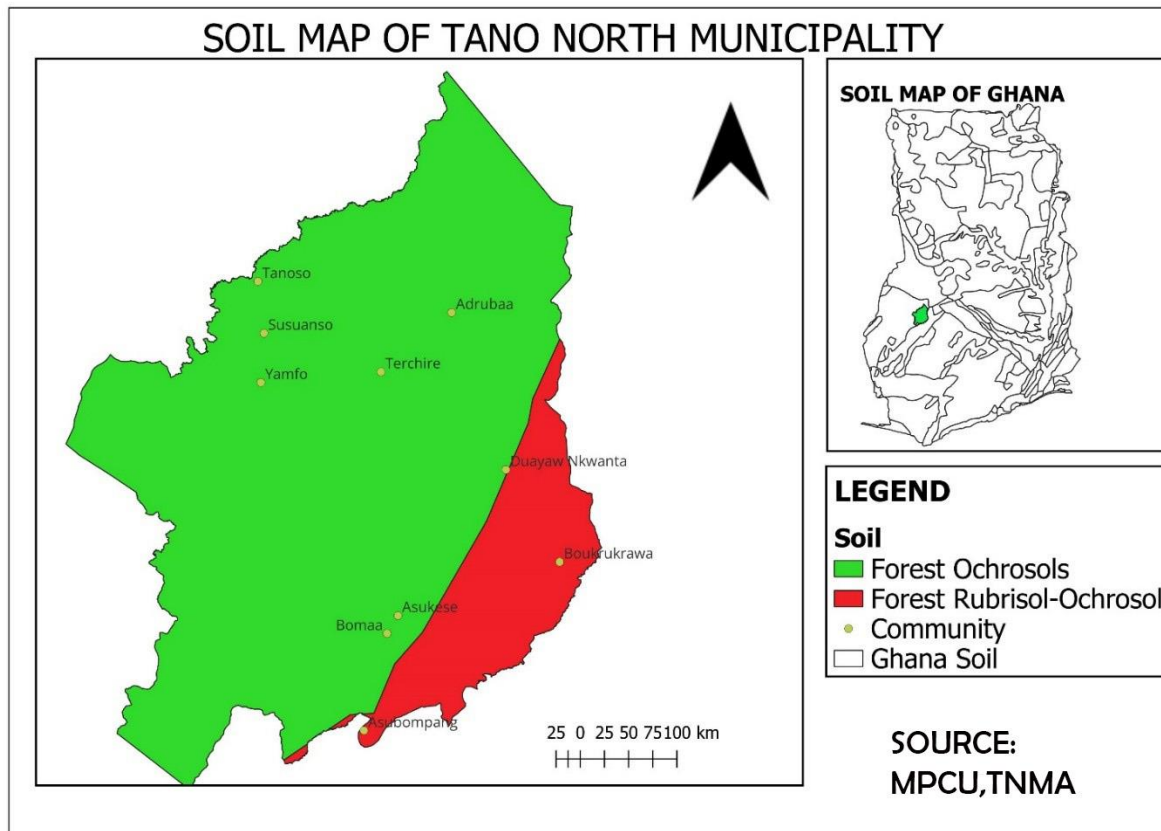
**Figure 2.7 Geology of Tano North**  
**Implication on development**

It is worth noting that the geology of the Municipality is a potential resource for development. Gold, and clay deposits are a catalyst for the development of the municipality. For instance, the presence of Newmont Gold Ghana Limited exploration in Yamfo, Tanoso, Afrisipa, Terchire and Adrobaa has stimulated development in the municipality and the influx of businesses around the enclave. Also clay deposits found at Tanoso, Yamfo Koforidua and Bomaa and Duayaw Nkwanta is used for the manufacture of burnt bricks, local pottery roofing tiles and ceramic arts. Nevertheless, illegal exploitation of these minerals would also have its negative implications on the environment such as pollution of water bodies, unfair competition for agricultural land and labour which can threaten food security in the Municipality.

**2.4.9 Soil**

The dominant soil type in the area is forest ochrosols, which covers about 90% of the land mass. It is generally considered fertile and highly suitable for the cultivation of a wide range of arable crops. These include cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain, maize, citrus, and vegetables. The second soil type found in the municipality is Forest Rubisol-Ochrosol integrate. The fertile soils derived from weathered rocks support agriculture, a major local livelihood. However, competing land

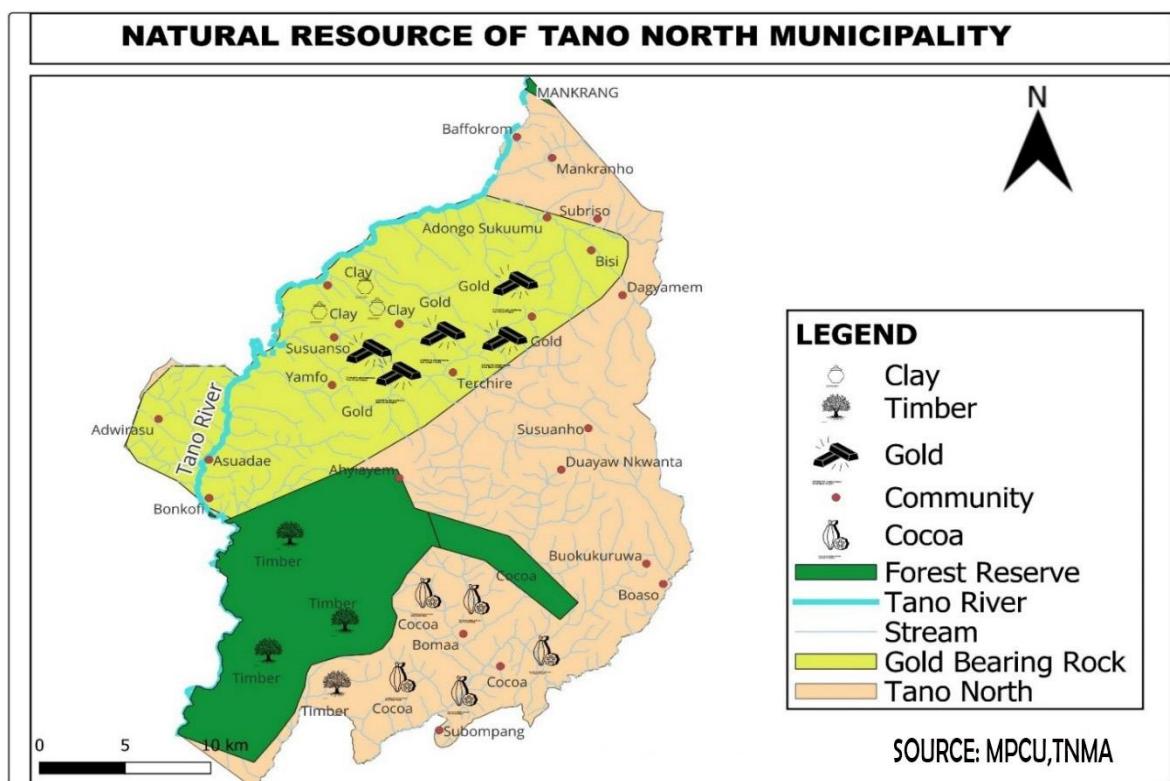
uses between mining and farming may require careful land use planning to ensure sustainable development.



**Figure: 2.8 Soil of Tano North**

**2.4.10 Natural Resource**

The Municipality is endowed with many natural resources. The Biriamian rock contains large deposit of gold bearing rock which is being harnessed by Newmont Gold Ghana limited for development. The Municipality also has large deposit of clay. The municipality has 4 forest reserve, MANKRAN which is found at the northern tip of the municipality, Bosomkese is the largest forest reserve found at the south western part of the municipality and Aparipari and Omankwayemu Forest reserves found at south eastern part of the municipality.



**Figure 2.9 Natural Resources Map**

Source: MPCU Secretariate, 2025

**Key Development Issue Identified**

- Depletion of Vegetative cover
- inadequate education on environmental management and climate change
- Illegal mining
- Illegal lumbering
- Inadequate climate change adaptive efforts
- Pollution of waterbodies

**2.5 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

**2.5.1 Population Size and Growth Rate**

According to the 2021 PHC, The Tano North Municipality has a total population of 93,838 with a growth rate of 1.4%. This constitutes 16.6% of the Ahafo Region’s population. There are more females (47304) than males (46534) constituting 50.4% and 49.6% respectively in the Municipality.

*Table 2.3 Population of Tano North*

Year	2010	2021
Tano North	79,973	93,838

(Source: Population Census Reports (2010,2021))

*Table 2.4 Projected Population (2026 - 2029)*

District	Growth rate	2021	2026	2027	2028	2029
Tano North	1.4%	93,838	100,626	102,045	103,482	104,937

### 2.5.2 Population Density

Tano North district has a total land area of 839.1 km<sup>2</sup> which constitutes 16.2% of the total land area of the Ahafo Region. It has a population density of 111.8 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The district figure is higher compared to the region's population density of 108.7 persons per km<sup>2</sup> according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The Municipal figure is higher compared to the region's population density of 108.7 persons per km<sup>2</sup> according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. The potential growth points exist in Susuanso, Buokrukruwa, Subompang, Afrisipakrom, Nsuapemkrom, Mankranho, Bredi and Adagyamem.

#### *Implication on development*

This higher density suggests increasing pressure on land, housing, and basic infrastructure, especially in fast-growing communities. There are exorbitant rent charges by property owners for residential accommodation.

### 2.5.3 Age and Sex Composition

Population is a determinant of development. As a result, analysis of age and sex structure of the population is of immense importance in development planning. With regard to the age structure, Tano North has a broad base population structure depicting a youthful population in the municipality as shown in Table 2.5. (Age cohorts 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19) This youthful population indicates the need to ensure adequate provision of certain basic facilities and services. Notable among them are basic education infrastructure and teaching and learning materials.

*Table 2.5 Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Sex Ratio*

AGE GROUPS	2021			2025		
	BOTH SEX	M	F	BOTH SEX	M	F
All Ages	93,838	46,534	47,304	99,193	49,194	50,000
0-4	10,962	5,616	5,346	11,589	5,933	5,649
5-9	11,354	5,900	5,454	12,003	6,234	5,763
10-14	10,481	5,419	5,062	11,079	5,697	5,353
15-19	11,216	5,213	6,003	11,854	5,487	6,343
20-24	8,992	4,416	4,576	9,505	4,478	4,834
25-29	7,044	3,504	3,540	7,446	3,754	3,740
30-34	6,316	3,048	3,268	6,676	3,227	3,459
35-39	5,798	2,841	2,957	6,131	3,001	3,130

40-44	4,631	2,287	2,344	4,895	2,412	2,483
45-49	4,141	2,116	2,025	4,378	2,238	2,140
50-54	3,433	1,708	1,725	3,629	1,805	1,824
55-59	2,785	1,392	1,393	2,944	1,470	1,474
60-64	2,178	1,106	1,072	2,303	1,168	1,135
65-69	1,545	744	801	1,633	786	847
70-74	1,067	522	545	1,128	552	576
75-79	714	315	399	755	333	422
80-84	516	179	337	99,193	49,194	50,000
85-89	353	122	231	11,589	5,933	5,649
90-94	161	36	125	12,003	6,234	5,763
95-99	95	37	58	11,079	5,697	5,353
100+	56	13	43	11,854	5,487	6,343

## 2.5.4 Household Characteristics

### 2.5.4.1 Household size

There are 25,908 households in the entire municipality. The average household size is 3.5 in the municipality. There are also 1.2 households per house. The average household size is higher in rural areas (3.7) than in urban areas (3.2).

### 2.5.4.2 Energy (Light)

*Table 2.6: Main Source of Light for Dwelling Units in Tano North District*

Main Source of Light	Number	Percent (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Electricity (Mains)	18,623	71.9	86.13	59.0
Electricity (Private Generator)	8	0.03	0.036	0.05
Electricity (Solar Panel)	163	0.63	0.13	1.3
Electricity (Community-based grid)	465	1.8	2.2	1.4
Solar Lamp	1,433	5.54	9.2	1.5
Electricity (Wind Energy)	8	0.03	0.05	0.01
Kerosene Lamp	33	0.13	0.04	0.64
Gas Lamp	3	0.01	0.021	0
Candle	33	0.13	0.15	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	4,347	16.8	6.89	32.0
None	755	3.0	2.3	4.0

*Source: PHC 2021*

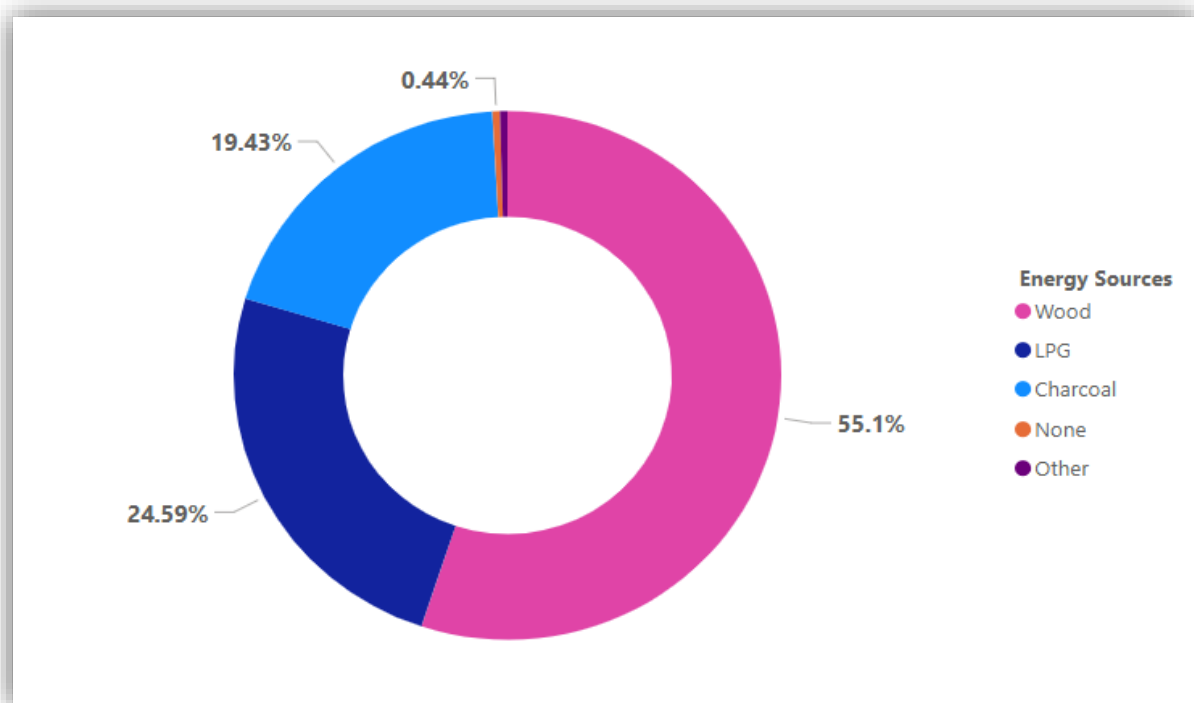
Table 2.6 above shows the main lighting source for dwelling units in the Tano North Municipality. It is observed that 7 out of every 10 households have access to electricity from the main grid, 16.8

% use flashlight/ torch light, and 5.54% use solar lamps. 87% of urban and almost 60% of rural households are connected to the main grid for electricity.

Aside from connecting to the national grid for electricity, 32% of rural households resort to using flashlights/ torchlight as a light source.

### 2.5.4.3 Energy Sources for Household Cooking

The primary source of fuel for household cooking in the municipality is wood. The PHC 2021 report indicates that wood (50.2%), LPG (22.4%) and charcoal (17.7%) are the main sources of cooking fuel in the municipality. In rural areas, wood (73.6%) is the main source of cooking fuel while in urban areas it is LPG (33.1%), wood (29.7%) and charcoal (25.6%)



**Figure 2.10 Energy Sources for Household Cooking**

Source: PHC 2021

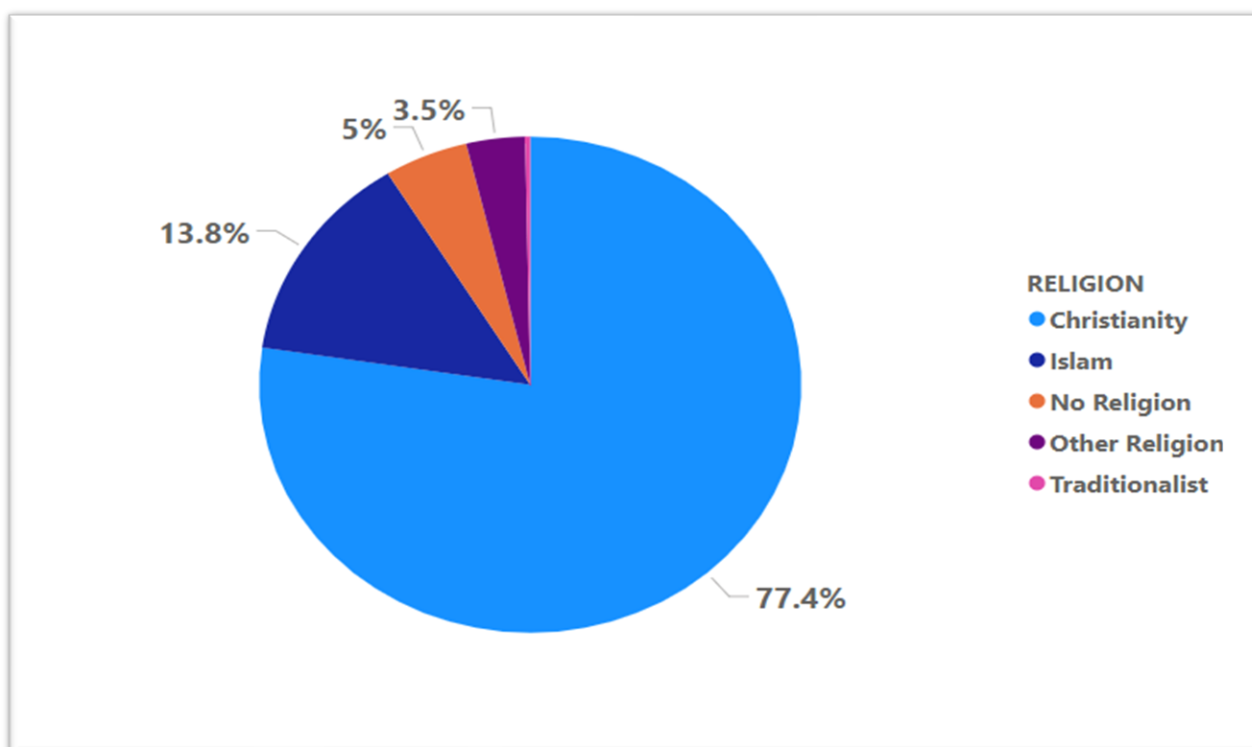
### Implication for development

Predominant use of charcoal and firewood (68%) for household cooking has vast effects on the environment such as loss of vegetation, destruction of habitat of most species, loss of soil fertility, drying up of water bodies and land degradation.

### 2.5.5. Religious Composition

The 2021 Population and Housing Census results show that Christians (77.4%) are the dominant religious group with the Pentecostal/Charismatic (30.4%) being the highest proportion of

Christians. Islam (13.8%) is the next dominant religion after Christianity. Traditionalists form less than one percent (0.3%) of the population. Those who do not profess any religious belief constitute 5% of the population whereas those who practice other religions entirely constitute 3.5% of the population. The district enjoys religious harmony and co-existence which generally support the development efforts of the Assembly.



**Fig 2.11: Religious Composition**

Source: PHC 2021

### 2.5.6 Occupation Distribution

In Tano North Municipality, employment is largely dominated by Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers, accounting for 50% of the workforce. This reflects the area's strong agrarian base. Service and Sales Workers form the second-largest group (18%), with females making up the majority. Males dominate in occupations such as Craft and Trade Work, Machine Operation, and Professional roles. The data shows a clear gender pattern women are more engaged in trade and services, while men dominate technical and manual jobs. Table 2.7 shows occupation types.

Table 2.7 Occupation Types

Occupation	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Managers	343	247	590
Professionals	1,533	1,190	2,723
Technicians and Associate Professionals	209	181	390
Clerical Support Workers	223	143	366

Service and Sales Workers	1,355	4,314	5,669
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery	9,109	6,624	15,733
Craft and Related Trade Workers	2,651	1,217	

*Source: PHC 2021*

This highlights the need for targeted skills training and support to promote inclusive employment opportunities across all sectors.

### ***Implication for Development***

The dominance of agriculture and informal trade in Tano North's employment structure highlights the need to modernize agriculture and support small businesses, especially for women who are mostly in sales. Low participation in technical and professional jobs suggests a skills gap, calling for investment in vocational training and job creation initiatives. Diversifying the local economy is key to reducing poverty and promoting inclusive development

### **2.5.7 Rural-urban split**

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, Tano North has an almost even rural–urban population distribution, with 51% living in urban areas and 49% in rural areas. The split at the regional level is 48.7% Urban and 51.3 % rural. This balanced split has important implications for planning and development.

### **Implication for Development**

The near-equal rural–urban population split in Tano North calls for balanced development planning. It highlights the need to invest equally in both rural and urban infrastructure and services, manage urban growth pressures, and promote rural development to reduce migration and ensure inclusive, spatially balanced growth across the municipality.

### **2.5.8 Dependency Ratio**

The age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 1;0.7. Further analysis however revealed that only 65.9 % of the labour forces are working whilst the rest are in school or under training or not working

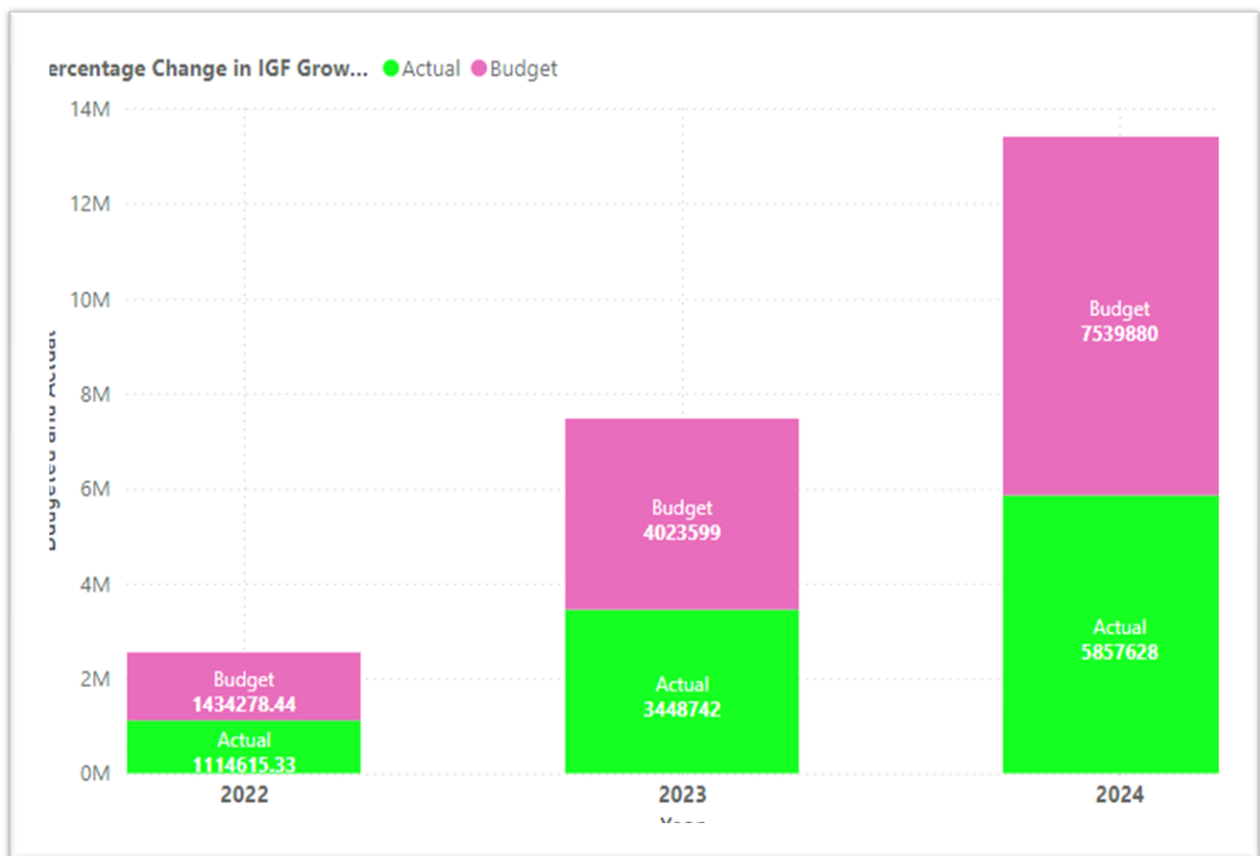
## **2.6 ECONOMY**

### **2.6.1 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)**

In the year under review, the actual Internally Generated Funds (IGF) generated amounted to GHC 5,857,628.94, representing 77.69% of the total budgeted amount of GHC 7,539,880.00. This indicates that the Assembly experienced a shortfall of GHC 1,682,251.06 in achieving its IGF target for the year 2024. In comparison, the actual IGF generated for 2023 was GHC 4,023,599.00, representing 116.7% of the total budgeted amount of GHC 3,448,742.60, indicating

an overachievement of the target by 16.7%. Also, in actual IGF collected for 2022 was GHC 1,114,615.33, showing a significant increment of 261% in 2023 compared to 2022. Despite the significant improvement in 2023, the actual IGF for 2024 achieved only 77.69% of its budgeted target, suggesting potential challenges in sustaining the momentum or achieving the ambitious target for the year.

This remarkable growth was largely driven by revenues from Lands and Royalties, Rent, and Miscellaneous sources, all of which surpassed their budgeted figures. This success can be attributed to several strategic measures, including: Enrollment of the Assembly database onto the GIZ DL-Revenue Software, Proactive implementation of the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP). The business registration of Newmont Ghana sub-contractors in the Municipality. Figure 2.11 shows Internally Generated Fund



**Figure 2.11 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)**

**Source: TNMA, Budget Unit 2025**

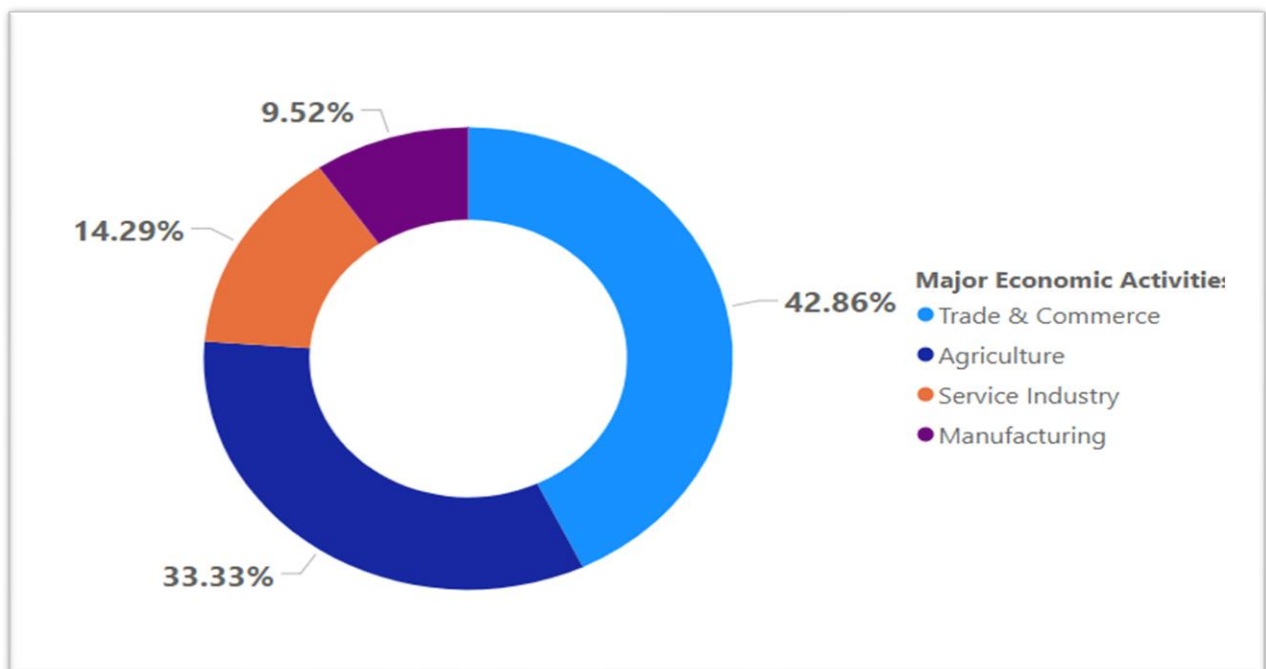
**Implication for development**

The surge in IGF collection has enabled the Assembly to implement various programs and projects under the 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP), thereby enhancing the standard of living for the people in the Municipality.

## 2.6.2 Local Economic Development (LED)

### (a) Major Economic Activities

The business landscape in Tano North Municipality is diverse, with economic activities grouped into four main sectors: agribusiness, trade and commerce, service industry, and manufacturing. Agribusiness accounts for about 35% of all business activities and can be categorized into primary production (such as crop cultivation, animal rearing) and agro-processing, which includes activities like gari processing, cassava dough, palm oil extraction, and rice milling. These businesses are essential to both food security and income generation in rural communities. Trade and commerce, making up the largest share at 45%, include retail shops, traders in local markets, mobile vendors, and provision stores. This sector supports livelihoods and promotes access to goods and services across the municipality. The service industry, representing 15%, includes transport operators, hospitality services (guest houses, eateries), beauty salons, ICT-related services, and financial institutions such as mobile money vendors and rural banks. These services are vital for economic transactions and quality of life. Manufacturing contributes 10% to the local economy and includes small-scale industries like block factories, carpentry workshops, metal fabrication, and tailoring/dressmaking. These businesses provide employment, promote skills development, and support local construction and fashion needs. Figure 2.12 Major Economic Activities



**Figure; 2.12 Major Economic Activities**

**Source: BRC 2025**

### (b) Processing Opportunities

Tano North Municipality's strong agricultural base offers significant opportunities for agro-processing under Local Economic Development (LED). Major food crops like cassava, maize, rice, plantain, and tomato can be processed into value-added products such as gari, cassava flour, and tomato puree, helping to reduce post-harvest losses and create jobs. Cash crops like cocoa, cashew, and oil palm also present potential for income generation and export through value addition. Additionally, the growing livestock sector provides opportunities for meat and dairy processing, as well as animal feed production. Investing in agro-processing and fostering private-sector partnerships will boost rural industrialization and inclusive economic growth.

### (c) Notable Business

Tano North Municipality hosts several notable businesses contributing to employment creation, local income generation, and industrial growth. The table below shows the notable business in Tano North.

*Table: 2.8 Notable Businesses in Tano North Municipality*

<b>Business Name</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>
Enable Youth Factory	Agro-Processing	Gari Processing	Duayaw Nkwanta
Magdays Farms	Agriculture (Livestock)	Poultry and Livestock Farming	Duayaw Nkwanta
Newmont Gold Ghana Ltd	Mining	Gold Mining	Terchire
Focus Treated Mineral Water	Manufacturing	Bottled Water Production	Duayaw Nkwanta
Ceramic Processing Centre	Manufacturing	Pots, Flower Pots, Earthenware Bowls	Tanoso
Bricks Manufacturing Cooperative	Manufacturing	Bricks Manufacturing	Tanoso
Palm Oil processing Centre	Manufacturing	Palm oil	Duayaw Nkwanta

**Source: BRC 2025**

### 2.6.3 Employment

The employment structure in Tano North Municipality is dominated by the private informal sector, employing 80.8% of the active labour force, with a higher proportion of females (83.5%) than males (78.5%). The public sector follows with 11.2%, and the private formal sector accounts for 7.7%, both showing male dominance. Semi-public and other sectors contribute less than 1%. This indicates a gender imbalance in formal employment and a heavy female reliance on the

informal sector. To ensure inclusive growth, efforts should focus on promoting gender equity in formal sectors and strengthening the informal sector to provide more secure and sustainable jobs.

*Table 2. 9 Employment by Sector*

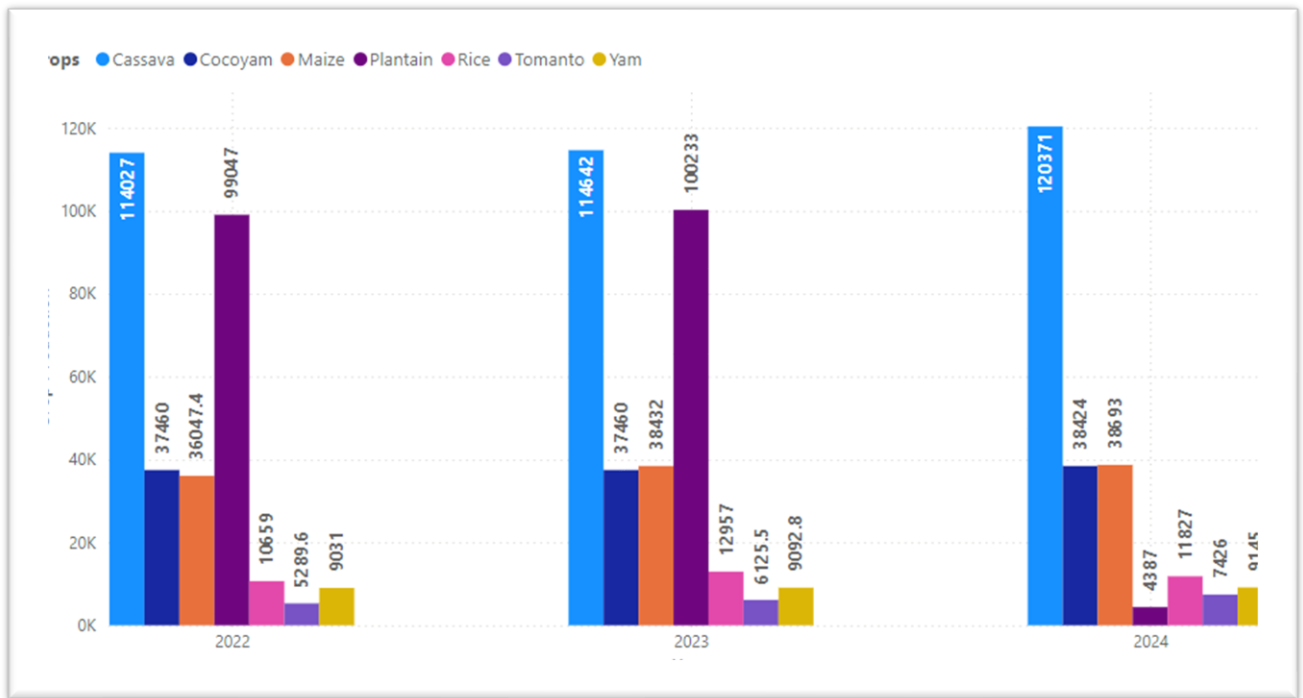
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total</b>	17,030	54.2	14,409	45.8	31,439	100.0
Public (Government)	2,079	12.2	1,430	9.9	3,509	11.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	44	0.2	21	0.1	65	0.2
Private Formal	1,491	8.8	920	6.4	2,411	7.7
Private Informal	13,361	78.5	12,029	83.5	25,390	80.8
Other	55	0.3	9	0.1	64	0.2

*Source: PHC 2021*

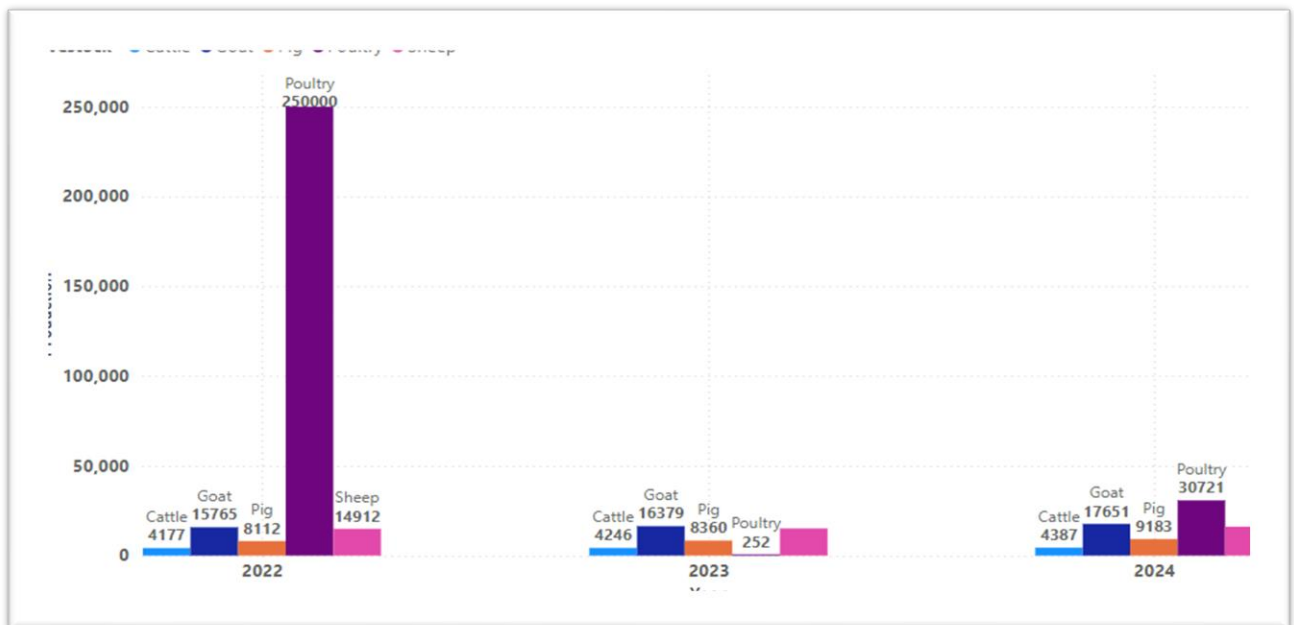
#### **2.6.4 Agriculture Production**

The total output of agricultural production in the Municipality for 2024 showed mixed performance across key crops compared to previous years. The 2021 baseline production figures stood at 6,869 tons of rice, 19,513 tons of maize, 428,979.6 tons of cassava, 15,125.6 tons of yam, 2,318.13 tons of cocoyam, and 56,733 tons of plantain. In 2024, most crops recorded an increase in yield, particularly cassava, maize, and rice, indicating improved productivity in the agricultural sector. However, cocoyam production continued to decline, failing to meet its target for the year. This shortfall may be attributed to rising input costs, poor weather conditions, and challenges in accessing quality planting materials.

In the livestock sector, the Municipality experienced growth in cattle, sheep, and goat production, following an upward trend from previous years. However, poultry production further declined in 2024, reflecting ongoing constraints such as high feed prices, disease outbreaks, and reduced investment in poultry farming. The drop in poultry numbers remains a concern, as it could impact local food security and income levels for farmers. The performance of agricultural production (crop and livestock) are shown in figure 2.6 and 2.7 respectively.



**Figure 2.13; Graphical Representation of Agricultural Production 2022- 2024 (Crops)**  
**Source: TNMA, DOA, 2025**



**Figure 2.14; Graphical Representation of Agricultural Production 2022- 2024 (Crops)**  
**Source: TNMA, DOA, 2025**

**Implication for development**

The Municipality’s economy is agrarian in nature in general terms. However, the industrial sector of the Municipality is not developing because of inadequate finance of industries. Raw materials are always exported to other areas outside the Municipality with little value due to limited

industrial activities to turn these raw materials into semi-finished or finished goods. This does not help in the local economic development of the Municipality. There is therefore the need to develop agro-based industries to add value to the raw materials for exports to generate higher returns to the local economy

### **Key Development Issues Identified**

- Lack of data on the informal sector
- Underdeveloped small-scale industries
- Inadequate access to credit facilities/start-up capital
- Low entrepreneurial skills
- Inadequate skill Training Centre
- High cost of energy
- High cost of production inputs
- Low coordination between the private and the public sectors
- Limited warehouse and dryers for storage of agricultural produce
- High cost of farm inputs
- Lack of storage facilities
- High post harvest loss
- Inadequate machines for mechanize farming
- Instability of market prices for farm produce
- High incidence of pest and diseases
- Poor agronomic practices
- Inadequate irrigation facilities

## **2.7 SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **2.7.1 Education**

One key element of economic growth is skilled labour. Some developed countries have proved that there is a positive correlation between education and GDP growth. Tano North has been making an effort towards ensuring human development and productivity by improving access to quality education especially at the basic level. To measure progress made by the educational systems in the Municipality, the following parameters are used.

#### **2.7.1.1 Educational Facilities**

The educational system in Tano North Municipality comprises basic schools (Pre-school to JHS), Senior High Schools, vocational and technical institutions, and nursing training colleges, with a total of 286 educational facilities (Education Directorate, 2025). Between 2022 and 2024, public school numbers remained generally stable, with 70 kindergartens, 74 primary schools, 62 JHS, five SHS, and two tertiary institutions. In contrast, private schools recorded modest growth over the same period. Private kindergartens and primary schools increased from 24 to 29, while private

JHSs rose from 10 to 17. A private Senior High School emerged in 2024, expanding educational options at that level, whereas private tertiary institutions remained at two throughout.

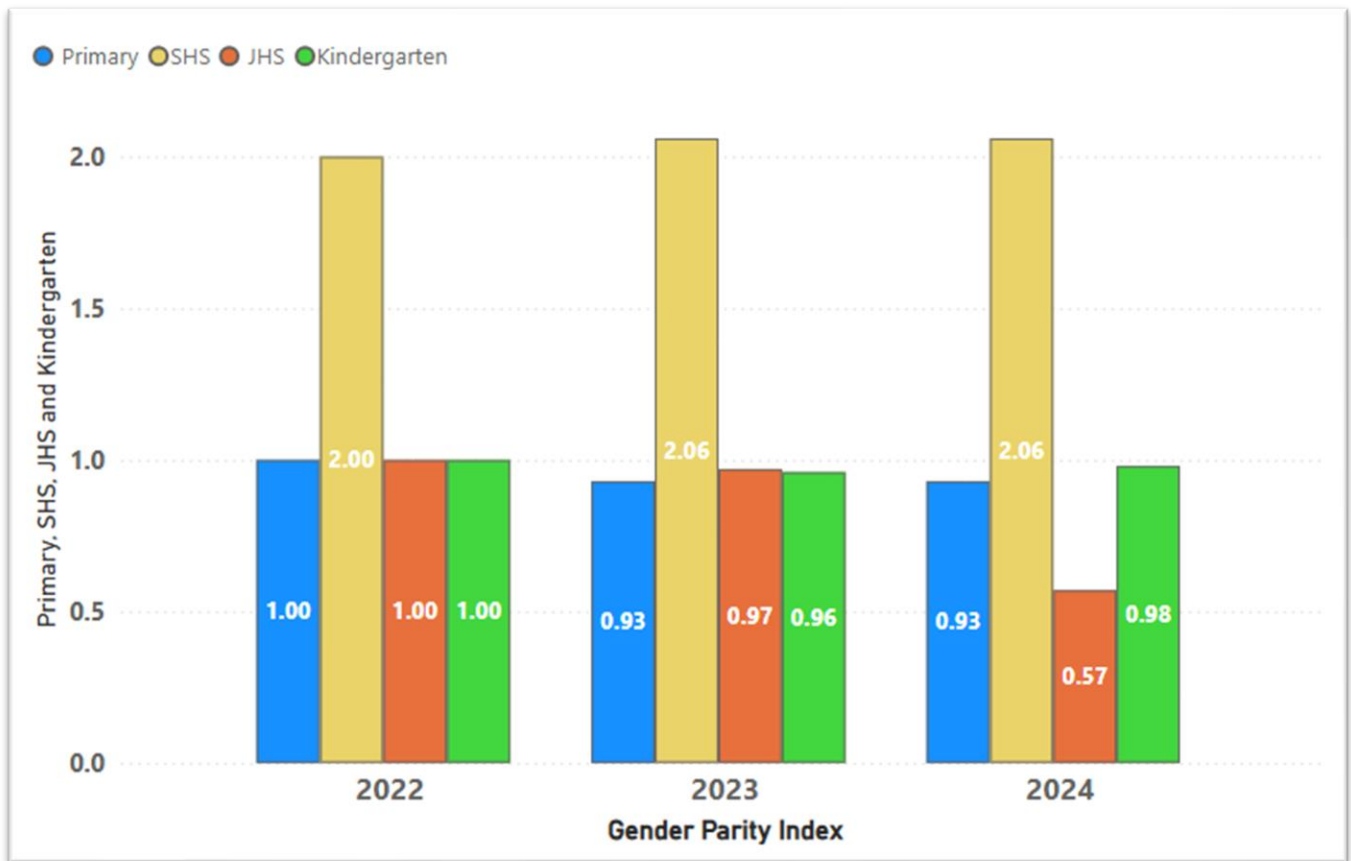
*Table 2.10 Numbers of Educational Institutions.*

School Level	2022 (Public)	2022 (Private)	2023 (Public)	2023 (Private)	2024 (Public)	2024 (Private)
KG	70	24	70	29	70	29
Primary	74	24	74	29	74	29
JHS	61	10	61	17	62	17
SHS	5	0	5	0	5	1
Tertiary	2	2	2	2	2	2

*Source: GES TNMA 2025*

### **2.7.1.2 Gender Parity Index**

The gender parity index compares boys in school with girls in school. A gender parity index of 1 means that there is no difference in school enrolment between boys and girls, or as many boys as girls are enrolled. Gender parity Index is an important tool in measuring access to education by all sexes at all levels. Between 2022 and 2024, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) showed mixed progress across education levels. Kindergarten reached parity, moving from 0.99 in 2022 to 1.00 in 2023 and 2024. Primary education remained at 0.88 throughout, indicating a consistent male advantage. Junior High School improved from 0.95 in 2022 to 1.00 in 2023 and 2024, achieving full parity. However, at the Senior High School level, the GPI increased sharply from 2.00 in 2022 to 2.06 in both 2023 and 2024, indicating a strong female dominance in enrollment.



**Figure 2.15 Gender Parity Index in Tano North Municipality**

Source: GES TNMA 2025

**Implication for development**

The mixed GPI trends from 2022 to 2024 imply that while progress toward gender equality in education has been made at the early and junior high levels, persistent imbalances at the primary and senior high levels could undermine equitable human capital development. The underrepresentation of girls at the primary level may limit their future learning outcomes, while the sharp female dominance at SHS suggests potential disengagement of boys. These disparities, if unaddressed, could lead to long-term gender gaps in skills, employment, and income, affecting inclusive and sustainable development. Targeted interventions are needed to ensure balanced participation of both sexes across all education levels.

**2.7.1.3 Academic Performance**

Between 2022 and 2024, Tano North Municipality recorded consistently high performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE). Pass rates remained above 99% throughout the period, with 2024 recording a perfect 100% pass rate. Performance was evenly distributed between boys and girls, indicating gender parity at the basic level. This strong foundation reflects the effectiveness of basic education delivery in the municipality and provides a solid transition pipeline into senior high schools.

The WASSCE performance from 2022 to 2024 shows a general improvement in pass rates across the three major senior high schools in Tano North Municipality. In 2022, the overall pass rate was 83.3%, which

increased to 88.0% in 2023 and further to 95.6% in 2024, indicating sustained academic progress. Gender-wise, female candidates consistently outperformed their male counterparts. In 2023 and 2024, girls recorded significantly higher pass rates (94.3% and 92.6%, respectively) compared to boys (45.6% and 58.7%). This trend suggests the need for targeted interventions to support male students' academic performance while sustaining the gains made in female education.

*Table 2.11 BECE Performance Table (2022–2024)*

Year	Total Candidates	Boys	Girls	Candidates Passed	Overall Pass Rate (%)	% Boys Passed	% Girls Passed
2022	1993	1005	988	1984	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
2023	2077	1055	1022	2061	99.6%	99.5%	99.6%
2024	1913	947	966	1901	100%	100%	100%

*Source: TNMA GES 2025*

*Table 2.12 WASSE Performance Table 2022-2024 by Schools*

Year	Total Candidates	Boys	Girls	Candidates Passed	Overall Pass Rate (%)	% Boys Passed	% Girls Passed
2022	1,008	259	750	840	83.33%	72.3%	86.1%
2023	1,482	454	1,028	1,304	88.0%	45.6%	94.3%
2024	1,281	397	884	1,225	95.6%	58.7%	92.6%

*Source: TNMA GES 2025*

#### **2.7.1.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio**

The pupil-teacher ratio measures the level of human resource input in terms of the average number of teachers in correspondence to the size of the pupil population. Pupil-teacher ratios (PTR) in Tano North are generally better than national averages at the KG (19:1 vs. 29:1), primary (21:1 vs. 26:1), and JHS (8:1 vs. 14:1) levels, indicating adequate teacher availability and smaller class sizes. However, the PTR at SHS is significantly high at 62:1, far above the national average of 22:1, pointing to a serious teacher shortage that may affect teaching quality and student outcomes. This calls for urgent action to address staffing gaps at the SHS level.

*Table 2.13 Pupil Teacher- ratio, 2024*

Level	Pupils Enrolled	Number of Teachers	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	National Average PTR
KG	5,354	280	19:1	29:1
Primary	13,402	639	21:1	26:1
JHS	6,286	837	8:1	14:1
SHS	8,009	129	62:1	22:1

*Source: GES, TNMA 2025*

#### **Implication for Development**

The extremely high PTR at the SHS level indicates a critical teacher shortage that could compromise learning outcomes and limit students' readiness for tertiary education or the job market. Addressing this gap is essential to ensure equitable access to quality education and to sustain progress in the education sector.

### 2.7.1.5 Completion Rate Analysis (2022–2024)

Completion rate reflects the proportion of students who finish the final grade of a given educational level, measured against the total population of the appropriate age group. It is an essential indicator of education system efficiency, retention, and learner progression. The completion rates in Tano North Municipality from 2022 to 2024 are as follows:

*Table 2.14 Completion Rate*

Level	2022	2023	2024
Kindergarten	60.9%	93.3%	95%
Primary	129%	107%	85%
JHS	78.65%	90.64%	91.10%
SHS	87.07%	90.79%	92.3%

*Source: GES, TNMA 2025*

### 2.7.1.6 Educational Achievement

From 2022 to 2025, the Tano North Municipal has recorded impressive academic and extracurricular achievements, reflecting significant progress in education and talent development. The district's BECE pass rate reached an outstanding 98.9% in 2024, indicating strong academic performance at the basic level. At the national level, the municipality placed 6th in the National Reading Festival, a testament to its commitment to literacy and foundational learning.

Beyond academics, schools in the municipality excelled in various competitions. Serwaa Kesse Girls SHS stood out with multiple achievements, including winning a National Business Pitch award, placing as 1st runner-up in the National Debate, and earning 2nd place in a separate National Debating contest. The school also won the regional Science and Maths Quiz and represented the region nationally. Susuanho R/C JHS gained recognition in sports as 1st runner-up in the GFA/CFA basic schools' tournament. At the municipal level, Tano North topped a cultural competition and secured 1st place in an inter-district sports competition held in Bechem. These accomplishments highlight the municipality's balanced focus on academic excellence, cultural heritage, and sports development.

### 2.7.1.7 School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme in Tano North has expanded significantly, growing from 12 schools in 2015 to 64 in 2024, with beneficiaries increasing from 19,444 to 21,903 pupils. This growth has boosted enrollment and retention, aligning with FCUBE and SDG 4. However, challenges persist, including poor food quality, lack of kitchen facilities, exclusion of JHS learners, and inconsistent cooking schedules.

Headteachers also struggle with caterer autonomy and advocate for the inclusion of the remaining 9 non-beneficiary schools to ensure equitable access and improved programme delivery

### ***Implication for development***

The School Feeding Programme has improved enrollment and retention, supporting human capital growth. However, issues like poor food quality, lack of infrastructure, and exclusion of JHS learners may limit its full impact. Resolving these challenges is key to ensuring equitable and effective educational outcomes.

### **2.7.1.8 The Free Senior High School Programme**

The Free Senior High School (FSHS) policy, introduced in 2017, aims to eliminate financial barriers to secondary education and promote inclusive, quality learning for all. Since its implementation, Tano North Municipality has seen a significant rise in enrollment—from 4,181 students in the 2017/2018 academic year to 6,165 in 2023/2024. This increase has particularly benefited students from low-income and rural communities, improving access to secondary education and supporting the government’s vision of equitable education.

However, the rapid growth in student numbers has created challenges. Overcrowding in classrooms and dormitories, shortages of teaching and learning materials, and increased workloads for teachers have begun to affect the quality of education. Additionally, headteachers have raised concerns about the quality and adequacy of food provided under the programme, indicating the need for better resource planning and support to sustain the policy’s long-term success.

### ***Implication for development***

The Free SHS policy has improved access to secondary education, especially for disadvantaged groups, contributing to human capital development. However, infrastructure and resource gaps may hinder learning quality. Addressing these challenges is essential to sustain gains and ensure equitable, quality education for all.

### **Key Development Issue Identified**

- Dilapidated Educational Infrastructure
- Inadequate school infrastructure
- Inadequate classroom furniture for pupils.
- Inadequate furniture for teachers.
- Inadequate Teacher Accommodation
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate access to quality pre-school education
- Low supervision
- Poor quality ICT services

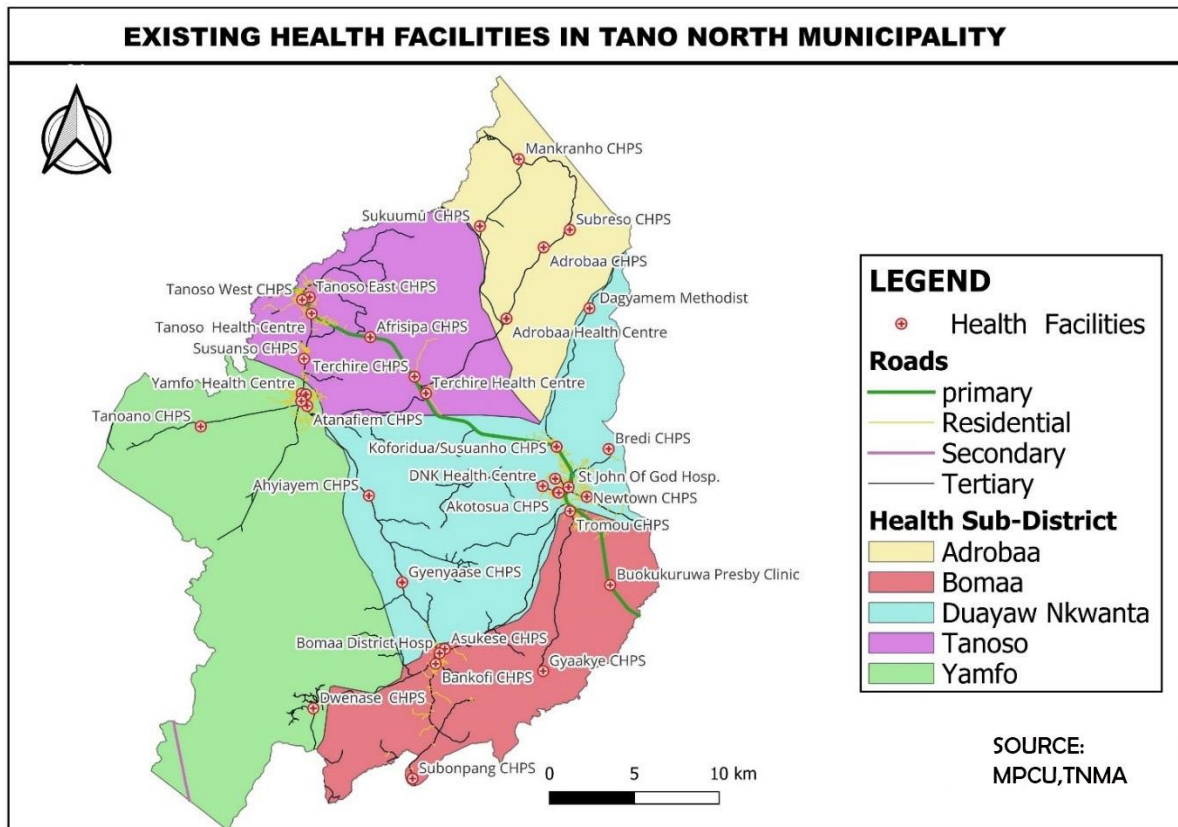
- Inadequate funding sources for education

### 2.7.2 Health

The health of individuals is very important for the development of the Nation and so provisions should be made to cater for this aspect of human resource development. This section will therefore concentrate on the health issues in the Municipality, access to health care, staff strength in the health facilities among others.

#### 2.7.2.1 Health Facilities in the Municipality

The municipality can boast of 3 Hospitals, 20 health facilities, 5 Health Centres, 2 Clinic and 10 CHPS Compound. The map below shows health facilities in the Municipality and their locations. From 2021 to 2025, the proportion of Functional Health Facilities has remained 100%. This achievement could be attributed to the Assembly’s continuous investment in the health sector to ensure easy access to health care delivery in the Municipality.



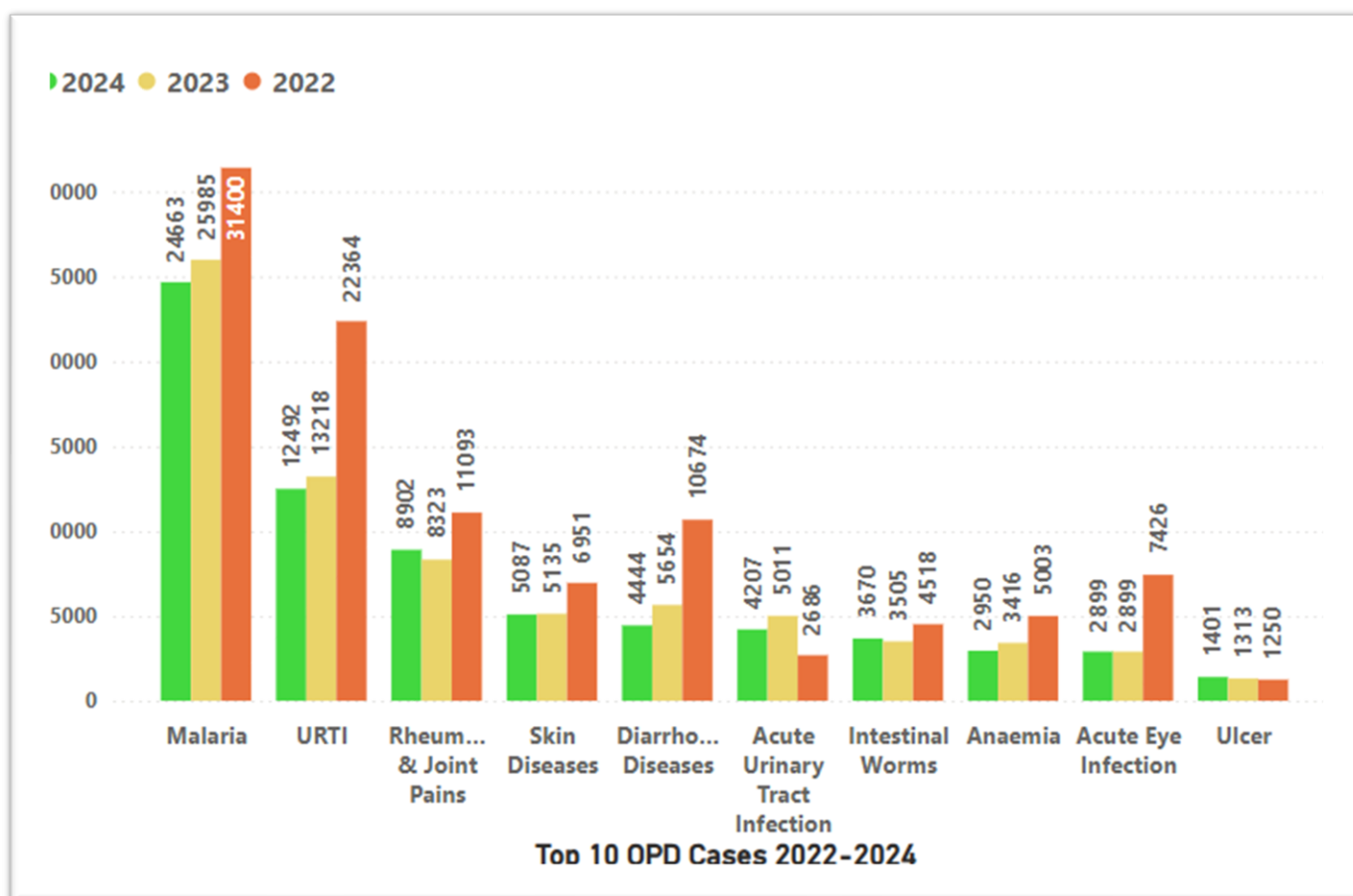
**Figure 2.16 Existing Health Facilities in the Municipality**

Source: Health Directorate

#### 2.7.2.2 Out-Patients Department (OPD) Attendance

Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance trends from 2022 to 2024 show a gradual decline in most of the top 10 conditions. Malaria remains the leading cause, though cases decreased from 31,400 in 2022 to 24,663 in 2024, indicating moderate progress in control efforts. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI)

also dropped significantly, reflecting improved hygiene or health education. Rheumatism and joint pains showed a slight increase, highlighting a growing burden of non-communicable diseases. Diarrhea diseases declined sharply, likely due to better sanitation. However, conditions such as urinary tract infections, intestinal worms, anemia, and acute eye infections remain common, pointing to ongoing gaps in personal hygiene and nutrition. The slight rise in ulcer cases suggests increasing lifestyle-related health issues. These trends underscore the need for continuous investment in preventive health, improved environmental sanitation, and integrated care for both infectious and chronic conditions.



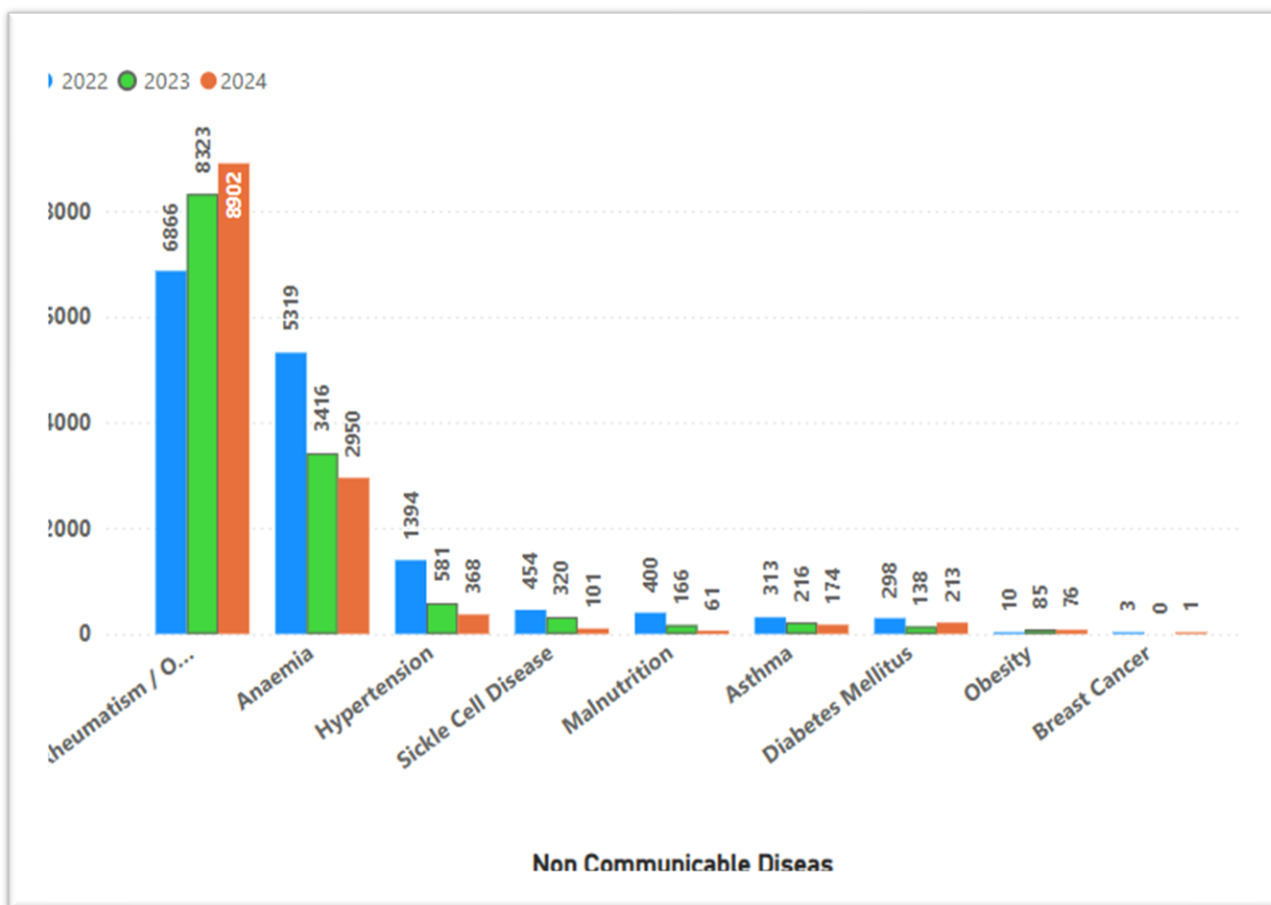
**Figure 2.17; Top 10 OPD Cases 2022-2024**

*Source: TNMA, Health Directorate 2025*

### 2.7.2.3 Non-Communicable Diseases

According to WHO, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) also known as chronic diseases tend to be long duration and are as a result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behaviors factors. From 2022 to 2024, the municipality recorded a general decline in most non-communicable diseases, including anemia, malnutrition, sickle cell disease, hypertension, and asthma, indicating possible improvements in prevention and treatment. However, rheumatism and joint pains showed a steady increase, while obesity cases rose sharply in 2023 before slightly declining in 2024, highlighting emerging lifestyle-related health concerns. Diabetes cases fluctuated, and breast cancer remained low, possibly due to underreporting or limited screening. These trends suggest the need to sustain progress while addressing

rising musculoskeletal and lifestyle-related conditions. The figure below shows non-communicable diseases across 2022-2024.



**Figure 2.18 Non-Communicable Diseases**

Source: TNMA, Health Directorate 2025

### 2.7.2.4 Doctor to Population Ratio

The doctor-to-population ratio refers to the number of people served by a single medical doctor within a specific geographical area. This indicator is crucial in evaluating whether an area has an adequate number of medical professionals to deliver quality healthcare services. A favorable ratio suggests better access to health care, while a high ratio may point to a shortage of doctors and potential strain on the healthcare system. The doctor-to-population ratio has worsened from 1:9,558 in 2022 to 1:16,335 in 2024, indicating a significant decline in access to medical care. This means more people are relying on fewer doctors, which can strain healthcare services, reduce quality of care, and increase waiting times. The sharp drop between 2022 and 2023 suggests either a loss of doctors or a population increase without matching health personnel.

### 2.7.2.5 Nurse to Population Ratio

The nurse-to-population ratio is the number of people served by a single nurse within a specific geographical area. This indicator is essential in determining whether a given region has an adequate

number of nurses to effectively meet the healthcare needs of its population. A lower ratio generally reflects better access to nursing care, while a higher ratio may signal a shortage and potential strain on the healthcare system. The nurse-to-population ratio has worsened significantly from 2022 to 2024. In 2022, one nurse served 142 people, but by 2024, this increased to 278 people per nurse. This steady decline suggests a growing gap between the healthcare needs of the population and the available nursing workforce. The increasing workload on nurses could lead to reduced quality of care, staff burnout, and strain on health services

### 2.7.2.6 Nutrition

Prevalence of malnutrition in the Municipality saw a significant decline in the municipality during the year 2024. From 2022 to 2024, underweight reduced from 0.6 to 0.04, stunting rose from 0.3 to 0.6 overweight reduced from 0.1 to 0. One striking achievement was that all the targets set were exceeded. Healthy eating in childhood and adolescence has improved and led to proper growth and development among children thereby preventing various health conditions.

Table 2.15; Proportion of Under-Five year old Children who are Underweight (2022-2024)

Sub-Municipal	Total Children Weighed			% Of children with W/A <-2SD		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
<b>Adrobaa</b>	13,187	12,144	12,267	0.02%	0.2%	0.002%
<b>Bomaa</b>	17,256	14,608	14,352	0.9%	1.2%	0.008%
<b>D/Nkwanta</b>	24,750	28,068	27,726	0.09%	0.2%	0.002%
<b>TANOSO</b>	12,516	8,798	7,231	0.6%	1.0%	0.006%
<b>Yamfo</b>	10,190	7,532	8,420	1.2%	0.7%	0.02%
<b>Tano North Total</b>	77,899	71,150	69,996	0.7%	0.6%	0.04%

Source: TNMA, Health Directorate 2025

### 2.7.2.7 HIV Diagnosis

HIV testing and treatment linkage are critical components of HIV prevention and control. Monitoring trends in testing uptake, positive diagnoses, and linkage to care helps assess the effectiveness of public health strategies and the accessibility of HIV services over time.

From 2022 to 2024, HIV testing significantly increased from 2,797 to 5,024, indicating improved awareness and access to testing services. However, the number of people testing positive did not rise proportionally, fluctuating between 208 and 226, which may suggest stable transmission rates or expanded testing among lower-risk populations. The number of individuals previously diagnosed but retested also grew in 2024, pointing to improved follow-up or health-seeking behavior. Linkage to care among those testing positive remained relatively stable, with 150 out of 226 positives linked in 2024. Table 2.15 shows HIV Diagnosis for 2022-2024

Table 2.16 HIV Diagnosis 2022-2024

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Tested for HIV	2,797	3,121	5,024
Tested Positive	208	168	226
Previously Tested Positive	53	39	76
Linked to HIV Care (New Positives)	155	129	150

Source: Health Directorate TNMA (2025)

### 2.7.2.8 ANC HIV Testing and ARV Coverage by Sub-District 2024

In 2024 All sub-districts had high ANC HIV testing coverage. D/NKT had the most on ARVs, while Yamfo and Tanoso recorded the highest new positives. Adrobaa and Boma had the lowest cases but ensured treatment. Overall, testing and linkage to care are strong, with focus needed in high-burden areas. The table below shows **ANC HIV Testing and ARV Coverage by Sub-District**

Table 2.17 2024 ANC HIV Testing and ARV Coverage by Sub-District

Sub-District	ANC Registrants	No. Tested	% Tested	New Positives	Total on ARVs
D/NKT	1,321	1,289	97.5%	14	47
Yamfo	553	554	100.1%	10	14
Tanoso	483	481	99.5%	11	13
Boma	377	370	98.1%	2	4
Adrobaa	273	271	99.2%	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>

Source: TNMA, Health Directorate 2025

### Implication for Development

The steady increase in HIV testing indicates improved access to health services and growing community awareness, which are essential for early detection and prevention. However, the gap between those testing positive and those linked to care suggests a need for stronger follow-up systems and support services. Addressing this gap is crucial for achieving public health goals, reducing HIV transmission, and improving long-term health outcomes contributing to a healthier and more productive population for sustainable development.

### Key Development Issue Identified

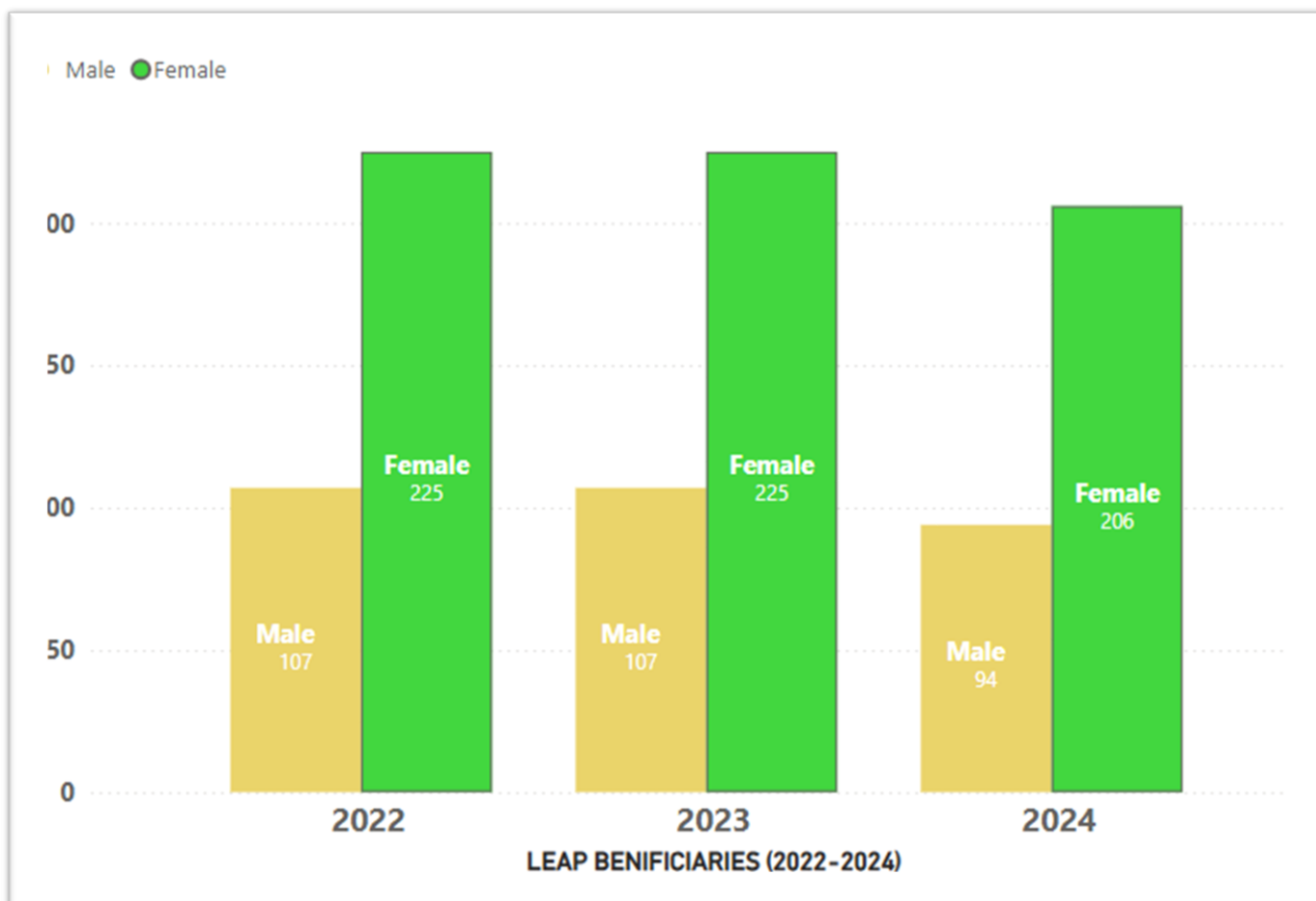
- Limited funds to run health activities
- Staff not accepting postings, leading to low equity in staff distribution in the municipality
- Low funds for HIV activities, especially for supervision, training, and monitoring
- Stigma and discrimination associated with HIV treatment
- Lost to follow-up on ARV treatment

- Lack of hanging and weighing scales for infants and adults in the facilities within the municipality
- Inadequate supply of nutrition commodities such as Vitamin A, Folic Acid, etc.
- . Inadequate office space for officers at the facility level
- Increase in malnourished cases within the municipality
- Lack of skinfold calipers for body fat checkup
- Lack of adult and infant meters for height measurement

### 2.7.3 Social Protection

#### 2.7.3.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP cash transfer program, which supports the poorest households in Ghana, has been operational since 2015 with 13 communities 98 households in the municipality. The Municipality has run 96<sup>th</sup> cycle payments over the past ten years (2015-2025), thus from the 38<sup>th</sup> cycle to the current 96<sup>th</sup> cycle. The LEAP cycle payment is done once in every two months. The Municipality as at the end of the 2024, completed the 93<sup>rd</sup> cycle payment. The Municipality had a total of 300 as at the end of 2024. In 2025 total beneficiary stand at 289 beneficiary households who receive their payments. In the 2024, the Government of Ghana increased the LEAP bi-monthly cash grant paid to beneficiary households by 200% and 25% in 2025. This was to help cushion these households against the rising cost of living and other socio-economic shocks. The figure below shows the LEAP beneficiaries from 2022-2024.



**Figure 2.19 LEAP Beneficiaries 2022-2024**

Source: TNMA SW&CD Dept.,2025

**2.7.3.2 Registration / renewal of NHIS cards for indigents and needy.**

Pursuant to clauses (c), (d) and (e) respectively under section (29) of the NHIS Act- 852 of 2012, the office in collaboration with the Municipal Health Insurance facilitated the renewal and new registration of some identified needy individuals within the municipality onto the NHIS as indigents, in collaboration with the Municipal Health Insurance office. During 2024 a total of 16,069 poor and vulnerable groups including 6,725 Males and 9,344 Females had their health insurance cards registered and renewed freely under the National Health Insurance Scheme. The vulnerable groups were LEAP Beneficiaries, Aged & Indigents, Prisons Inmates and PWDs in the Municipality. The table below shows the breakdown;

**Table 2.18: NHIS Registration and Renewal for Vulnerable Group 2024**

Vulnerable group	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
LEAP Beneficiaries	54	72	168	197	71	124	107	104
Aged/ Indigents	3076	6153	1976	1915	6048	9165	6,422	9,240
Prisons Inmates	100	0	105	0	102	0	195	0
PWDs	432	231	435	337	435	337	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>6,469</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>9,344</b>

Source: TNMA, NHIS 2025

**2.7.3.3 People with Disability**

The Municipality as at the end of the year 2024, has a total of Nine Hundred and Seventy-One (971) registered PWDs in the Assembly’s database comprising of 435 males and 536 Females. This number include the additional 57 PWDs registered in the year under review with 34 Females and 22 Males.

During the period 2022-2024, the Assembly, through the Social Welfare and Community Development Department, implemented activities geared towards improving the living standards of the people living with disabilities. Notably among them were; Provision of vocational and technical skill training by enrolling PWDs in various skills training ventures. Purchasing of Startup kits that aids small scale business operations. 39 PWDs in the Municipality benefitted, supported 20 students in Tertiary, Second Cycle and Basic Schools within the Municipality in the form of payment of school fees and provision of other educational materials, supported 10 PWDs with medically Assisted in the registration and renewal of 60 PWDs on the NHIS scheme in the Municipality and Organized training workshop on Income Generating Activities (black soap making) for 10 women PWDs. The Table below shows PWD registration 2022-2024.

Table 2.19 PWD registration 2022-2024

Year	Male	Female	Total
2022	5	8	13
2023	9	14	23
2024	23	34	57

Source: TNMA SW&CD Dept.,2025

#### 2.7.3.4 Persons with Disability (PWDs) Fund Releases

A total amount of One Hundred and Two hundred and fifty-six Thousand, Tree Hundred and Twenty-Three Ghana Cedis, Fifty-Four Pesewas (GHC256,323.54) was received as the Assembly’s share of the PWD Fund and was disbursed to the beneficiaries during the year. 2024 However, the total amount received under same fund source for 2023 and 2022 was GH 175,913.64 and GHC ¢ 79,350.00 respectively. The table below shows the breakdown of the releases.

#### 2.7.3.5 Child Protection

The connection between child protection and social protection cannot be overemphasized in the sense that they are all geared towards realizing similar ends. Child protection policies seek to safeguard children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, malnutrition. Between 2022 and 2024, social welfare interventions saw notable improvements, especially in service coverage. The number of children reached through social work increased significantly from 12 in 2022 to 1,558 in 2024, while girls reached with prevention and care services rose to 902 in 2024. Public education also improved, with 481 people reached with child protection and SGBV information in 2024. Referral follow-up remained consistently high at 100%, reflecting strong case monitoring systems.

Table 2.20 Child Protection Indicators

Child Protection indicators	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024
Number of Child Violence Cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	3	2	2
Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	7	10	902
Number of children reached by social work/social services	12	17	1558
Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	332	365	481
Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	1887	1966	1647
Number of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	332	335	236
Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	9	5	3
Number of referrals received from GHS	5	4	0
Number of meetings organized to discuss integrated services	3	2	1

Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	1	2	0
Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	2	1	0
Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	4	3	8
Number of children placed in foster care	20	28	0

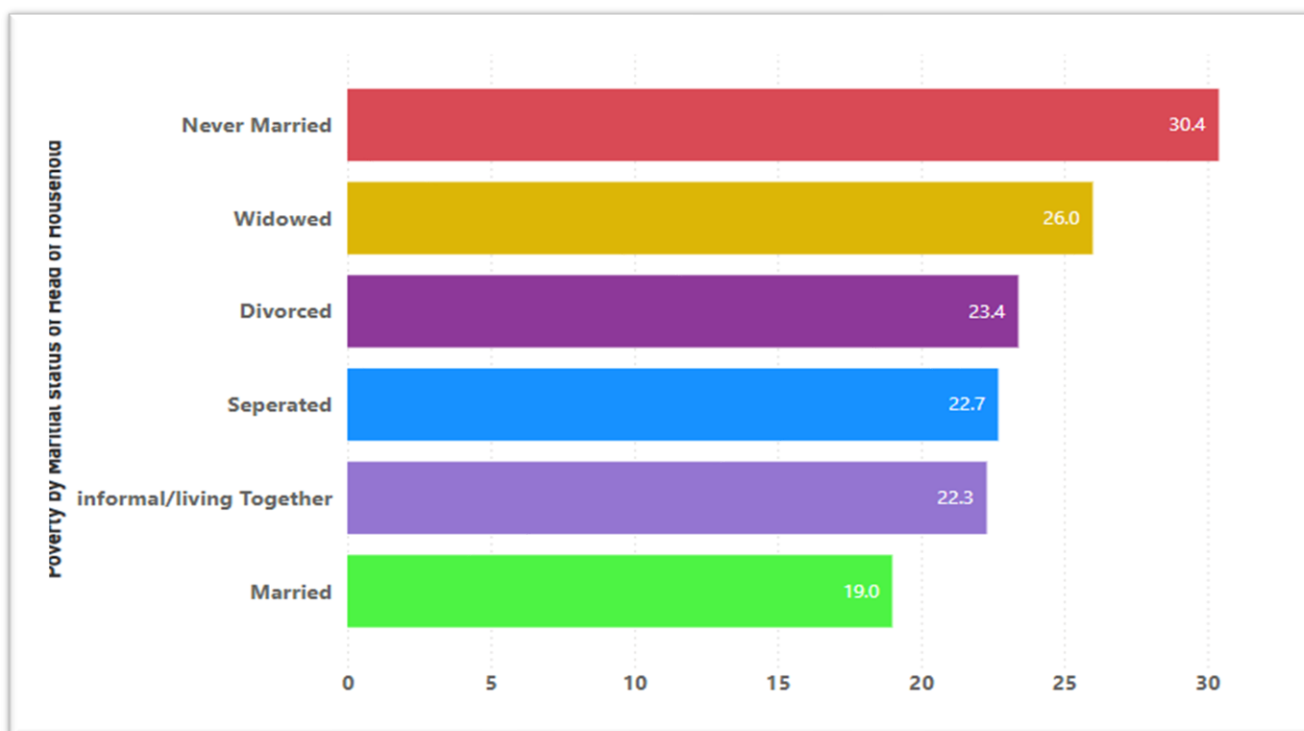
Source: SWCD; 2025

### Implication for development

The decline in referrals and foster care placements signals gaps in coordination and alternative care, which may hinder efforts to protect vulnerable children. Strengthening these areas is essential for promoting equity, reducing vulnerability, and supporting sustainable human development.

### 2.7.3.6 Family Life

In the municipality, according to PHC 2021, households typically consist of an average of 4.6 members, with a significant proportion with children forming approximately 43.9% of household composition and spouses about 10.7%. Marital patterns reveal that a considerable number of people aged 12 and above are either married 39.4% or never married 39.3%, while a smaller percentage are widowed 4.4%, divorced, or separated. Family structures are influenced by traditional and economic factors, with many families engaged in agriculture and informal sector livelihoods. Incidence of multidimension poverty is lowest for households whose heads are married 19% and about 1.6 times less poor than those who are never married. (GSS Multidimensional poverty report 2024). Figure 2.20 shows Poverty by Marital Status of Head of Household



**Figure 2.20 Poverty by Marital Status of Head of Household**

Source GSS Multidimensional poverty report 2024).

### Key Development Issue Identified

- Limited coverage of vulnerable or poor people on the LEAP
- Late release of DACF funds affects the planned activities for PWDs.
- Inadequate funds to create awareness and sensitization in the municipality

### 2.7.3.7 Gender Analysis

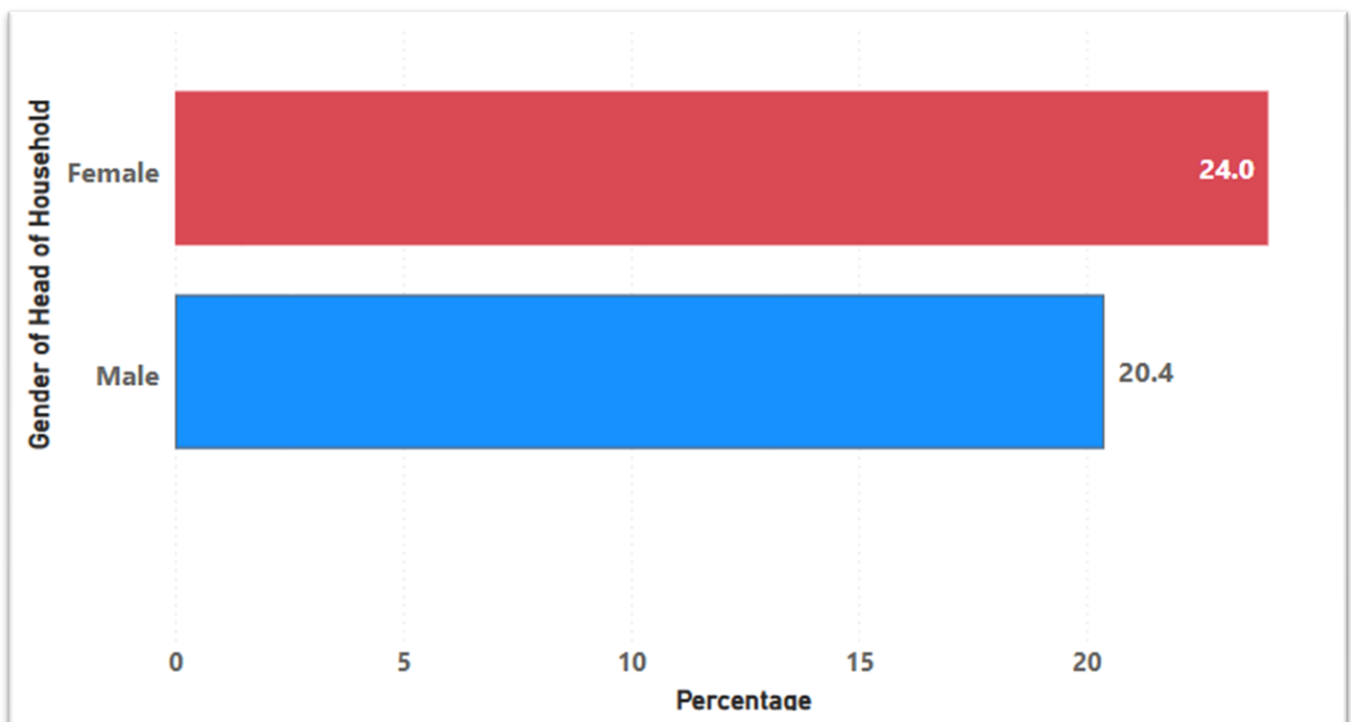
Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, responsibilities, and relationships assigned to men, women, boys, and girls. In the context of this analysis, gender is examined through the lens of multidimensional poverty that is a non-monetary measure that captures the extent to which males and females are deprived across various indicators such as health, education, and living standards. This approach highlights how gender-based inequalities can influence the experience and depth of poverty among different groups.

### 2.7.3.8 Gender Disparities in Multidimensional Poverty among Household Heads

Multidimensional incidence of poverty is higher among households headed by female (24.0%) compared to males (20.4%). And also, poverty is high among females (43.3%) than males of (41.6%). Figure 21 shows Multidimensional poverty by sex of head of household.

### Implication for development

The higher incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty among female-headed households suggest that women face greater deprivation across key areas such as education, health, and living conditions. This gender gap poses a significant barrier to achieving equitable development and highlights the need for targeted social protection, economic empowerment programmes, and gender-sensitive planning to improve the well-being of women and promote inclusive growth.



### **Figure 2.21 Multidimensional poverty by sex of head of household**

**Source: (Ghana Statistical Service, 2024)**

#### **2.7.3.9 Gender Disparities to Multidimensional Poverty Indicators**

The gender analysis of the contribution of indicators to multidimensional poverty reveals significant disparities between male- and female-headed households. Female-headed households experience notably higher deprivation in employment (44.8%) compared to males (25.1%), highlighting the limited access to stable and decent jobs among women. Additionally, female-headed households are more deprived in asset ownership (3.5%) and school attendance (2.3%), suggesting economic vulnerability and lower educational support for children. In contrast, male-headed households show higher levels of deprivation in health insurance (21.4%), housing (6.5%), school lag (12.9%), and drinking water (4.1%), indicating gaps in access to essential services and living conditions. These patterns emphasize the need for gender-responsive development strategies that promote equitable employment opportunities, enhance access to basic services, and support asset accumulation particularly for women to effectively reduce multidimensional poverty in the municipality.

*Table 2.21 Multidimensional poverty by Gender of Head of Household*

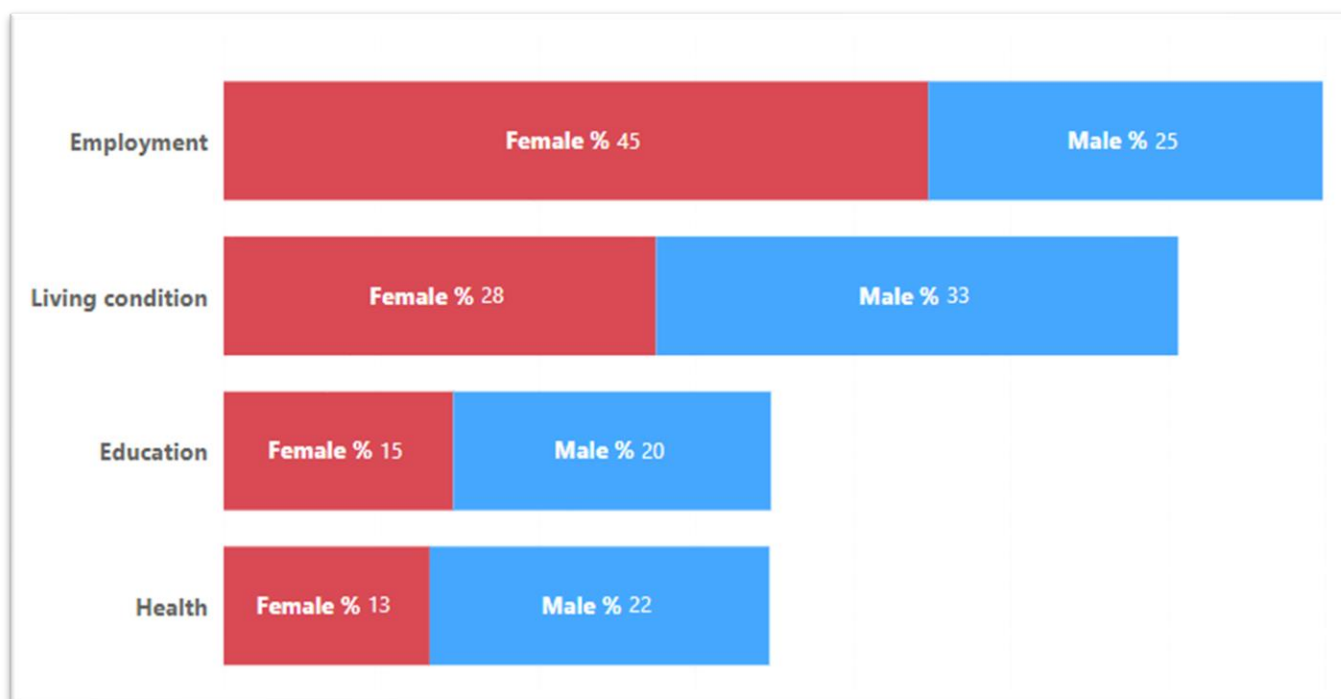
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Male %</b>	<b>Female %</b>
Electricity	4.1	2.4
Housing	6.5	4.6
Assets	2.1	3.5
Overcrowding	4.6	3.7
Cooking fuel	3.8	3.7
Drinking Water	4.1	2.0
School attendance	5.3	2.3
School attainment	2.0	2.0
School lag	12.9	10.3
Mortality	0.2	0.1
Health Insurance	21.4	13.0
Employment	25.1	44.8

**Source: (GSS Multidimensional poverty Report, 2024)**

#### **2.7.3.10 Poverty Dimensions by Gender**

The analysis of multidimensional poverty dimensions by gender reveals notable disparities. Female-headed households experience the highest deprivation in employment (44.8%) compared to 25.1% for males, highlighting limited access to decent work for women. Conversely, male-headed households show higher deprivation in living conditions (33.2%), education (20.2%), and health (21.6%) than their female counterparts. These differences suggest that while men may face more challenges in accessing quality

services and infrastructure, women are disproportionately affected by economic vulnerability. Addressing these gender-specific deprivations is crucial for balanced.



**Figure 2.22 Dimension of Poverty by Gender**

**Source: (GSS Multidimensional poverty Report, 2024)**

### **Implication for development**

The gender disparities in multidimensional poverty indicators suggest that female-headed households are more deprived in critical areas such as health insurance, assets, housing, and employment. This has serious implications for development, as it limits women's ability to access quality health care, secure stable livelihoods, and improve living conditions. Addressing these gaps requires gender-responsive policies and targeted investments to promote equitable access to social protection, education, and economic opportunities, especially for women and girls.

### **Key Development Issue Identified**

- High poverty levels among female-headed households.
- Limited access to decent employment for women.
- Inadequate health insurance coverage for women.
- Low levels of educational attainment among girls
- Limited access to housing and productive assets by women.
- Underrepresentation of women in leadership and decision-making roles
- Fewer women participating in ICT and security employment modules.

- Higher employment-related deprivation among women-headed households.
- Gender disparities in access to basic services and infrastructure

### **2.7.3.11 Youth**

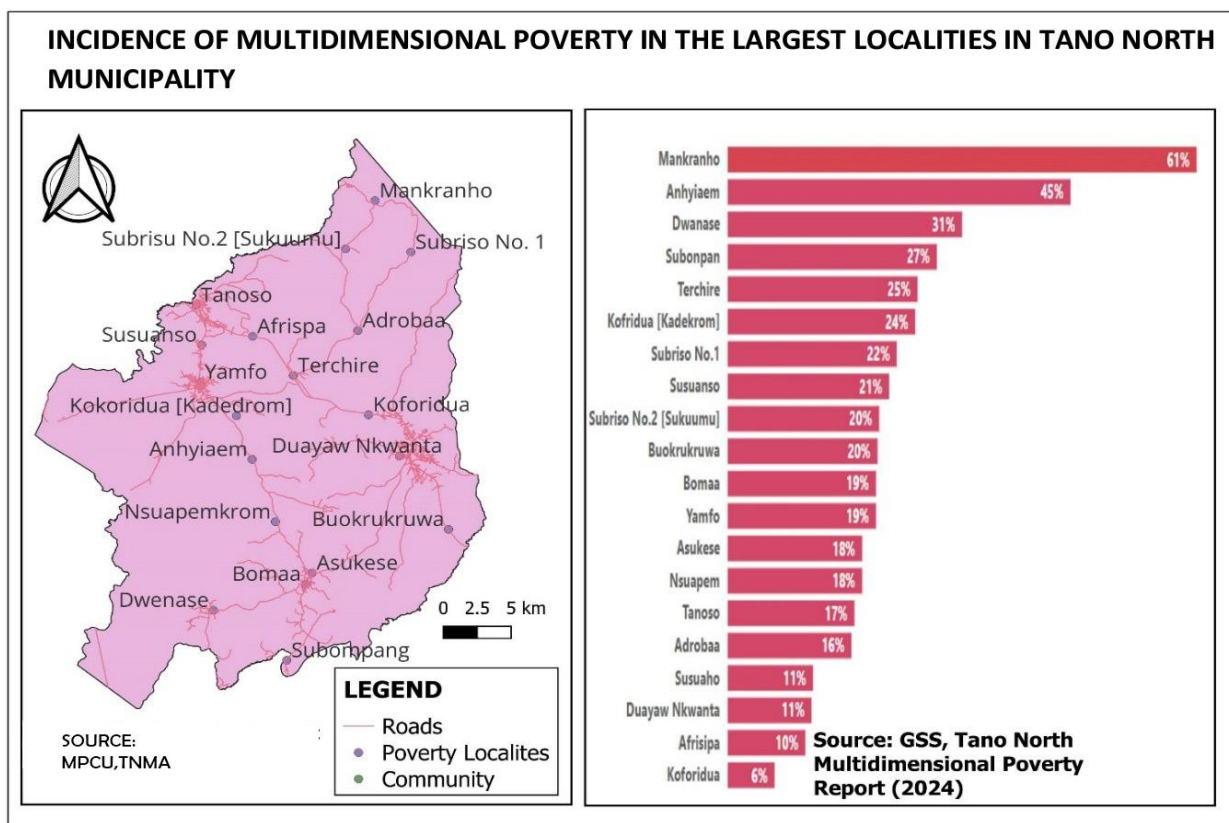
The Tano North Municipal Assembly continues to implement various youth employment initiatives aimed at providing jobs for both abled and disabled persons within the age bracket of 18–35 years. These initiatives are part of a broader strategy to reduce poverty, enhance livelihoods, and promote inclusive development by opening up opportunities within public service and other sectors.

In 2025, the Assembly recorded a total of 437 youth beneficiaries, comprising 144 males and 293 females. The modules rolled out during the year include Community Police Assistant (120 applicants: 66 females, 54 males), Fire Assistant (121: 80 females, 40 males), Virtual ICT Work Abroad (64: 30 females, 34 males), Work Abroad (59: 20 females, 39 males), and 4GS Security (10: 4 females, 6 males).

In addition to these, ongoing modules in the municipality include the Community Protection Assistant, Community Health Workers, Prison Officer Assistant, and Sanitation Modules. Beneficiaries receive their stipends via mobile money, although the programme continues to face challenges such as delays in payment of allowances. Despite this, the programme has successfully assisted several youths in gaining employment and admission to tertiary institutions, positively impacting the municipality's human resource development.

### **2.7.3.12 Poverty Analysis**

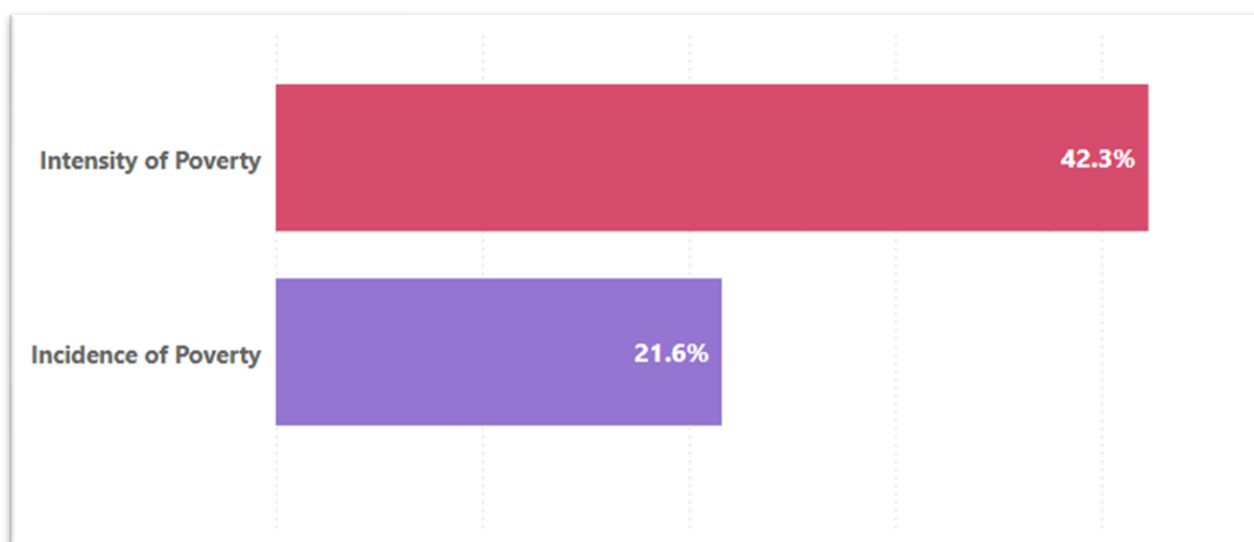
Approximately two out of every ten people in Tano North Municipality are multidimensionally poor. The main areas of deprivation include employment, health insurance coverage, school attendance, and use of unimproved toilet facilities. Employment and lack of health insurance are the largest contributors to poverty in the municipality. Tano North's multidimensional poverty rate stands at 21.6%, placing it 1st out of the six districts in the Ahafo Region and 94th out of 261 districts nationwide. Within the municipality, poverty levels vary significantly from as high as 61.0% in Mankranho to as low as 6.1% in Koforidua. Figure 2.23 shows Incidence of Multidimensional poverty in largest Localities.



**Figure 2.23 Map showing Incidence of Multidimensional poverty in largest Localities**  
**Source: (GSS Multidimensional poverty Report, 2024)**

### 2.7.3.13 Incidence and Intensity of Poverty

Out of a household population of 90,005 (PHC, 2021), a total of 19,463 people is identified as multidimensionally poor. Among this group, the intensity of poverty measuring how deprived they are across various indicators is 42.3% (GSS, Multidimensional Poverty Report, 2024).

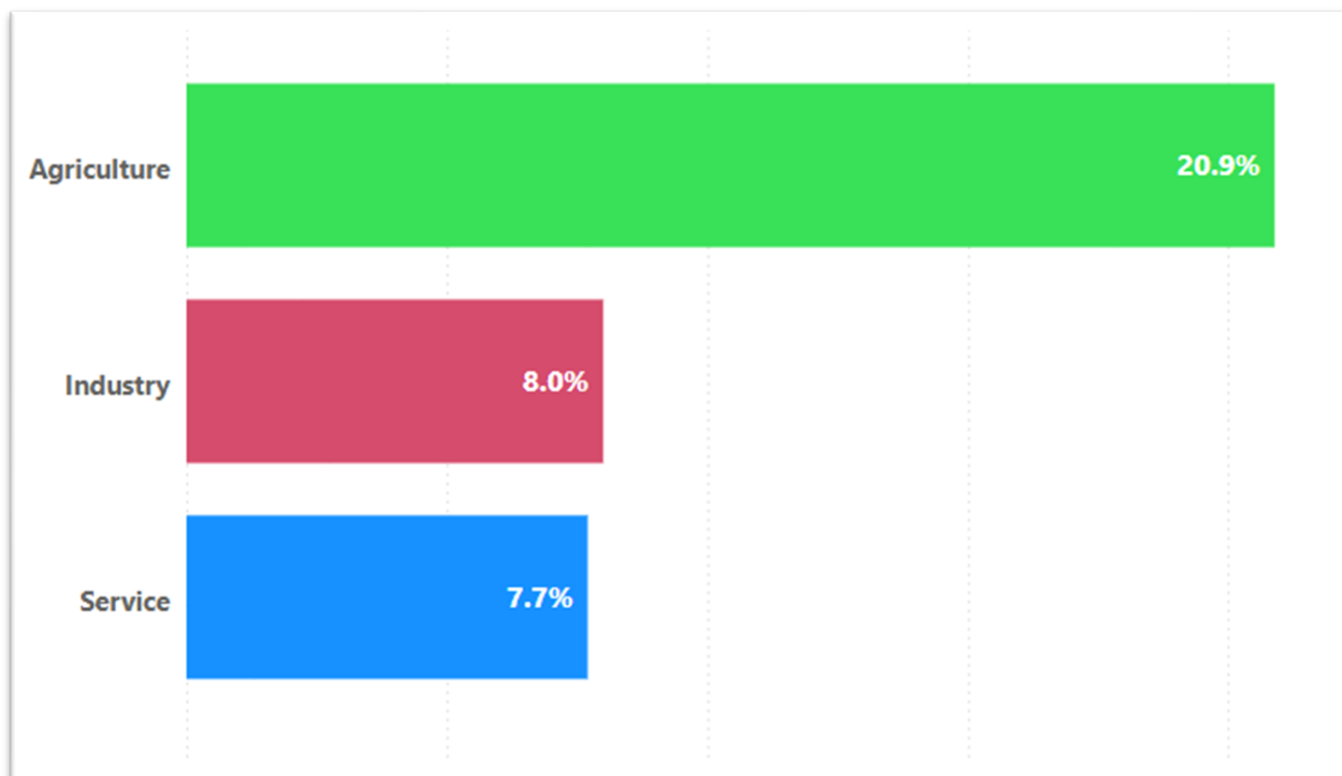


**Figure 2.23 Incidence and Intensity of Multidimensional poverty in Tano North**

Source: (GSS Multidimensional poverty Report, 2024)

### 2.7.3.14 Economic sector poverty of heads of household

Household whose heads are working in the agricultural sector (20.9%) are poorer than those in the other sectors; more than 2.7 times poorer than those in service and about 2.4 times worse off than those in the industry sector. (GSS, Multidimensional Poverty Report, 2024).



**Figure 2.24 Economic sector poverty of heads of household**

Source: (GSS Multidimensional poverty Report, 2024)

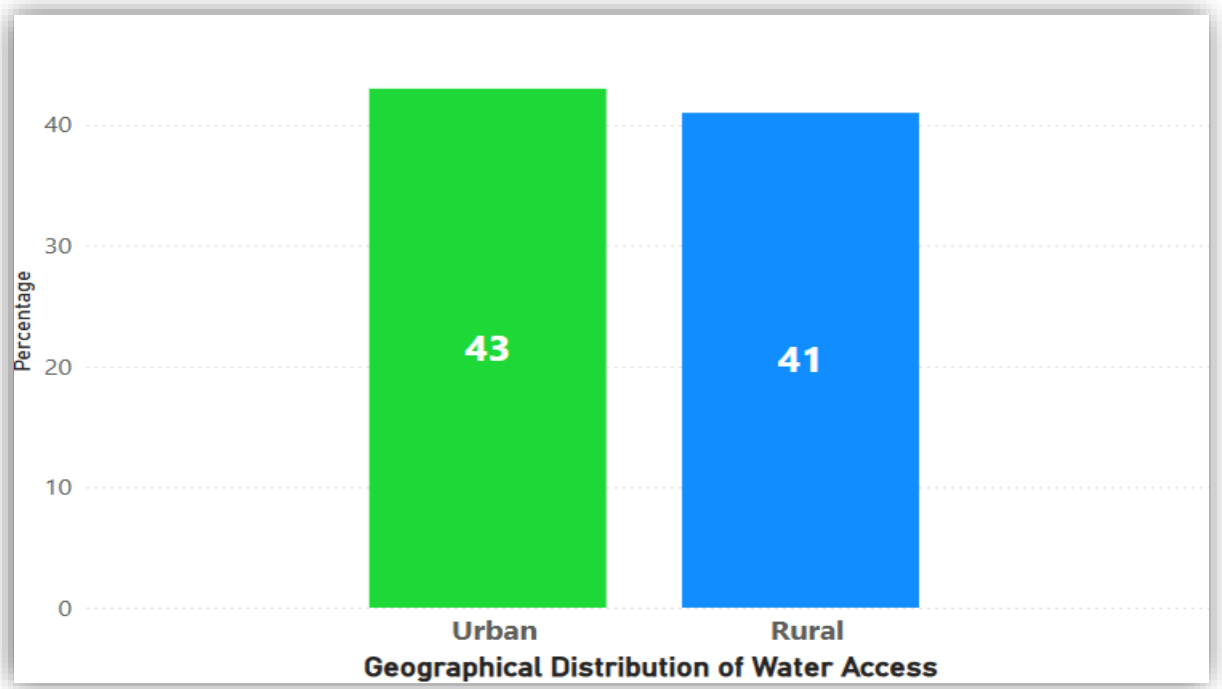
### 2.7.4 Water and Sanitation

Tano North Municipal through the partnership of its development partners such as Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, IRC, World Vision International, Safe Water Network, Netcentric Campaigns and Aquaya Institute who contributed in diverse ways to the development of its WASH master plan dubbed Tano North Ahonidie Dwumadie (TNAD) Plan spanning 2022-20220. The TNAD has highlighted in its key development issues with regards to the WASH sector, which are relevant for the Water, sanitation, and hygiene are among the high priority areas for the municipality. This has helped bridged the WASH gap in the municipality.

#### 2.7.4.1 Access to Safe Drinking Water

By the end of 2024, access to basic drinking water in the municipality increased significantly from 62% to 84%, nearing the target of 85%. The rural and urban distribution of this access stands at 43% and 41%, respectively. The figure below illustrates the geographical spread of water

access across the municipality.



**Figure 2.25 The Rural-Urban Distribution of Water Access**

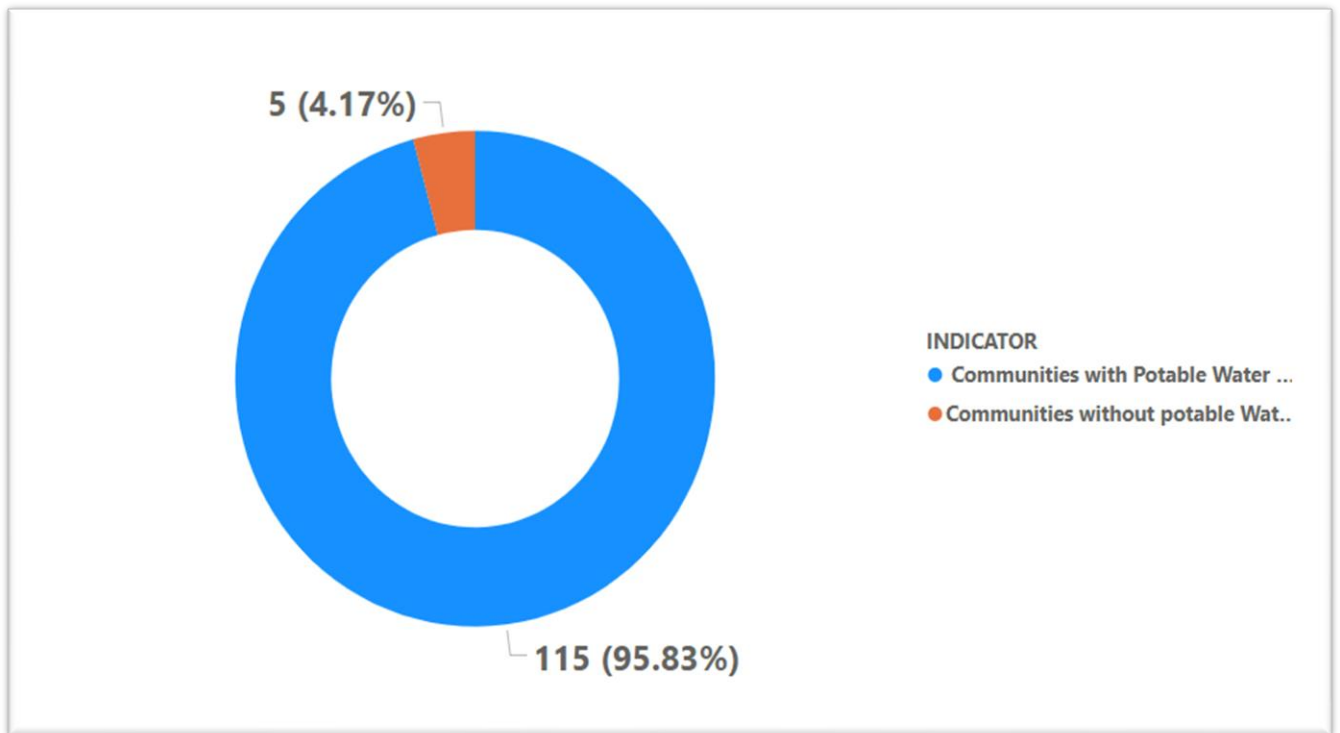
*Source: Water and Sanitation Unit, 2025*

***Implication for Development***

This implies that both urban and rural populations face significant challenges in accessing safe and reliable water sources. The low coverage poses risks to public health, limits agricultural productivity, and undermines education and sanitation outcomes.

**2.7.4.2 Communities with Potable Water**

In Tano North Municipality, out of a total of 120 communities, 115 have access to potable water, while 5 still lack access. This indicates that over 95% of the communities are covered, reflecting significant progress in water supply infrastructure and service delivery.



**Figure 2.26 Communities with Potable Water**

Source: Water and Sanitation Unit 2025

**Implication for development**

The existence of few underserved communities can create pockets of inequality, limit educational outcomes, and pose health risks.

**2.7.4.3 Water Supply Infrastructure**

During this period, a total of 124 hand pumps were recorded across communities. In addition, the municipality had 3 small-town water systems supported by 67 standpipes. Furthermore, there were 28 public mechanized boreholes, contributing to improved access to potable water in various parts of the municipality. The figure below provides an overview of the water supply assets in the municipality from 2022 to 2024.

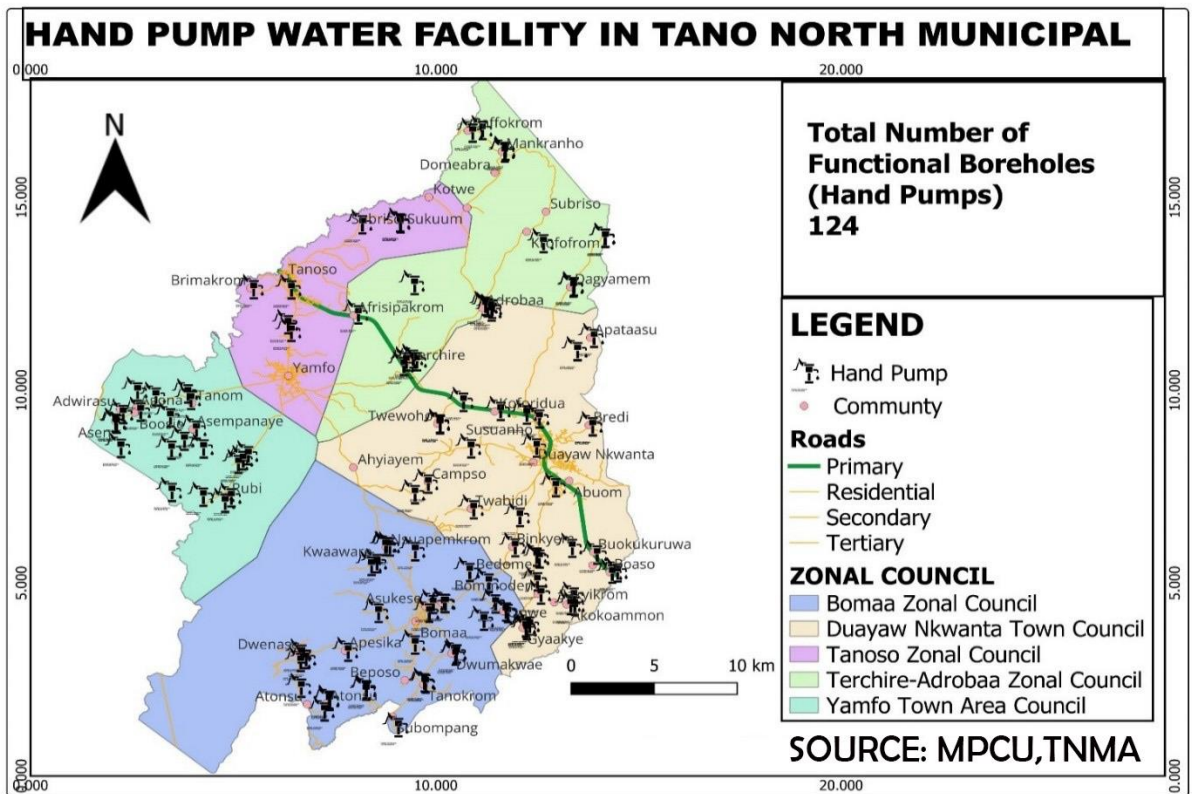


Figure 2.27 Hand Pumps  
Source: Water and Sanitation Unit, 2025

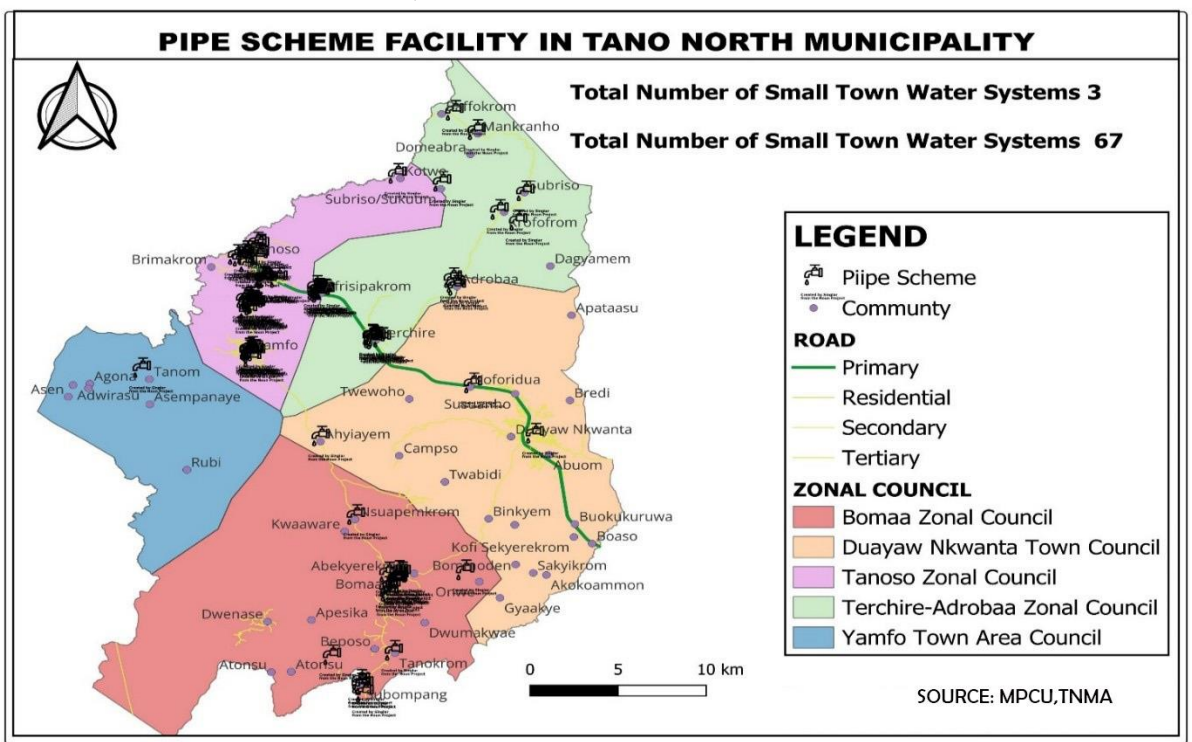
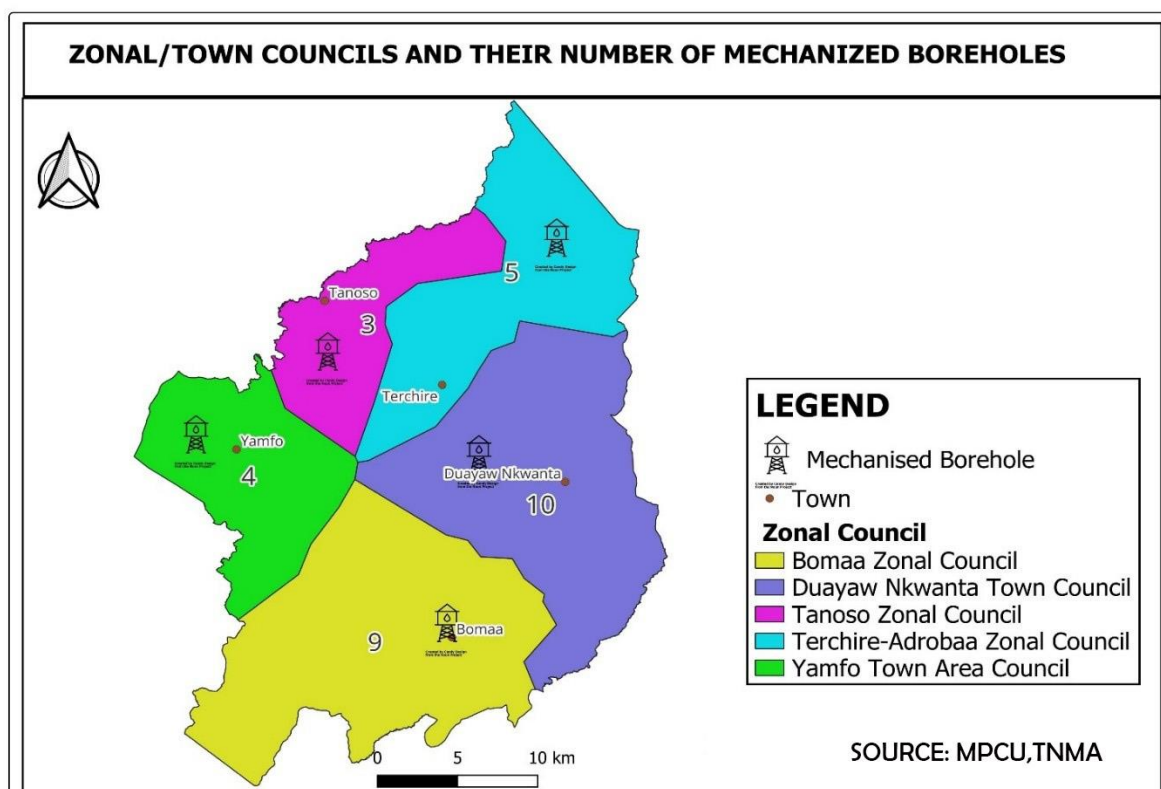


Figure 2.27 Pipe Scheme in the Municipality  
Source: Water and Sanitation Unit, 2025



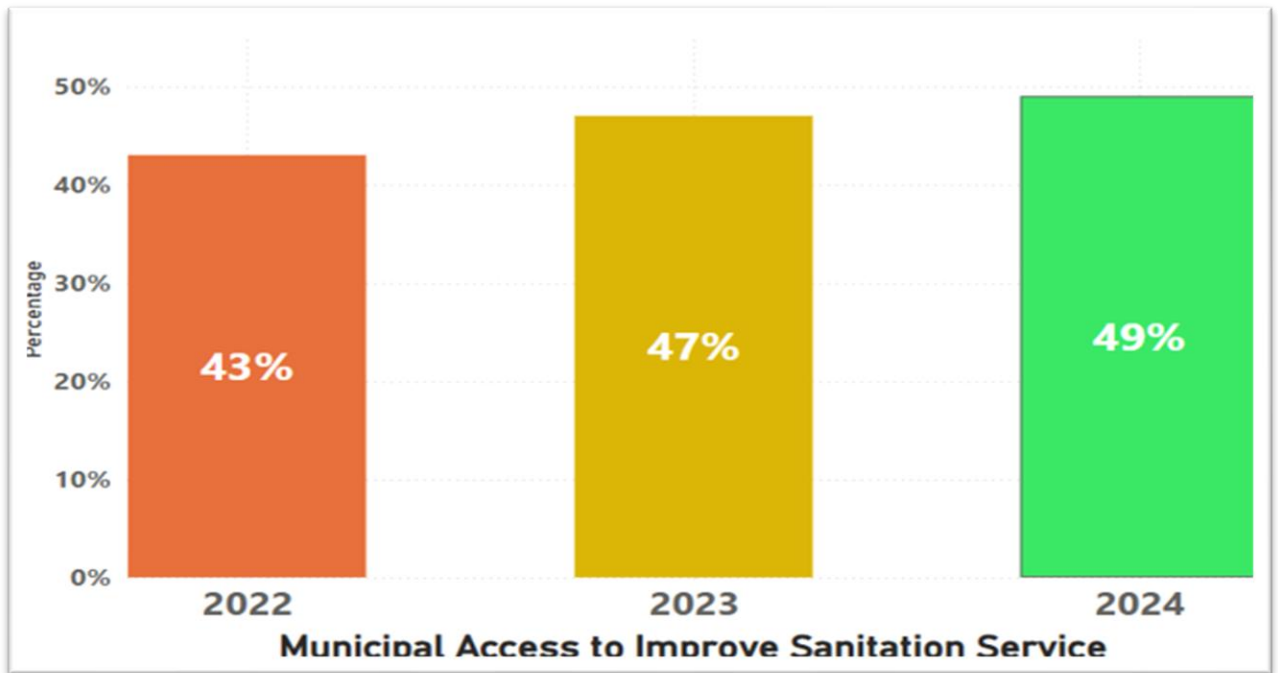
**Figure 2.28 Mechanized borehole in the Municipality**  
 Source: Water and Sanitation Unit, 2025

### Implication for Development

The reliance on hand pumps (124 units) suggests that many communities still depend on basic water infrastructure, which may limit reliability and convenience, especially in dry seasons. The presence of only 3 small-town water systems and 28 mechanized boreholes points to limited coverage of improved, high-capacity water sources. For sustainable development, this infrastructure mix implies a need to expand and upgrade water systems, particularly by scaling up mechanized and piped systems to underserved areas. Enhancing water infrastructure will improve public health, reduce time spent fetching water (especially for women and children), and support local economic activities. It also aligns with national and global targets on access to clean water under SDG 6.

#### 2.7.4.4 Access to Improved Sanitation Services

Access to basic sanitation services in the municipality lags behind with municipal coverage of 49% as compared to water coverage of 83%. The figure below shows the sanitation coverage between the period 2022 to 2024.

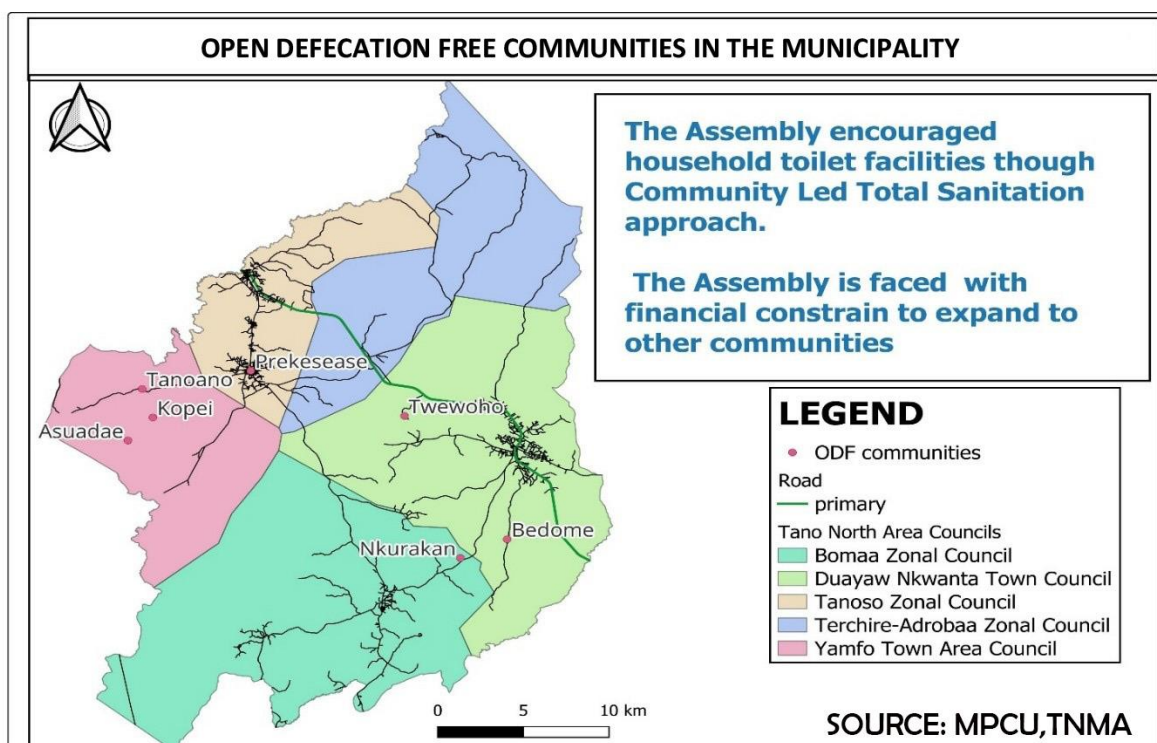


**Figure 2.29 Access to improve Sanitation Service**

Source: MEHU, 2025

#### **2.7.4.5 Open Defecation Communities**

Open defecation is still being practiced by a considerable part of the urban as well as the rural population with 19% urban and 19% rural. The Assembly in an effort to encourage the use of household toilet facilities, the Assembly adopted the Community Led Total Sanitation approach. This involves guiding and sensitizing the community members to identify their own sanitation problems and taking initiatives to address them. The Community Led Total Sanitation Program came to stand still due to lack of funds at the period under review. The following communities have been declared ODF.



**Figure 2.30 Open Defecation Communities**

Source: MEHU, 2025

**Implication for Development**

This implies a threat to public health, environmental quality, and human dignity. It undermines progress in sanitation coverage, contributes to the spread of waterborne diseases.

**2.7.4.6 Solid Waste Management**

Solid waste disposal in the Tano North Municipality remains a major challenge, with crude dumping, burning, and burying still common among households. Refuse is often stored in uncovered containers, leading to unsanitary conditions, fly breeding, and unpleasant odours. Waste generated includes household refuse, commercial waste, street sweepings, and construction debris.

Although door-to-door collection exists, waste is transported using a single skip truck to two final disposal sites in Duayaw Nkwanta and Yamfo. These sites are not well-engineered landfills, and the Duayaw Nkwanta site is currently on rented land. Limited infrastructure and poor segregation practices hinder effective waste management, posing risks to public health and environmental sustainability

**2.7.4.7 Liquid Waste Management**

Liquid waste management in Tano North Municipality is inadequate, with most households resorting to unsafe disposal methods such as throwing wastewater into compounds, streets, or gutters due to the absence of proper drainage systems. These practices lead to stagnant water,

creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes and increasing the risk of diseases like malaria and cholera.

The Municipality lacks a cesspool emptier and relies on neighboring districts to dislodge liquid waste, though it does have a designated final disposal site. Additionally, the heavy reliance on public toilets poses health risks due to poor hygiene conditions. There is an urgent need to improve drainage infrastructure and promote the construction of household latrines to ensure safer liquid waste disposal.

### ***Implication for Development***

The poor management of both solid and liquid waste in Tano North Municipality poses serious health and environmental risks. Unhygienic disposal practices and inadequate infrastructure contribute to disease outbreaks, pollution, and degraded living conditions. These challenges highlight the urgent need for improved waste management systems, investment in drainage infrastructure, and promotion of household sanitation facilities to support sustainable urban development and public health.

### **Key Development Issue Identified**

- Irregular water flow in the Duayaw Nkwanta water supply system
- Lack of management for many handpumps
- Low capacity and performance of handpump WSMTs
- Limited budgetary allocations for sanitation programs.
- Insufficient waste collection services leading to illegal dumping.
- Inadequate communal containers and household bins.
- Inadequate revenue mobilization from waste generation.
- Inadequate household toilet facilities (open defecation).
- Poor maintenance of disposal sites.
- lack of proper recycling or waste segregation systems.
- Low community participation in Sanitation Programs (Communal Labour).
- Poor attitude toward proper waste disposal and open defecation.
- Resistance to paying sanitation levies or fees.
- Lack of strict enforcement against sanitation offenders.
- Lack of public toilets and urinals, in markets and other public places.
- Shortage of Environmental Health Officers and sanitation labourers

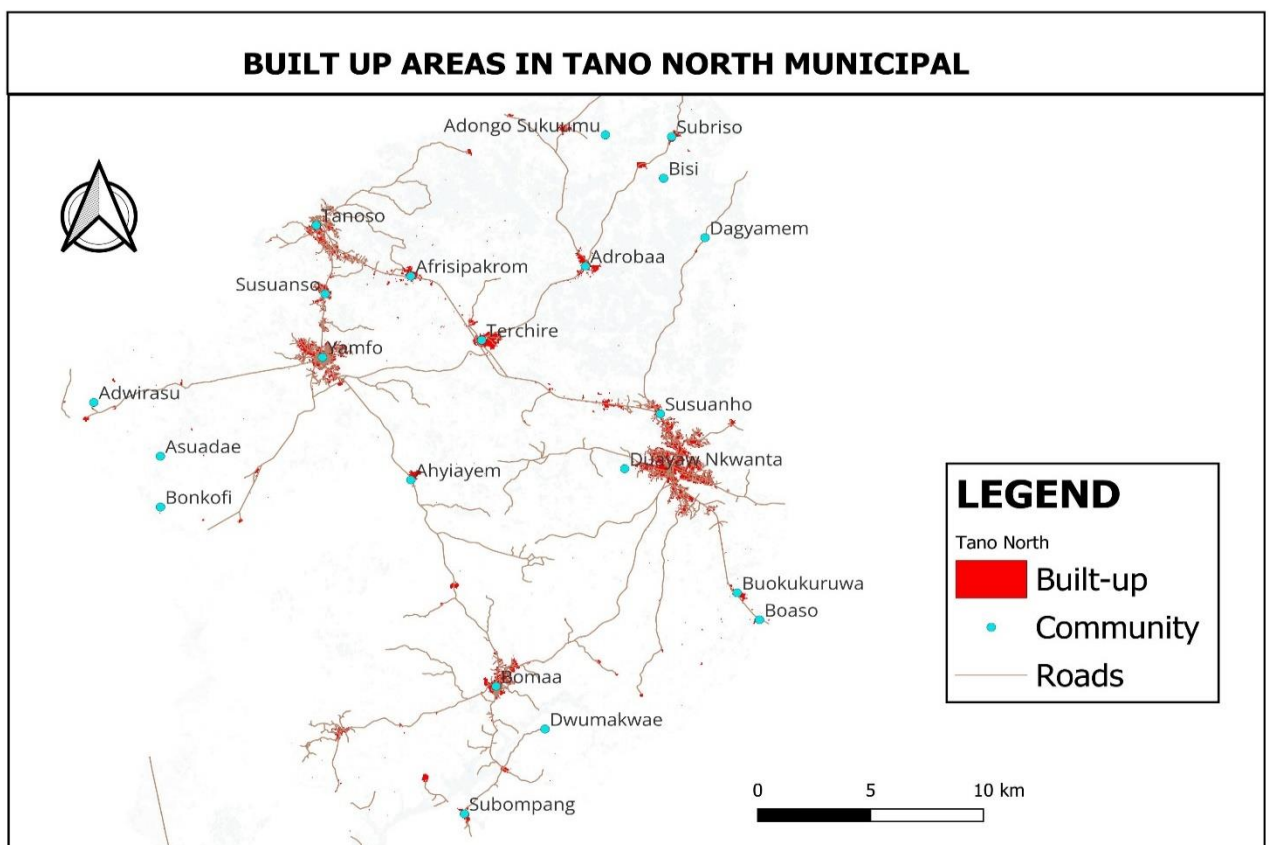
- Low-capacity building for Environmental Health Staff.
- Lack of vehicle, motor bikes for supervision, monitoring and enforcement of sanitation services.

## 2.8 ENVIRONMENT

### 2.8.1 Human Settlement

The built environment of Tano North Municipality comprises the physical infrastructure and spatial arrangements that support economic, social, and cultural activities. The municipal capital, Duayaw Nkwanta, serves as the administrative and commercial hub, featuring relatively well-planned road networks, public buildings, markets, health facilities, educational institutions, and residential areas. Other key towns such as Yamfo, Bomaa, and Tanoso have moderate infrastructure, though still in need of expansion and upgrading to support growing populations and emerging economic activities.

In many rural communities, the built environment is less developed, characterized by unpaved roads, scattered settlements, inadequate drainage systems, and limited access to essential facilities. Housing structures in these areas are typically constructed with local materials, with varying levels of durability. Public infrastructure such as community centers, schools, health posts, and water facilities are unevenly distributed, contributing to spatial disparities. The Map below shows the Built-up areas in Tano North municipality.



### ***Figure 2.31 Built up areas in Tano North Municipal***

The spatial analysis of settlement systems in Tano North considered 20 communities with populations above 500 as of 2020 and assessed 25 social and economic services across them. Based on the centrality index, a four-tier hierarchy was established. Duayaw Nkwanta emerged as the top-tier (Level 1) settlement, offering 24 services. It is followed by Yamfo and Bomaa (Level 2) with 19 and 17 services respectively. Tanoso and Terchire fall under Level 3 with 15 and 14 services each.

Several fourth-level settlements like Adrobaa, Susuanso, Afirispakrom, and Buokrukruwa still provide at least 9 services. Others like Susuanho, Subonpang, and Asukese have even fewer, with a centrality index below 45. The absence of certain services in many communities highlights the need to invest in under-served areas to promote balanced spatial development across the municipality.

#### **Key Development Issue Identified**

- Reduced land for agriculture
- Prevalence of chieftaincy disputes
- Inadequate local plans
- Emergence of illegal mining
- Lack of spatial development framework
- Lack of structure plans
- Haphazard physical development
- Encroachment on forest reserves
- Drought
- Deforestation

#### **2.8.2 Scalogram Analysis**

A Scalogram Analysis was carried out to better understand how social and economic services are distributed across communities in the Tano North Municipality. The aim was to identify which towns have the most facilities and services, and how these contribute to the overall development of the area. The services assessed included education, health care, water and sanitation, transportation, security, communication, and financial institutions.

The results show that Duayaw Nkwanta stands out as the main service centre in the municipality, offering almost all the major services needed by residents. This makes it the most developed and influential settlement, serving as both the administrative and commercial hub. Yamfo and Bomaa follow as second-tier towns, providing important facilities such as schools, health centres, and banks that support nearby communities. Tanoso and Terchire ranked as third-tier settlements, playing supportive roles in service delivery. Smaller towns like Adrobaa, Susuanso, and Afirisipakrom were identified as fourth-tier communities, where access to key services is still limited.

The analysis highlights that most services are concentrated in a few major towns, while smaller communities remain underserved. This calls for deliberate efforts by the Assembly to expand social and economic infrastructure to less developed areas. Doing so will help bridge the development gap, improve living standards, and promote balanced growth across the municipality. (See Appendix 1).

### **2.8.3 Infrastructure**

#### **2.8.3.1 Road**

Tano North Municipality has a total road network length of 716.85 km, comprising three major classifications: 386.85 km of feeder roads, 250 km of urban roads, and 80 km of highway roads. The network includes 150 km of paved roads and 566.85 km of unpaved roads. The condition mix of the road infrastructure indicates that only a small portion is in good condition. For paved roads, 43.33% (65 km) are in good condition, 10% (15 km) are fair, while a significant 46.66% (70 km) are poor. The unpaved road segment fares worse, with 52.19% (295.85 km) classified as poor, 26.64% (151 km) as fair, and only 21.17% (120 km) considered good. This suggests that over half of the municipality's road network, particularly unpaved roads, is in a deteriorated state, which likely hinders access, transport, and service delivery.

The drainage infrastructure spans 180 km, of which only 30 km are lined and the remaining 150 km are unlined. Condition-wise, 50% of the lined drains are in good condition, but a troubling 53.33% of unlined drains are in poor condition. Similarly, pedestrian walkways in the municipality extend 100 km, with just 15 km paved and 85 km unpaved. Among the paved walkways, 46.67% are in poor condition, while 47.06% of unpaved walkways are also poor. These figures reflect broader challenges in road-related infrastructure, underscoring the urgent need for rehabilitation and investment to improve mobility, drainage, and pedestrian safety in the municipality.

### ***Implication for Development***

The poor state of roads, drains, and walkways in Tano North hinders mobility, increases transport costs, and limits access to markets and services. It also raises risks of flooding and accidents, especially in rural areas. These challenges can deter investment and slow down socio-economic development, making infrastructure improvement a key development priority.

### **Key Development Issues Identified**

- Poor and deteriorating road network across the municipality
- High proportion of untarred (unpaved) roads, especially in rural areas.
- Inadequate and poorly maintained drainage facilities.
- Lack of essential logistics such as laptops, tape measures, Schmidt hammers, etc.
- Lack of transport for effective road inventory and supervision.

#### **2.8.3.2 Periodic Markets in Tano North Municipality**

The major periodic market centers identified within the municipality include: Duayaw Nkwanta – Fridays, Yamfo – Sundays, Adrobaa – Tuesdays, Bomaa – Tuesdays. Due to the municipality's proximity to major commercial centers such as Sunyani and Bechem, many residents prefer to attend market days in these towns rather than local markets. For instance, people in Bomaa often choose to trade in Tapa instead of Duayaw Nkwanta, primarily because of lower transportation costs and closer proximity. As a result, market days within the municipality tend to be less vibrant, limiting local trade activity and reducing economic opportunities for small-scale traders and farmers. This underscores the need to improve infrastructure, promote local market access, and strengthen the attractiveness of local trading centers.

#### **2.8.3.3 Telecommunications**

The municipal capital, Duayaw Nkwanta, and other relatively large settlements such as Yamfo, Bomaa, Terchire, Tanoso, and Adrobaa have access to telecommunication services provided by MTN, Telecel, and AirtelTigo. Duayaw Nkwanta hosts two FM radio stations, Charity FM and Jewel FM serving as key sources of information and community engagement. In addition, several community information centres operate across the municipality, including notable ones such as Two Brothers Info Centre (Yamfo), Miracle Info Centre (Koforidua), Quick Info Centre (Terchire), Star Info Centre (Duayaw Nkwanta), Nyamekye Info Centre (Tanoso), and Ahenfie Info Centre (Adrobaa), among others. These centres play a crucial role in local communication and public education

#### **2.8.3.4 Hospitality**

A number of guesthouses are located within the municipality. These include, 58 Juliderm Guest House, Palace Way Guest House, Royal Guest House (Duayaw Nkwanta & Bomaa), Kyei Nimako Guest House, Meet Me There Guest House, Fulmer Guest House, Krama Guest House, Respond Guest House, Forest Guest House, Nana Boama Guest House, and Stagasons Guest House.

#### **2.8.3.5 Banking and Finance**

Banking and micro-financing companies are rapidly increasing within the municipality. Key financial institutions currently operating in the municipality include Ghana Commercial Bank, Derma Rural Bank, Bomaa Rural Bank, Atweaban Rural Bank, Nsoatreman Rural Bank, APA Microfinance, Tano Workers Co-operatives, and Legacy Savings and Loans.

#### **2.8.3.6 Lorry Terminals**

Lorry terminals not only facilitate transportation services in the municipality but also serve as revenue sources for the Assembly. The municipality has two well-paved lorry terminals located at Duayaw Nkwanta and Yamfo. Bomaa has a station, but it has not been developed the place becomes muddy when it rains and lacks modern infrastructure to enhance service delivery. With the increasing number of commercial vehicles and the emergence of tricycles (Pragyia) in Duayaw Nkwanta, there is the need for the Assembly to develop additional stations at vantage points to curb congestion in the future.

### **2.9 CLIMATE CHANGE SITUATION**

Climate change presents a significant cross-cutting issue that affects multiple sectors including agriculture, water resources, health, infrastructure, and local livelihoods. The Municipality is increasingly experiencing unpredictable rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, and rising temperatures and ultimately drought which disrupt the traditional farming calendar and reduce agricultural productivity which is a primary livelihood source for most residents. The major climate change issues effecting the municipality which is wealth mentioning is drought and deforestation.

#### **2.9.1 Deforestation**

Tano North Municipality has experienced a significant and alarming loss of forest cover over the past two decades. According to available data, forest cover declined from 12,185.86 hectares in 2000 to just 1,002.19 hectares by 2022. This represents an over 90% loss in forest cover within a 22-year period. The decline was initially gradual, but from 2012 onward, the rate of deforestation

accelerated dramatically, dropping from 10,604.33 ha in 2012 to 3,342.03 ha in 2020, and further to 1,002.19 ha in 2022. The total forest area lost over this period is approximately 14,693.09 hectares, while only 65.5 hectares of new forest was gained, indicating that forest regeneration efforts are negligible compared to the rate of loss.

The consequences of this deforestation are far-reaching. Environmentally, the loss of tree cover has resulted in increased soil erosion and land degradation, leaving farmlands exposed and less productive. Without trees to anchor the soil, heavy rains wash away the topsoil while prolonged exposure to sun hardens the ground, making it difficult for farmers to cultivate crops. This directly affects agricultural yields and increases farming costs, further deepening poverty in rural areas. Additionally, forests serve as important carbon sinks that help regulate greenhouse gases; their removal contributes to climate change by releasing stored carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere. Moreover, trees play a critical role in maintaining the local water cycle, and their absence disrupts rainfall patterns, lowers groundwater tables, and leads to the drying up of rivers and streams, affecting both water supply and agricultural activities. Figure 2.32 shows Deforestation in Tano North

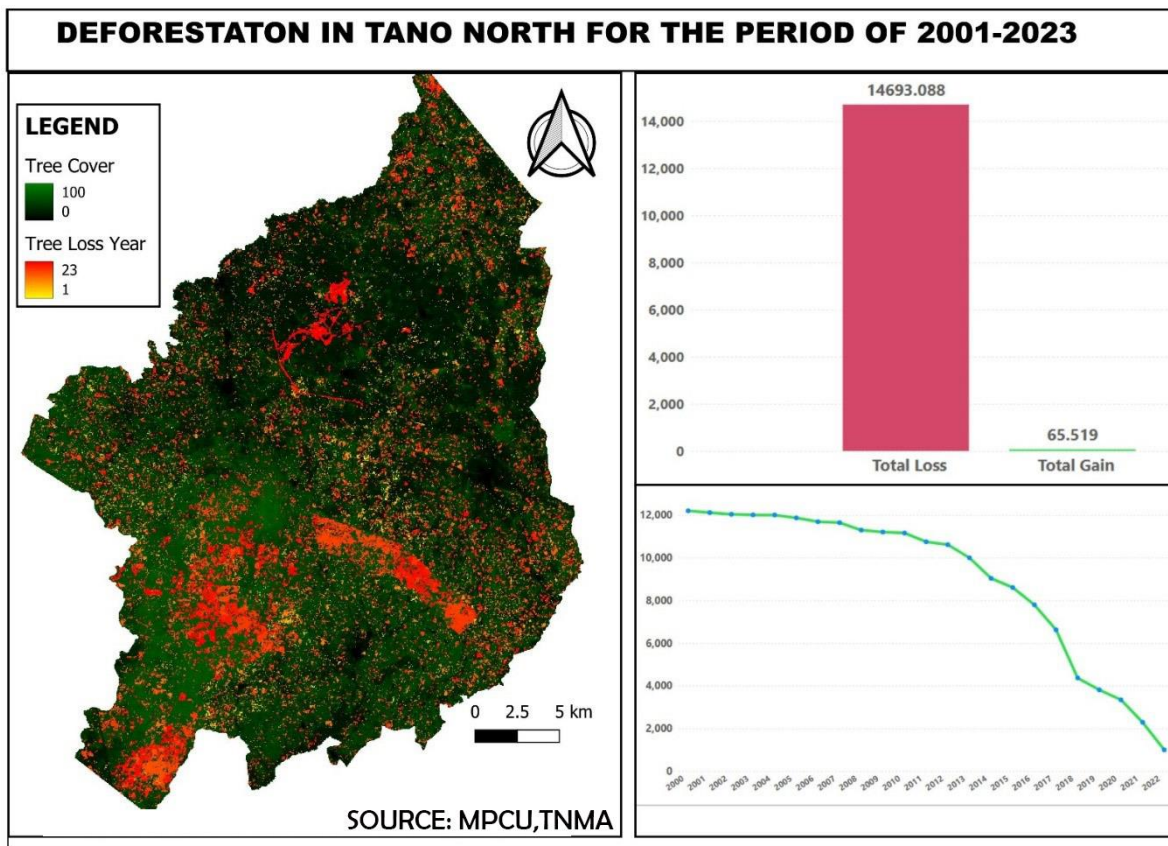


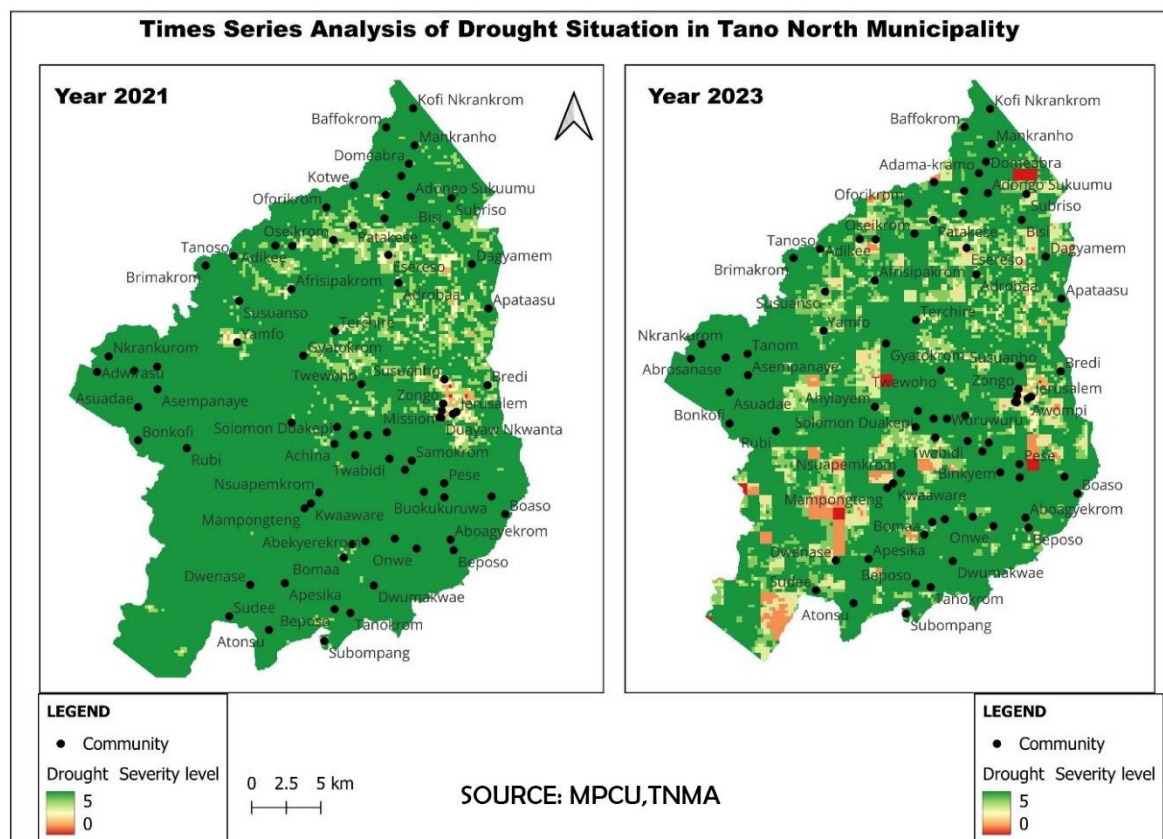
Figure 2.32 Deforestation in Tano North

### 2.9.2 Drought

Drought in Tano North is characterized by prolonged periods of less rainfall leading to water scarcity, reduced soil moisture, and diminished agricultural productivity. Figure 2.33 shows the severity of drought conditions in Tano North based on the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) between the 2021 to 2023. Each color corresponds to a specific drought severity class.

**Table 2.23 Drought Classification Based on Vegetation Health Index (VHI)**

Drought Class	VHI Range	Severity Level	Color Name	Meaning
1	$VHI < 0.1$	Extreme	Red	Very critical drought conditions. Vegetation and land cover are under extreme stress.
2	$0.1 \leq VHI < 0.2$	Severe	Orange	High drought stress. Severe vegetation stress.
3	$0.2 \leq VHI < 0.3$	Moderate	Light Yellow	Moderate drought stress. Some vegetation stress visible.
4	$0.3 \leq VHI < 0.4$	Mild	Light Green	Mild drought. Some signs of dryness but not critical.
5	$VHI \geq 0.4$	No Drought	Dark Green	Healthy vegetation, no drought stress.



**Figure 2.33 Drought Situation in Tano North**

### **2.9.3 Mitigation and Adaptation actions**

- Promoting farming techniques and crop varieties that are resilient to drought conditions
- Planting trees and restoring forests to improve local climate conditions and water retention in the soil
- Promoting farming techniques and crop varieties that are resilient to drought conditions
- Proper management of water resources to ensure availability during drought
- Promoting responsible and sustainable management of forests, ensuring that trees are harvested in a way that maintains the ecosystem's balance
- Planting trees where forests have been destroyed (reforestation) or in areas that were not previously forested (afforestation)
- Enacting, implementing and enforcing stricter laws/bye-laws to prevent illegal logging and deforestation
- Raising awareness and providing education and sensitization about the value of forests and the consequences of deforestation
- Expanding urban forests, green belts, and other green spaces to reduce the pressure and demand on rural forests.

### **2.10 GOVERNANCE**

The Tano North Municipal Assembly serves as the highest political and administrative authority in the municipality. It is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing development programmes in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Assembly is made up of elected members, government appointees, the Municipal Chief Executive, and the Member of Parliament as an ex-officio member.

Through its decentralized departments, subcommittees, and Area Councils, the Assembly works to promote grassroots participation in governance. It regularly engages stakeholders—including traditional leaders, youth and women's groups, persons with disabilities, and civil society organizations—through durbars, public hearings, and planning meetings to ensure citizens contribute to local decision-making.

The Assembly fosters transparency and accountability through General Assembly meetings, public dissemination of budgets and plans, and community town halls. While staff capacity has improved through various training programmes, challenges remain in logistics, inter-departmental coordination, data management, and the use of digital tools for citizen engagement.

## 2.11 HAZARDS, DISASTERS AND SECURITY

Tano North Municipality occasionally experiences both natural and human-made hazards, with fire outbreaks and road accidents being the most common. During the dry season, bushfires often caused by farming and hunting activities destroy farmlands and vegetation. Although the municipality is generally safe from major natural disasters such as earthquakes and flooding.

Security within the municipality remains largely stable. The Municipal Security Council (MUSEC), together with the Police, Fire Service, and NADMO, works to maintain peace and respond quickly to emergencies. However, occasional land and chieftaincy disputes arise in some communities. NADMO continues to educate residents on disaster prevention and response, but its work is sometimes hampered by limited logistics and low public awareness.

## 2.12 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

*Table 2.24 Identified Development Issues under development dimension.*

Development Dimension	Identified Development Issues
<b>1. Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistical support</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities and services</li> <li>• High poverty levels among female-headed households</li> <li>• Limited health insurance coverage for women</li> <li>• Low educational attainment among girls</li> <li>• Limited access to housing and productive assets for women</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to services and infrastructure</li> <li>• Low female participation in ICT and security services</li> <li>• Employment-related deprivation among women</li> <li>• Limited social protection coverage</li> <li>• Inequitable access to quality education</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Inadequate mental health services</li> <li>• Rising morbidity, disability, and mortality</li> <li>• High HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination</li> </ul>
<b>2. Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit/start-up capital MSMEs</li> <li>• Low IGF mobilization</li> <li>• Underdeveloped tourism and poor infrastructure</li> <li>• Low industrial growth and entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Limited agricultural storage and processing infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited extension services</li> <li>• High post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Low technological application in farming and business</li> <li>• Inadequate access to modern machinery and inputs</li> <li>• High cost of inputs</li> <li>• Limited decent employment for women</li> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in agriculture</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity in livestock/poultry</li> <li>• Low irrigation coverage</li> <li>• Untapped local economic potential</li> <li>• Limited revenue mobilization capacity</li> </ul>
<b>3. Environment and Human Settlement Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor waste management and disposal systems</li> <li>• Inadequate potable water access</li> <li>• Inadequate toilet and sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Poor condition of roads and poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Inadequate community and market infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor drainage and flood control systems</li> <li>• Encroachment on forest and conservation areas</li> <li>• Environmental degradation (deforestation, illegal mining/logging)</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial and structure plans</li> <li>• Haphazard physical development</li> <li>• Poor communication and electricity infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate housing/staff accommodation</li> <li>• Poor early warning systems and lack of disaster maps</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered waste disposal sites</li> <li>• incidence of climate change impact on Drought</li> </ul>
<b>4. Governance and Institutional Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak sub-structures</li> <li>• Underrepresentation of women in leadership</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities for security services</li> <li>• Weak planning and budgeting linkages</li> <li>• Low citizen participation in governance</li> <li>• Policy inconsistency and weak CSO participation</li> <li>• Inadequate emergency health infrastructure and preparedness</li> <li>• Weak institutional capacity and coordination</li> <li>• Inadequate IGF and budgetary delays</li> <li>• Inadequate M&amp;E logistics and funding</li> <li>• Poor internet and data management systems • Limited funding and technical capacity for planning and statistics</li> </ul>
<b>5. International Relations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited diaspora engagement in development</li> </ul>

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## 2.13 SWOT ANALYSIS

A SWOT analysis was carried out to understand the key factors influencing development in the Tano North Municipality. The analysis, presented in Table 2.25 of the Appendix 2, highlights the area's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats across various development dimensions.

The results show that Tano North has many strengths including fertile land, active markets, and a youthful population which provide a solid foundation for growth. However, challenges such as low revenue generation, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to finance continue to hinder progress. There are also promising opportunities through national flagship programmes,

private sector investments, and support from development partners. Yet, risks like funding delays, climate-related impacts, and high development costs remain concerns.

## 2.14 ESTIMATED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS 2026-2029

### 2.14.1 Introduction

Planning process is futuristic and aims at reducing uncertainties. As a result, various projections are made over the plan period to give an indication of what is expected in the future. This section therefore presents the projections of the Municipality’s population and infrastructural needs. Similarly, projections have also been made revenue and expenditure.

### 2.14.2 Projected Population (2026 -2029)

The population of Tano North Municipality is projected to grow steadily over the years, reflecting moderate demographic expansion within the area. Using an annual growth rate of 1.4%, the population is expected to increase from 93,838 in 2021 to 100,626 in 2026, marking the beginning of a gradual rise. By the end of the planning period in 2029, Tano North’s population is estimated at 104,937

*Table 2.25 Projected Population (2026 - 2029)*

District	Growth rate	2021	2026	2027	2028	2029
Tano North	1.4%	93,838	100,626	102,045	103,482	104,937

### 2.14.3 Projected Population by Settlement

The population of Tano North Municipality is growing across all major communities from 2026 to 2029. Duayaw Nkwanta, the municipal capital, remains the most populated town, rising from 23,803 to 24,817, reflecting its strong pull as an administrative and commercial centre. Yamfo, home to key educational institutions, continues to expand, followed by Bomaa, Tanoso, and Terchire, which are also emerging as vibrant local hubs

Interestingly, towns such as Yamfo, Susuanso, Adrobaa, Terchire, and Afrisipa are also experiencing a surge in population. This growth is largely contributed by Newmont’s mining activities, which have brought jobs, improved roads, and new business opportunities. As a result, more families are settling in these communities, giving rise to new neighbourhoods, schools, and small enterprises.

*Table 2.26 Top 20 Communities in Tano North Municipality*

S/N	Locality Name	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Duayaw Nkwanta	23,803	24,137	24,475	24,817

2	Yamfo	13,567	13,757	13,950	14,145
3	Bomaa	7,190	7,290	7,393	7,496
4	Tanoso	6,677	6,771	6,866	6,962
5	Terchire	4,865	4,933	5,002	5,072
6	Susuanso	3,747	3,799	3,852	3,906
7	Adrobaa	3,568	3,618	3,668	3,720
8	Susuanho	2,310	2,342	2,375	2,409
9	Afrisipa	1,821	1,847	1,873	1,899
10	Subonpang	1,567	1,589	1,611	1,634
11	Asukese	1,432	1,452	1,473	1,493
12	Mankranho	1,276	1,294	1,312	1,330
13	Koforidua (Kadekrom)	1,209	1,226	1,243	1,261
14	Subriso No.1	1,195	1,212	1,229	1,246
15	Koforidua	1,133	1,149	1,165	1,181
16	Anhyaem	1,122	1,138	1,154	1,170
17	Buokrukruwa	978	991	1,005	1,019
18	Nsuapem	957	971	984	998
19	Dwenase	830	841	853	865
20	Subriso No.2 (Sukuumu)	809	821	832	844

#### 2.14. 4 Education Projections

The educational system of the Municipality suffers major challenges such as inadequate and dilapidated state of physical infrastructure among others. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of assumptions have been made in accordance with the various levels of education (pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS). The nature and categories of projections are as presented in Table 2.27.

Table 2.27: Projected Population of Eligible School-Going Age (2026–2029)

Level	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	8,309	8,426	8,544	8,664	8,786
Primary	15,409	15,625	15,844	16,066	16,291
JHS	7,053	7,152	7,253	7,355	7,459
SHS	5,559	5,637	5,716	5,796	5,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,785</b>	<b>36,840</b>	<b>37,857</b>	<b>38,881</b>	<b>39,913</b>

Table 2.28: Projected School Enrolment (2026–2029)

Level	2025 Enrolment	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	7,364	7,461	7,558	7,656	7,755
Primary	14,959	15,138	15,319	15,502	15,687

JHS	6,751	6,840	6,930	7,021	7,113
SHS	5,224	5,301	5,378	5,456	5,535
<b>Total</b>	34,298	34,740	35,185	35,635	36,090

Table 2.29: School Infrastructure Needs (2026–2029)

Year	Projected Population	Facility	Standard	Required Schools	Existing (2025)	Backlog/Surplus
<b>2026</b>	99,244	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	20	70	+50
		Primary School	1:5,000	20	74	+54
		JHS	1:10,000	10	62	+52
		SHS	1:20,000	5	5	0 (Balanced)
<b>2027</b>	100,637	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	21	70	+49
		Primary School	1:5,000	21	74	+53
		JHS	1:10,000	11	62	+51
		SHS	1:20,000	5	5	0
<b>2028</b>	102,079	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	21	70	+49
		Primary School	1:5,000	21	74	+53
		JHS	1:10,000	11	62	+51
		SHS	1:20,000	6	5	-1 (Deficit)
<b>2029</b>	103,568	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	21	70	+49
		Primary School	1:5,000	21	74	+53
		JHS	1:10,000	11	62	+51
		SHS	1:20,000	6	5	-1 (Deficit)

Table 2.30 Projected Classroom Needs

Year	Level	Projected School-Age Population	Standard (Pupils/Class)	Required Classrooms	Existing (2025)	Backlog / Surplus
<b>2026</b>	KG	8,505	50	171	70	-101 (Deficit)
	Primary	15,625	45	347	74	-273 (Deficit)
	JHS	7,213	40	181	62	-119 (Deficit)
	SHS	5,713	35	163	5	-158 (Deficit)
<b>2027</b>	KG	8,624	50	173	70	-103 (Deficit)
	Primary	15,844	45	352	74	-278 (Deficit)
	JHS	7,314	40	183	62	-121 (Deficit)
	SHS	5,827	35	167	5	-162 (Deficit)
<b>2028</b>	KG	8,745	50	175	70	-105 (Deficit)
	Primary	16,066	45	357	74	-283 (Deficit)
	JHS	7,416	40	186	62	-124 (Deficit)
	SHS	5,943	35	170	5	-165 (Deficit)

<b>2029</b>	KG	8,868	50	178	70	-108 (Deficit)
	Primary	16,289	45	362	74	-288 (Deficit)
	JHS	7,520	40	188	62	-126 (Deficit)
	SHS	6,060	35	173	5	-168 (Deficit)

## 2. 14.5 Health Facility Needs Projections

Efforts targeted at securing a healthy population is a universal requirement for the socio-economic development of Ghana. In view of this, the Tano North Municipality is expected to put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Being a predominantly rural area, enhancing access to critical health infrastructure is necessary to addressing the universal health needs of the population. Health infrastructure projected has been done for a District Hospital, Health Centre, CHPS/Health post as well as projection for Medical Doctors and Nurses.

*Table 2.31 Health Infrastructure Projection (2026–2029)*

Year	Population	Facility Type	Standard	Required	Existing	Backlog/Surplus
2026	101,520	Health Centre	1 per 25,000	5	5	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	21	12	-9
		Hospital	1 per 100,000	2	3	+1 (Surplus)
2027	103,061	Health Centre	1 per 25,000	5	5	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	21	12	-9
		Hospital	1 per 100,000	2	3	+1 (Surplus)
2028	104,608	Health Centre	1 per 25,000	5	5	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	21	12	-9
		Hospital	1 per 100,000	2	3	+1 (Surplus)
2029	106,159	Health Centre	1 per 25,000	5	5	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	22	12	-10
		Hospital	1 per 100,000	2	3	+1 (Surplus)

## 2. 14.6 WASH Need Projections from the WASH Master Plan

*Table 2.32 Water Infrastructure*

Item	Projection by 2029
New Boreholes with Handpumps	16
Limited Mechanized Boreholes (LMBs)	27 (with 49 public standpipes)
Small Town Water Supply Systems	2
Small Community Piped Scheme	1
Additional Public Standpipes	29
Water and Sanitation Management Teams	20
Household Connections	3,976

Table 2.33 Sanitation Infrastructure

Item	Projection by 2029
CLTS Coverage (Communities Reached)	20
Sanitation Model Market Centres	20
Improved Toilet Facilities (Rural)	300
Offsite Treatment Facilities (Rural)	80
Improved Toilet Facilities (Urban)	1,000
Onsite Treatment Facilities (Urban)	250
Households Signed Up for Door-to-Door Waste Collection	2,000
Waste Collection Trucks	4
Waste Treatment and Recycling Plant	1

Table 2.34 Wash in Schools

Item	Projection by 2029
Schools Connected to Piped Scheme	90
Boreholes & Limited Mechanized Systems in Schools	15
Improved, Sex-Separated Usable Toilets	35
Handwashing Facilities	Targeting all 115 schools currently without facilities

Table 2.35 Wash in Health Care Facilities

Item	Projection by 2029
Boreholes at HCFs	5
Improved Sanitation (Sex-Separated Toilets with Disability Access)	3
Basic Handwashing Facilities at HCFs	Full coverage of 5 lacking HCFs
HCFs Equipped with Required Waste Bins (Sharp, Infectious, Non-infectious)	Full coverage of 15 HCFs missing bins

## 2.15 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

### 2.15.1 Revenue

Resource availability plays a crucial role in achieving the goals and objectives of the Assembly. The Tano North Municipal Assembly, in planning interventions for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term period, has put in place measures to mobilize resources to implement the development programmes outlined in the plan. The MTDP will be financed from a range of sources. Based on the budget ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance for IGF and other funds for 2024, a few assumptions were made to enable the Assembly to make projections for the subsequent years, as contained in the table.

### 2.15.2 Assumptions

1. The Municipal Assembly is expected to perform well enough to benefit from the DACF-RFG and other performance-based assessments.
2. Improvement is expected in the release of funds from the central government.
3. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are projected to grow by an average of 15% per year over the planned period.
4. Revenue from the Mineral Development Fund (MDF) is projected to increase by an average of 5% per year over the planned period.
5. Properties in Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo, Afrisipa, Terchire, Adrobaa, and Susuanso will be valued to boost IGF.
6. Other untapped revenue sources will be explored and harnessed to enhance IGF.

Table 2.36 Expected Municipal Revenues from 2026-2029

REVENUE ITEMS	BASE YEAR (2024)	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL)
GoG	25,804,379.52	34,126,291.92	39,245,235.71	45,132,021.07	51,901,824.23	170,405,372.93
IGF	10,996,473.40	14,542,836.07	16,724,261.48	19,232,900.70	22,117,835.81	72,617,834.06
DACF	6,773,859.89	8,958,429.70	10,302,194.16	11,847,523.28	13,624,651.77	44,732,798.91
DACF-RFG	3,006,178.40	3,975,670.93	4,572,021.57	5,257,824.81	6,046,498.53	19,851,015.84
UNICEF-ISS Support	77,500.00	102,493.75	117,867.81	135,547.98	155,880.18	511,789.72
WASH	170,800.00	225,883.00	259,765.45	298,730.27	343,539.81	1,127,918.53
GoG Decentralized	266,686.58	242,423.43	278,786.94	320,604.98	368,695.73	1,210,511.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,096,877.79	62,174,028.80	71,500,133.12	82,225,153.09	94,559,926.06	310,457,240.07

Source: Tano North MPCU, 2025

### 2.15.3 Expenditures

Revenues and expenditures are closely linked spending can only occur after revenue has been generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability, and discipline are essential for effective expenditure management. In this regard, the Tano North Municipal Assembly will adhere to the provisions of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921),

the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), and the Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914) in the disbursement and utilization of public funds.

Table 3.12 presents the projected expenditure patterns for the Municipal Assembly, using 2024 as the base year.

### Assumptions

1. Compensation of employees is expected to increase by 5% annually over the planned period.
2. Expenditure on goods, services, and assets is projected to increase by 3% and 4% respectively each year.
3. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP will be intensified.
4. The Municipal Assembly will implement maintenance plans to preserve infrastructure and assets.
5. Capital investments will be intensified to promote development.
6. Fiscal discipline will be strictly observed in the management of municipal finances.
7. Expenditure will be controlled while efforts are made to settle outstanding debts and commitments.

*Table 2.36 Expenditures (2026-2029)*

<b>EXPENDITURE HEAD</b>	<b>BASE YEAR (2024)</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
Compensation of Employees	11,952,120.30	13177212.64	13836073.27	14527876.93	15254270.78
Goods & Services	8,234,680.46	254451.62	262085.17	269947.73	278046.16
Assets	3,252,034.99	135284.66	140696.05	146323.89	152176.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,438,835.75</b>	<b>13,568,974.92</b>	<b>14240881.49</b>	<b>14946176.55</b>	<b>15686522.8</b>

Source: MPCU, 2025

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This Chapter outlines the key development priorities of the Tano North Municipality for the 2026-2029 planning period. It highlights the processes used to identify and prioritize development issues, including community consultations, harmonization of community needs with identified issues from the performance review and situational analysis, and the application of pairwise ranking. Eisenhower Matrix was also used to support decision-making. The chapter provides a structured framework for addressing the most critical development challenges, ensuring that planning interventions are responsive to both local aspirations and strategic development goals.

#### **3.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Issues**

The concerns and aspirations gathered during community needs assessments across the Municipality were compared with the key development issues outlined in the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan of Tano North. Through a systematic scoring process, it became clear that community needs strongly reflect the development issues already recognized at the municipal level.

Across communities, residents emphasized challenges such as inadequate road infrastructure, limited access to potable water, sanitation gaps, low agricultural productivity, lack of job opportunities for youth, insufficient market infrastructure, and weak financial support for small businesses. These community-level concerns closely aligned with the Municipality’s existing development priorities, confirming that the issues identified remain relevant.

#### **3.3 Harmonization of Key Development Issues With the 2026–2029 MTNDPF**

In line with Article 35(7) of the 1992 Constitution, and to ensure continuity of relevant ongoing programmes, the Municipality aligned its key development issues with those presented in the 2026–2029 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework. This harmonization process enabled the Assembly to assess how the development issues under the previous MTDP relate to the new policy directions. The comparison showed a strong relationship between local issues and the thematic development dimensions of the 2026–2029 MTNDPF. This alignment

ensures that Tano North’s planning is consistent with national priorities while responding directly to local needs.

### **3.4 Prioritization of Development Issues**

To ensure inclusiveness and credibility in the prioritization process, several tools were used at different levels. At the community level, pairwise ranking was employed to allow residents to compare their development concerns and decide which issues should receive urgent attention. This simple, participatory method helped residents clearly express their priorities based on real community experiences. At the municipal level, the Municipal Planning Coordination Unit (MPCU) employed more advanced tools such as the Prioritization Matrix and the Eisenhower Matrix. These tools enabled technical officers to assess the severity, urgency, and strategic relevance of each development issue affecting the Municipality.

Before each prioritization exercise, the issues were thoroughly explained to participants to avoid misinterpretation. Stakeholders were then guided to make informed judgments based on their lived experiences, technical expertise, and an understanding of the Municipality’s development aspirations. This approach ensured that the final priorities reflect both community voices and technical considerations.

### **3.5 Prioritization Matrix (Matrix Data Analysis) and Eisenhower Matrix**

The Prioritization Matrix (Matrix Data Analysis) was used to rank the Municipality’s key development issues based on a set of criteria that reflect Tano North’s development context:

- Linkage to basic human needs and rights
- Contribution to economic efficiency
- Number of people affected (impact on population cohorts)
- Implications for natural resource management and environmental sustainability
- Impact on resilience and disaster risk
- Contribution to addressing climate change

Each criterion was assigned a weight from 1 to 10, depending on its importance. Each issue was then scored based on its level of association with the criteria, using the following scale:

- **0** – No relationship
- **1** – Weak relationship

- 3 – Moderate relationship
- 9 – Strong relationship

The weighted scores were summed to determine the most critical issues. Issues with the highest weighted scores were prioritized for implementation in the 2026–2029 MTDP. The MPCU also assessed how the key development issues relate to institutional reforms and cross-cutting issues, including gender equality, nutrition, climate change, and HIV/AIDS. This ensured that the development plan is inclusive and responsive to vulnerable groups. To further support decision-making, the Eisenhower Matrix was used to assess the urgency and importance of development issues in relation to Ghana’s priority SDGs. Five SDGs were used as guiding indicators: SDG 4.1: Ensure free, equitable, quality education for all children, SDG 6.2: Achieve adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, SDG 7.3: Improve energy efficiency, SDG 8.5: Promote decent work and productive employment for all. SDG 16.6: Build effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.

### 3.6 List of Development Issues

Table 3.1 of Appendix 3 shows Prioritization Matrix. Table 3.2 shows the list of prioritized development issues below.

*Table 3.2 List of Prioritized issues*

<b>Development Dimension</b>	<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Limited access to credit for MSMEs	22nd
	Low marketing opportunities/linkages	23rd
	Underdeveloped small-scale industries	24th
	Inadequate investment in agriculture-related enterprises	5th
	Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	11th
	Inadequate market infrastructure and facilities	25th
	Underdeveloped tourism and poor infrastructure	26th
	High post-harvest losses	1st
	Climate change impact on drought and crop yields	2nd
	Inadequate mechanized farming equipment	3rd
Inadequate extension services and logistics	4th	
<b>Social Development</b>	High teenage pregnancy and adolescent fertility	33rd
	Low educational attainment among girls	34th
	Pressure on housing and social services in mining zones	35th
	Influx of unskilled migrants and rise in social vices	36th

	Inadequate health facilities and services	37th
	Inadequate logistics and medical equipment	38th
	Limited health insurance coverage for women	39th
	Limited funds for HIV/AIDS activities	40th
	High stigma and discrimination related to HIV	41st
	Inadequate nutrition education and awareness	21st
	Low coverage water service	20th
	High incidence of open defecation	18th
	Poor management of solid and liquid waste	16th
	Inadequate WASH facilities in health facilities	17th
	Inadequate school infrastructure	42nd
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	43rd
	Poor ICT services in schools	44th
	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	45th
	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services	12th
	Inadequate integration of social protection and employment services	46th
	Employment-related deprivation among women	14th
	Limited social protection coverage	47th
	Increasing incidence of poverty	48th
	Gender disparities in access to services and infrastructure	49th
	Limited decent employment for women	13th
	Inadequate attention to the peculiar needs of women with disabilities	50th
	High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence	51st
	Limited livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities	15th
	Prevalence of child abuse and child labour	52nd
	Increasing child rights violations	53rd
	Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	54th
	Inadequate coverage and targeting of social protection programmes for children	55th
	Limited employment opportunities for youth	56th
	High youth unemployment and underemployment	9th
	Limited access to start-up capital for youth	10th
	Weak structures for youth creativity	57th
	High incidence of poverty among the aged	58th
	Low gender sensitivity in aged care	59th
	Increasing forest degradation	60th

<b>Environment &amp; Human Settlement Development</b>	Encroachment in protected areas	61st
	Illegal logging	62nd
	Upsurge in illegal mining	63rd
	Weak enforcement of mining laws	64th
	Weak environmental law enforcement	65th
	Improper waste management	19th
	High rate of forest loss	66th
	Prevalence of drought	67th
	Deforestation contributing to climate vulnerability	68th
	Low capacity to address climate change	69th
	Poor road conditions	6th
	Poor road maintenance culture	7th
	Poor mobile network connectivity	70th
	Inadequate rural electricity access	71st
	Haphazard physical development	8th
Poor infrastructure maintenance culture	72nd	
<b>Governance &amp; Institutional Development</b>	Low citizen participation in governance	73rd
	Weak sub-district structures	74th
<b>International Relations</b>	Limited diaspora engagement	75th

MPCU,2025

### 3.7 Gender-Equality Assessment

As part of the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, a gender-equality assessment was conducted to examine how the identified development issues affect women, men, girls, and boys differently. This assessment ensures that planning addresses the specific needs of all groups within the municipality.

The findings reveal that development challenges in Tano North disproportionately affect women and girls. Key issues include limited access to credit, inadequate market and health facilities, high rates of teenage pregnancy, low educational attainment among girls, domestic and sexual violence, and insufficient support for women with disabilities. These constraints limit women's ability to participate fully in economic activities and access essential services.

Men and boys are also impacted by issues such as youth unemployment, engagement in risky economic activities, and the consequences of poor infrastructure. Both genders share vulnerabilities related to poverty, climate change, inadequate social protection, and weak governance structures. Addressing these gender-specific and shared challenges is essential for promoting equitable and inclusive development in the municipality. The table 3.3 of Appendix 4 presents the results of the gender-equality assessment.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

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

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the statement of development goals, objectives, and strategies of the Municipality, ensuring their alignment with the national development agenda. It further provides an assessment of the level of consistency among these goals through a Goal Compatibility Matrix, highlighting areas of strong synergy and potential trade-offs. In addition, the chapter includes a spatial representation of the proposed development goals and objectives to show how interventions are distributed geographically for balanced and inclusive development.

#### **4.2 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes Matrix**

Table 4.1 presents a comprehensive matrix outlining the development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes aligned with the national objectives drawn from the 2026-2031 Policy Framework. The strategies which specify the approaches for achieving the stated objectives were developed based on several key considerations. These include financial feasibility, the availability of resources, the needs of target populations, potential social and environmental impacts, and the suitability of existing technologies. This ensures that the proposed programmes are both realistic and responsive to the development priorities of the Municipality.

#### **4.3 Goal Compatibility Analysis**

The Goal Compatibility Analysis explores how well the different development goals in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) work together to drive growth in Tano North. It helps the Assembly understand which goals naturally support each other and which ones may need extra attention or coordination to achieve balanced progress. See the analysis, presented in Table 4.2 of the Appendix 4,

The analysis shows that goals related to MSME financing, trade linkages, industrial transformation, agro-based private sector growth, youth entrepreneurship, and market infrastructure strongly reinforce one another making them key engines of economic growth. On the other hand, goals focusing on gender equality, tourism, post-harvest loss reduction, and climate-smart agriculture show moderate to lower levels of compatibility, suggesting the need for additional support to fully realize their potential. Overall, the findings highlight MSME development, trade, and agro-industrial transformation as the core pillars for achieving inclusive and sustainable development in the municipality.

Table 4.1 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programme Matrix

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Limited access to credit for MSMEs	Promote inclusive economic growth	Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 60% by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Support credit schemes and MSME access to funding	Local Economic Development Programme
Low marketing opportunities/linkages	Promote inclusive economic growth	Improve market access and linkages by 50% for local producers and MSMEs by 2029	Improve support for Entrepreneurship and MSME development	Facilitate creation of market hubs, e-commerce platforms, and cooperatives	Local Economic Development Programme
Low revenue mobilization	Promote inclusive economic growth	Improved fiscal performance by 60% and sustainability by 2029	Promote Financial Sector Stability		Financial Management Programme
Underdeveloped small-scale industries	Promote local economic development through industrialization	Stimulate growth and competitiveness by 30% of local industries by 2029	Promote strategic Industrial development Initiatives	Support start-ups and upgrade local industries with skills, tools, and finance	Local Economic Development Programme
Inadequate investment in agriculture-related enterprises	Promote private sector-led development	Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 20% by 2029	Enhance business Enabling environment	Facilitate PPPs and incentives for agribusiness start-ups	Local Economic Development Programme
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Promote youth entrepreneurship	Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups by 20% by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Implement business incubation, mentorship, and skills training programmes	Local Economic Development Programme

Inadequate market infrastructure and facilities	Promote vibrant local trade and commerce	Improve trade infrastructure and services by 40% by 2029	Enhance Domestic Trade	Rehabilitate and expand local markets; construct market sheds and stalls	Local Economic Development Programme
Underdeveloped tourism and poor infrastructure	Promote local tourism for economic growth	Develop 2 tourist site for economic development by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Identify and develop tourist sites; improve access and amenities	Local Economic Development Programme
Low agricultural production	Increase agricultural production	Improve production Efficiency and yield by 40% by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Establish modalities And regulatory Frameworks for the Production of seed Planting materials and other agro input	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
High post-harvest losses	Enhance agricultural productivity and food security	Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production by 30% among farmers by 2029	Improve post-harvest management	Establish agro-processing zones and provide equipment to processors	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
Climate change impact on drought and crop yields	Promote climate-smart agriculture	Enhance resilience to climate variability by 40% in farming by 2029	Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stresses	Train farmers in CSA practices and provide drought-resistant crop varieties	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
Inadequate mechanized farming equipment	Modernize agriculture	Expand access to modern farming tools and services by 40% by 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Provide subsidies and support services for mechanized farming	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
Inadequate extension services and logistics	Improve farmer knowledge and productivity	Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 80% by 2029		Recruit and train extension officers; provide transportation and logistics	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
High teenage pregnancy and adolescent fertility	Promote inclusive and sustainable population growth	Reduce teenage adolescent sexual health pregnancies and improve by 10% annually	Improve maternal and Adolescent reproductive health	Intensify education on sexual and reproductive health in schools and communities	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Low educational attainment among girls	Achieve gender balance in human development	Improve educational access and retention among adolescent girls by 40% by 2029	Improve maternal and Adolescent reproductive health	Provide support for girls' education and re-entry policies	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Pressure on housing and social services in mining zones	Improve quality of life in mining communities	Expand infrastructure and basic services in migrant-dense settlements by 2029	Enhance the capacity for effective management of internal migration and border management	Strengthen local planning and service delivery in high in-migration communities	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme
Influx of unskilled migrants and rise in social vices	Enhance community cohesion and safety	Build 10 resilient communities amidst rising migration by 2029		Establish migration data systems and inter-agency coordination platforms	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme
Inadequate health facilities and services	Improve access to quality healthcare	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	Expand and equip Health facilities	Health Improvement Programme
Inadequate logistics and medical equipment	Strengthen health logistics	Ensure availability of essential medical supplies and equipment by 2029	Health Logistics Support Programme	Improve supply chain and logistics management systems	Health Improvement Programme

Limited health insurance coverage for women	Improve equity in healthcare delivery	Increase NHIS enrolment by 20% especially for vulnerable groups by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Community outreach and support for NHIS registration	Health Improvement Programme
Limited funds for HIV/AIDS activities	Reduce disease burden and promote well-being	Ensure the reduction of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB transmission by 20%, ensure its proper management promote healthy lifestyle by 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Partner NGOs and mobilize resources for HIV programmes	Health Improvement Programme
High incidence of malaria	Improve public health awareness	control the incidence of malaria by 50% by 2029			Health Improvement Programme
Inadequate nutrition education and awareness	Promote improved nutritional outcomes	Promote nutrition and healthy dietary practices by 60% by 2029	Ensure access to safe and nutritious foods	Implement community outreach, education on balanced diets and maternal nutrition	Health Improvement Programme
Low coverage water service	By 2029, all people in the Tano North Municipality have access to sustainable safe water, sanitation and hygiene services in households, schools and other institutions	Improve access to safely managed drinking water supply from 9% to 20% by the year 2029.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Facility and service coverage expansion  Enhance partnership to leverage resources  Accountability and enforcement promotion	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
High incidence of open defecation	Promote community health and dignity	To reduce open defecation from 19% to 0% by the year 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Strengthening the enabling environment and capacity for WASH  Enhance partnership to leverage resources	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme

				Facility and service coverage expansion	
Poor management of solid and liquid waste	Promote environmental health and sustainability	Improve solid and liquid waste collection and disposal systems by 50% by 2029	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	Strengthen community-based waste management systems and improve sanitation infrastructure	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate WASH facilities in health facilities	Strengthen health and environmental safety in healthcare delivery	Improve WASH infrastructure and services in health facilities by 40% by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Upgrade WASH infrastructure in CHPS compounds and health centers	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Poor food hygiene practice		Intensify Food Hygiene and Sensitization by 30% 2029			Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate school infrastructure	Improve access to quality basic education	Expand and rehabilitate 60 educational infrastructure by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	Construct and refurbish schools, classrooms, and sanitation facilities	Education Improvement Programme
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Enhance teaching and learning outcomes	Provide adequate support for GES activities by 30% 2029	Strengthen school management systems	Supply textbooks, teaching aids, and digital learning tools	Education Improvement Programme
Poor ICT services in schools	Integrate technology in education	Promote digital literacy and ICT-based teaching and learning by 20% by 2029	Strengthen School management systems	Provide ICT labs and internet access in basic and secondary schools	Education Improvement Programme
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	Strengthen educational governance and quality	Improve supervision and monitoring of teaching	Strengthen School management systems	Train and resource circuit supervisors and district education officers	Education Improvement Programme

		and learning by 60 % by 2029			
Employment-related deprivation among women	Promote inclusive employment	Enhance employment access and economic empowerment by 20% for women by 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	Provide training, capital support and job placement for women	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Limited social protection coverage	Expand social safety nets	Improve access to social protection services by 30% for all by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Provide training, capital support and job placement for women	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Increasing incidence of poverty	Reduce poverty and inequality	Enhance livelihoods of vulnerable populations by 40% by 2029	Eradicate poverty and inequality in all forms and dimensions	Expand and improve targeting of social protection interventions	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Gender disparities in access to services and infrastructure	Promote gender equality and inclusion	Eliminate gender-based inequalities by 40% in infrastructure access by 2029	Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	Mainstream gender in development planning and investment	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Low educational attainment among girls	Improve access to quality education	Increase enrolment, retention, and completion by 20% among girls by 2029	Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	Provide vocational training and startup support	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV)	Reduce Gender-Based Violence	Prevent and respond effectively to DSGBV by 2029	Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	Community education, support centers, and legal services	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Limited livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities	Improve economic inclusion of vulnerable groups	Expand employment and income-generation support by 50% for persons with disabilities by 2029	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of	Provide skills training, start-up support and enterprise development	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme

			social and economic development		
Prevalence of child abuse and child labour	Promote the protection and development of children	Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Enforce child protection laws and strengthen community-based child protection structures	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Limited awareness on child rights and development issues	Promote the protection and development of children	Improve public education by 40% on child development and protection by 2029	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Train parents, caregivers, teachers, and local leaders on child protection and development issues	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Inadequate coverage and targeting of social protection programmes	Promote the protection and development of children	Improve social protection access and benefits for vulnerable persons by 60% by 2029	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Integrate child-focused interventions into national social protection frameworks	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
High unemployment, underemployment and vulnerable employment among the youth	Promote youth empowerment and inclusion	Increase access to decent and sustainable jobs by 50% for the youth by 2029	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Expand skills training, apprenticeships, and job placement programmes	Youth and Sports Development Programme
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Increasing forest degradation of protected areas	Ensure sustainable management of protected areas	Enhance protection and restoration of degraded protected forests	Safeguard forest and protected areas	Rehabilitate degraded areas and strengthen forest surveillance systems	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

Upsurge in illegal mining	Promote responsible and sustainable mineral extraction	Curb illegal mining activities and their environmental impact by 100% by 2029	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Strengthen community surveillance, intensify public education, and enforce anti-galamsey laws	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Weak enforcement of environmental mining laws and regulations	Improve regulatory compliance in the mining sector	Strengthen institutional capacity to monitor and enforce mining regulations by 2029	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Build capacity of regulatory institutions, enhance coordination and transparency in enforcement	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	Promote a clean, safe, and healthy environment	Strengthen enforcement of environmental regulations by 2029	Reduce Environmental Pollution	Build capacity of EPA and MMDAs to enforce laws; introduce punitive measures for offenders	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
High rate of forest loss	Promote sustainable land and forest management	Reduce the rate of deforestation and restore degraded forest landscapes by 0% by 2029	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enforce anti-deforestation laws, promote agroforestry, implement reforestation programmes	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Prevalence of drought impacting agriculture and water availability	Enhance adaptive capacity to climate-induced disasters	Promote sustainable water management and climate-smart agriculture by 80% by 2029	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote drought-resistant crops, rainwater harvesting, and efficient irrigation systems	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Prevalence of domestic and bush fire		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by 70% by 2029	Strengthen early Warnings and response Mechanisms for disasters		Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Poor road condition and network	Improve transport infrastructure and access	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 50% by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service	Rehabilitate and expand feeder and trunk roads	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme

Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	Enhance infrastructure maintenance systems	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 50% by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service	Institutionalize routine maintenance and establish local road maintenance teams	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme
Poor mobile network connectivity	Improve access to Network services	Enhance mobile and internet connectivity by 30% in underserved communities by 2029	Expand the digital technology landscape	Expand telecom infrastructure in rural and underserved areas; strengthen regulatory frameworks	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme
Inadequate access to electricity in rural areas	Improve access to reliable energy	Expand electricity coverage by 40% to underserved and rural communities by 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	Extend national grid and promote off-grid solutions such as solar and mini-hydro	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme
Haphazard physical development	Promote orderly and sustainable human settlement	Promote a sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements by 60% by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Enforce land use plans; build capacity of planning authorities	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Low citizen participation in local governance	Promote effective and accountable governance	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development by 2029	Strengthen democratic governance	Organize regular town hall meetings and civic education campaigns	Management and Administration Enhancement programme

Weak sub-district structures (Area & Zonal Councils)	Promote effective and accountable governance	Strengthen effective sub-district structures from one to five by the end of 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Provide logistics and training support to Area and Zonal Councils	Management and Administration Enhancement programme
Low productivity Weak linkage between productivity and performance of staff and institutions	Promote effective and accountable governance	Strengthen administrative Decentralization by 100% by 2029	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institution		Management and Administration Enhancement programme
	Promote effective and accountable governance	Achieve at least 95% execution of approved annual budgets by the end of 2029	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institution		Management and Administration Enhancement programme
<b>Prioritized Issues</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
<b>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>					
Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development	Promote inclusive participation of the diaspora in national development	Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions by 2029	Leverage the Ghanaian Diaspora for Economic, Political and Cultural development	Establish diaspora liaison units; create platforms for diaspora-community collaboration	Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme

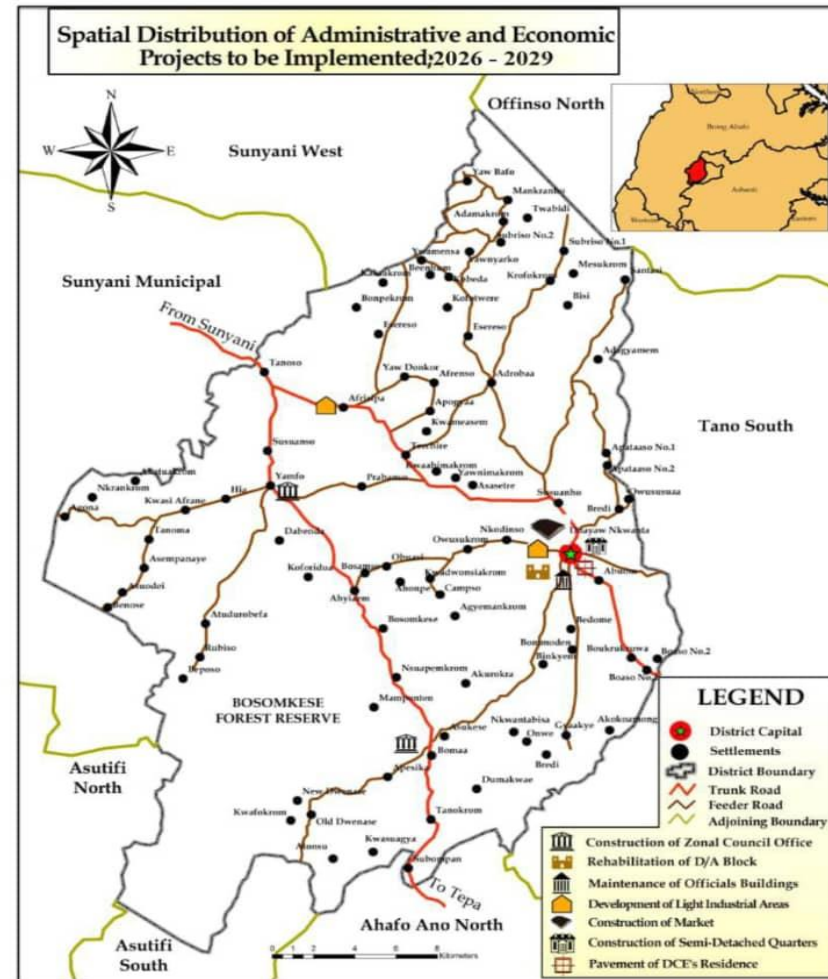
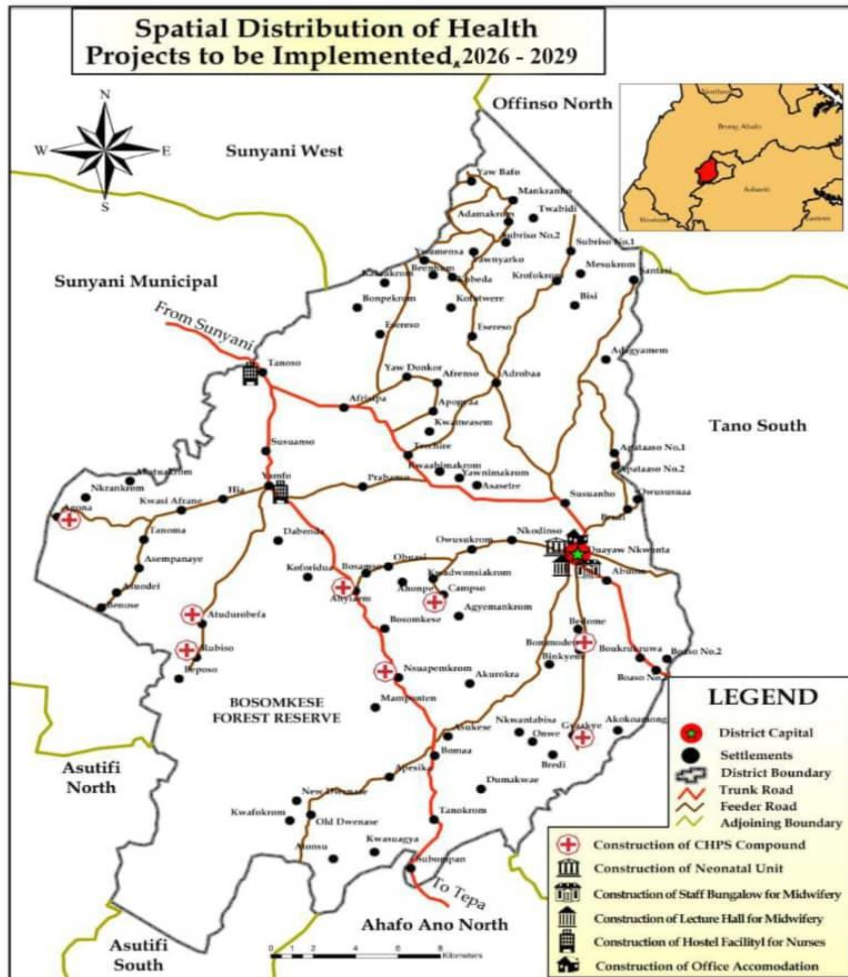
Source: TNMA, MPCU, 2025

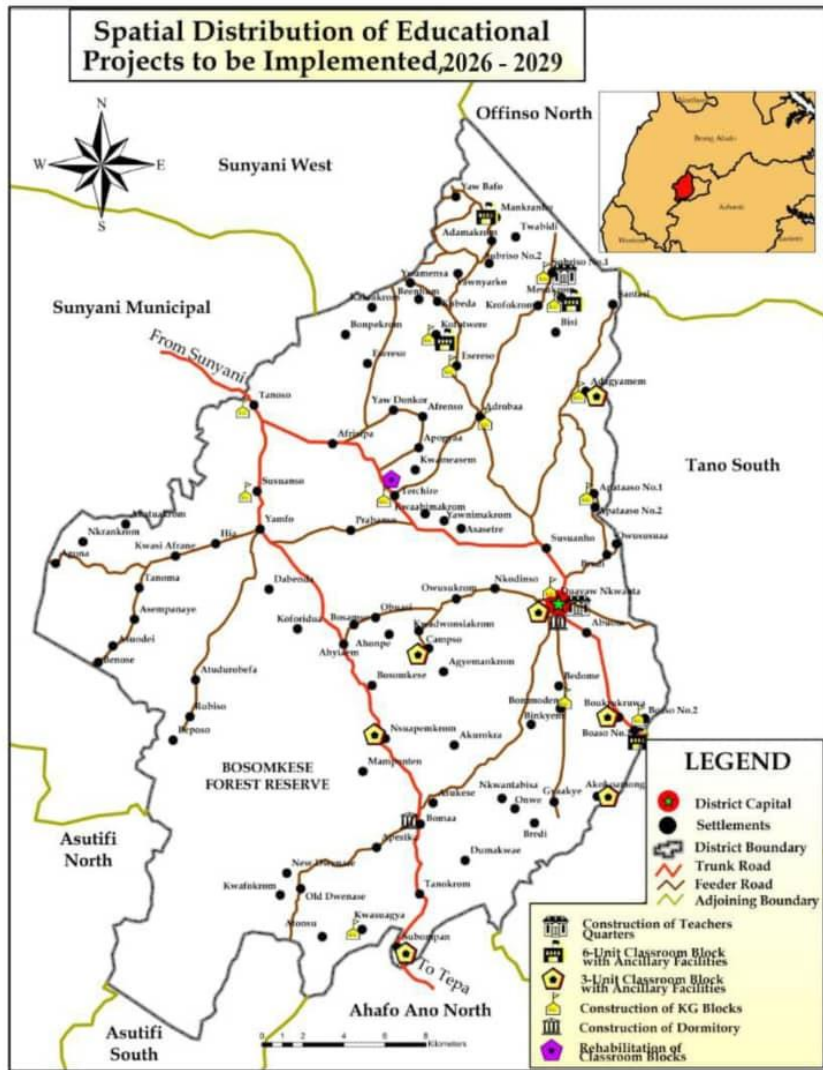
#### **4.4 Spatial Representation of Proposed Development Goals and Objectives**

The Municipality has identified four broad areas where spatial planning will play a crucial role in achieving the desired development outcomes during this planning cycle. The focus is on addressing the spatial implications of key issues such as economic development, health, education, roads, and other economic projects.

Infrastructure remains a vital driver of national development, and Tano North Municipality is no exception. Currently, the Municipality faces significant gaps in critical socio-economic infrastructure needed to accelerate growth and improve livelihoods. In response, the Municipal Assembly, as part of its planning mandate, has outlined the provision of essential infrastructure projects to bridge these gaps and enhance the standard of living of residents across the Municipality. The figures below show physical infrastructure project to undertake during the planned period.

Figure 4.1 Desired Future Maps





### DESIRED FUTURE MAPS

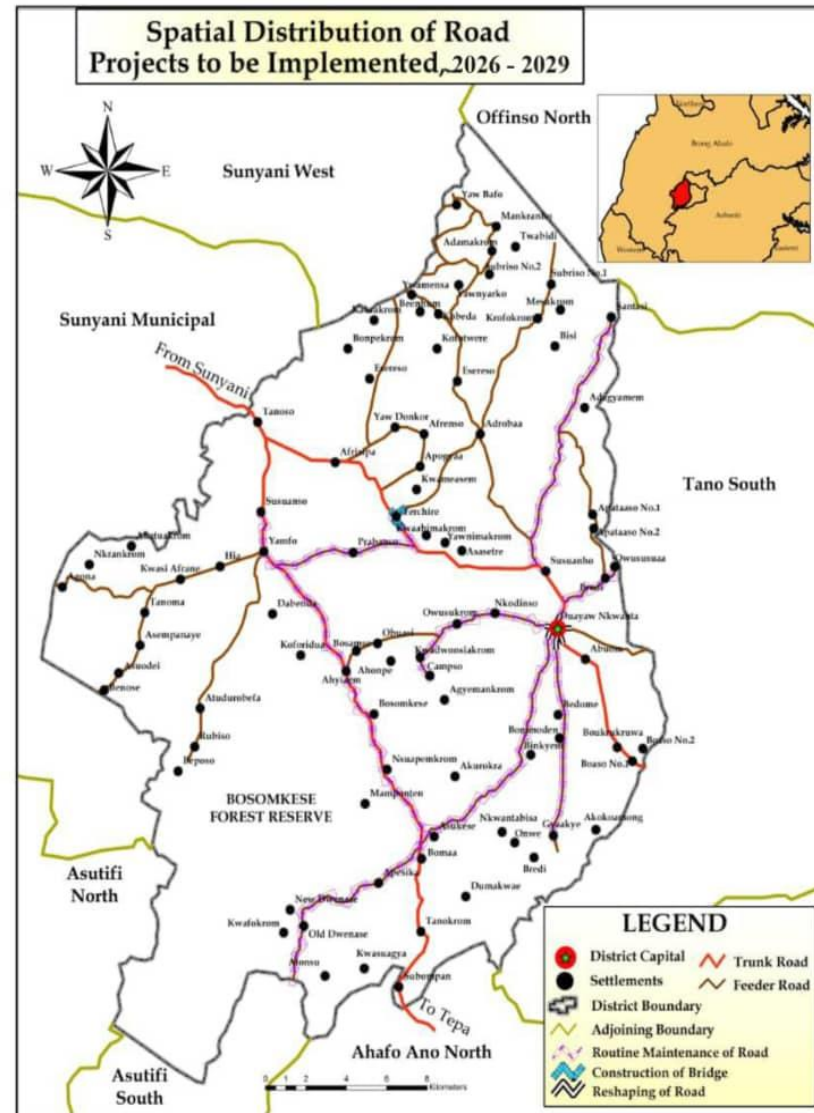


Figure 4.1 illustrates the spatial distribution of key health, education, economic, and road infrastructure projects proposed across Tano North Municipality for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan period. The pattern of distribution reflects the Assembly’s deliberate commitment to balanced, inclusive, and district-wide development, ensuring that projects are fairly spread across all zonal councils and benefit both urban and peripheral communities.

In the health sector, projects are equitably distributed to improve access to primary and secondary healthcare services across the municipality. By the end of the planning period, the Assembly envisages the construction of ten (10) new health facilities, fairly distributed across the zonal councils to address spatial gaps in healthcare delivery. Proposed CHPS compounds at Ahyiyem and Nsuapimkrom are intended to enhance primary healthcare access in underserved communities, while existing facilities at Mankranho, Koforidua, and Tanoso will be upgraded to improve service quality. Additional facilities include a health clinic at Yamfo and health infrastructure at Afrisipakrom. To strengthen staff retention and service efficiency, health staff quarters are proposed at Adrobaa, Terchire, and Susuanso. Major health investments are concentrated in Duayaw Nkwanta, where a maternity block is proposed, as well as at Bomaa Hospital and Yamfo, where a female ward will be constructed, reinforcing referral systems and maternal health services across the municipality.

Education infrastructure projects are widely dispersed, reflecting the Assembly’s goal of improving access to quality education at all levels. Over the 2026–2029 period, the Assembly envisages the construction and rehabilitation of sixteen (16) educational facilities across the municipality. These include the construction, completion, and renovation of classroom blocks, kindergarten facilities, and teachers’ accommodation in communities such as Krofofrom, Bomaa, Kotwe, Binkyem, Buorkrukruwa, Adagyamem, Campso, Santasi, and Bredi. Additional beneficiary institutions include Bomaa Islamic School and Bomaa Presbyterian School. Afrisipakrom emerges as a major education hub, with multiple classroom blocks, KG facilities, and teachers’ accommodation proposed to support enrolment growth and improve teacher retention, particularly in expanding and underserved areas.

Economic infrastructure projects are strategically located to stimulate local economic development, value addition, and employment creation. A 24-hour modern market is proposed at Duayaw Nkwanta to strengthen trading activities and serve as a central commercial node, while the pavement of the Yamfo Market will improve market conditions and accessibility. In

support of agro-industrial development, a tomato processing factory is proposed within the Terchire–Adrobaa enclave, leveraging the area’s agricultural production potential. In addition, an artisanal workshop is planned along the Duayaw Nkwanta–Bomaa road to promote skills development, support small-scale enterprises, and enhance local industrial activities.

Road infrastructure interventions are designed to enhance connectivity and facilitate the movement of people, goods, and services across the municipality. By the end of the planning period, the Assembly envisages the construction of approximately 64.7 km of bitumen-surfaced roads linking key settlements, including Bredi, Yamfo, Bomaa, Duayaw Nkwanta, Terchire, and Tanoso. Complementing these investments, about 400 km of feeder roads across the municipality will be reshaped and maintained to improve rural accessibility, strengthen inter-community linkages, and enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities. Collectively, the spatial distribution of road projects supports economic integration and balanced territorial development throughout Tano North Municipality

## **CHAPTER FIVE COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter begins with a matrix on composite development programmes for the plan period, highlighting the indicative costs, programme status, and key implementing institutions. It further presents a programme financing matrix together with proposed revenue generation measures to support implementation. This is followed by a narrative on resource mobilization strategies, which outlines approaches to ensure sustainable funding for the plan. The chapter concludes with a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the formulated programmes and projects to evaluate their environmental and social implications, ensuring that development interventions are sustainable and inclusive.

Table 5.1 Programme of Action (PoA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
Local Economic Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	16,032,000	0	5,508,900		✓	DoA, BRC	CA
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	127,500	52,000	0	459,000		✓	DoA, BRC	CA
Financial Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000	460,000	260,000	0		✓	Finance, Budget	CA
Health Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	14,242,724	8,326,012	0	0		✓	GHS	CA, WORKS,
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	41,298,948	3,852,976	0	0		✓	MEHU, DHD	CA, WORKS, NGOs
Education Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	17,040,000	53,867,000	2,344,000	12,765,000		✓	GES	CA
Youth and Sports Development Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	1,600,000	0	0		✓	GES,	CA
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,607,760	2,944,968	0	0		✓	MSWCD	CA, NGOs
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	340,000	132,000	0	16,000,000		✓	NADMO, DoA	MPCU
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,084,511.04	656,000	1,108,000	0		✓	PPD	MPCU
Management and Administration Enhancement programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,941,064	1,900,000	1,288,000	0		✓	CA	
Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	200,000	200,000	✓		CA	

## **5.2 PROGRAMME FINANCING**

### **5.2.1 Assumptions for Costing**

Several key factors were taken into account in estimating the cost of the Medium-Term Development Plan. These included prevailing market prices, projected inflation trends, and relevant social and environmental considerations. In line with the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2378), all programme and capital project cost estimates were guided by assumptions consistent with economic, social, demographic, and other indicators outlined in the Medium-Term Policy Framework.

The cost estimations were developed based on the following assumptions:

- Item prices will increase uniformly over the planning period.
- Inflation will remain stable throughout the medium-term.
- Sunk costs would be regardless of implementation.
- Quantities and prices of inputs remain constant during project implementation.
- The intended beneficiaries and participants will remain unchanged throughout the project or programme lifecycle.

### **5.2.2 Methodologies for Costing**

Different approaches were employed in the costing of programmes and projects, depending on the level of detail, accuracy, and purpose of the estimates. Within the Tano North Municipal Assembly, several complementary methods were applied to ensure realistic and reliable cost projections. The costing process began with a review of the Public Procurement Authority's Average Price Database for commonly used items, supported by a market survey to validate and update the price information. This combination ensured that estimates reflected both official benchmarks and prevailing market conditions.

To develop the cost estimates, a mix of technical methods was used. The bottom-up approach involved analyzing resource requirements such as labour, materials, and capital inputs at the activity level and aggregating them to determine the total project cost. The top-down or parametric method generated estimates based on historical cost data and key characteristics of similar programmes, including scale, participation, geographic coverage, and complexity. Through the analogy method, costs of new projects were derived by adjusting the actual costs of comparable past projects; for instance, if a 100m<sup>2</sup> building previously cost GHC 50,000, a similar 150m<sup>2</sup> structure would be estimated at GHC 75,000, assuming a linear cost relationship. Where precise calculations were not feasible, the expert judgment method was applied, drawing on the insights and practical experience of relevant departments and specialists to

consolidate informed cost estimates. Collectively, these methods ensured that the budgeting process was evidence-based, context-specific, and aligned with established procurement and planning standards.

Table 5.2 Programme Financing Matrix

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	EXPECTED REVENUE&SOURCES OF FUNDING					Total Revenue (B)	Gap (C) =(B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs		
Local Economic Development	35,101,084.20	-	12,228,925.32	5,680,935.56	2,522,244.38	1,070,800.18	21,502,905.44	(13,598,178.76)
Agriculture Modernization & Post-Harvest Management	9,812,135.63	-	4,258,671.04	2,005,473.95	889,996.48	870,800.18	8,024,941.65	(1,787,193.98)
Health Improvement	33,621,882.75	21,630,680.97	1,500,000	2,132,209.01	-	870,800.18	26,133,690.16	(7,488,192.59)
Water, Environmental Health & Sanitation	32,592,091.51	21,630,680.97	1,500,000	2,132,209.01	-	870,800.18	26,133,690.16	(6,458,401.35)
Education Improvement	54,543,321.14	21,630,680.97	2,500,000	2,132,209.01	-	870,800.18	27,133,690.16	(27,409,630.98)
Youth & Sports Development	20,425,212.00	-	12,228,925.32	5,680,935.56	2,522,244.38	870,800.18	21,302,905.44	877,693.44
Vulnerability, Social & Child Protection	1,490,168.61	1,079,041.18	500,000	75,224.23	-	870,800.18	2,525,065.59	1,034,896.98
Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability	3,055,426.50	-	500,000	220,151.78	97,520.72	870,800.18	1,688,472.68	(1,366,953.82)
Infrastructure & Human Settlement Development	276,544,603.91	3,661,987.93	10,415,233.12	5,680,935.56	2,522,244.38	1,070,800.18	23,351,201.17	(253,193,402.74)
Governance & Institutional Development	7,062,339.80	7,941,064	1,788,000	1,900,000	-	570,800	12,199,864	5,137,524.2
Diaspora Engagement & Investment Programme	254,099.84	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	600,000	345,900.16
Financial Management Programme	964,792.64	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	600,000	(364,792.64)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>475,467,158.53</b>	<b>77,574,136.02</b>	<b>48,019,754.8</b>	<b>27,640,283.67</b>	<b>8,554,250.34</b>	<b>9,408,001.62</b>	<b>171,196,426.45</b>	<b>(304,270,732.08)</b>

Based on the financial analysis presented in Table 5.2, the total cost of implementing the municipal programmes for the 2026-2029 period is estimated at GHS 475,323,089.53. The total projected revenue expected from major funding sources amounts to approximately GHS 328,500,000.00. This leaves an estimated funding gap of GHS 146,823,089.53, which the Assembly must bridge to ensure the full implementation of the MTDP.

### **5.3 Strategies to Mobilize Financial Resources**

The Tano North Municipal Assembly recognizes that achieving its development goals for the 2026–2029 period will require strong and innovative financial strategies to close the financial gap. Since internally generated funds alone cannot meet the growing needs of the municipality, the Assembly will adopt practical measures to boost its revenue base such as;

- Improving the collection of property rates
- Investing in income-generating ventures such as markets and lorry parks.
- Creating friendly environment that attracts private sector investment
- Improving the collection of market tolls
- Seeking support from development partners, NGOs, and the business community to complement its efforts.
- Ensuring financial prudence to make judicious use of resources.

### **5.4 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)**

#### **5.4.1 Scope of the Conduct of the SEA**

As part of the preparation of the 2026 - 2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Tano North Municipal Assembly, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was undertaken to ensure that all proposed development initiatives are environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. The assessment evaluated potential environmental and social impacts of the programmes and projects, identified risks, and proposed appropriate mitigation measures.

The SEA process, conducted in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Strategic Environmental Assessment Training Manual (2020), involved extensive stakeholder participation to integrate sustainability principles into local planning. This approach ensures that the MTDP promotes

inclusive and balanced development while safeguarding natural resources, enhancing resilience, and improving the overall well-being of the people of Tano North.

#### **5.4.2 Sustainability Test**

The Strategic Environmental Assessment revealed that most of the programmes under the Tano North Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) are well aligned with the principles of sustainable development. Initiatives such as Local Economic Development, Agriculture Modernization, and Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability strongly support economic growth, job creation, and efficient use of natural resources.

Socially oriented programmes including Education Improvement, Youth and Sports Development, and Social Protection showed positive impacts on community well-being, equity, and participation, especially among vulnerable groups.

However, a few programmes recorded moderate scores in areas like pollution control and energy efficiency, suggesting the need for stronger environmental management measures. Overall, the assessment indicates that the Municipality’s development priorities promote inclusive growth, protect the environment, and build resilience against future challenges. Table 5.3 of Appendix 4 shows analysis on Sustainability Test Matrix

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the Municipal Assembly’s Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for 2026 to 2029 developed from the Programme of Action (PoA). The AAPs indicate the detail activities to be implemented under the Assembly’s programmes. The Annual Action Plan breaks down the District Composite Programme of Action into a realistic timeframe for implementation by the Departments and Agencies of the District Assembly, as well as by NGOs, the private sector, and local communities. Implementation entails translating the plan into concrete actions aimed at achieving the stated objectives. The following sections present the action plans for the years 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029. Below is a table showing the AAPs from 2026 to 2029.

Table 6.1: 2026 Annual Action Plan

Objective: Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029, Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029, Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029, Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition, Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development, Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1	Organize financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,000	10,000	✓		BRC	MA
2	Construct 1 no. modern market	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,000,000			✓		Works	MA
3	Pavement of Yamfo Market	Yamfo						1,270,225			✓		Works	MA
4	Organize 2 no. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,000		✓		BRC	MA
5	Organize 2 No. Business Forums with SMEs	Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		BRC	MA
6	Organize 5 no. Technical Skills Training for MSMEs and Startup	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10000	✓		BRC	MA
7	Organize 2 no. public sensitization on Enterprise Support Organization and their Activities or Projects	Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo and Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000	✓		BRC	MA
8	Organize 10 Capacity Building Training in Functional Management for MSMEs and Start-ups by end of 2026	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				70000	✓		BRC	MA
9	Train 15 women FBOs in alternative livelihood ventures for income generation	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000		30,000		✓	DoA	FBOs, Farmers
10	Build entrepreneurial capacity for youth and start-ups	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000			✓	BRC	DoA
11	Organize training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2000				✓		BRC	MA

12	Train 2 women group on soya fortification, alternative livelihood ventures for income generation & food safety issues	Municipal-wide		✓			2000				✓		DoA	BRC
13	Undertake an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council
14	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the Municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓		MPCU	MA
<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>21,540,900</b>	

**Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029**

**Programme: Financial Management Programme**

S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
15	Organize quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			65,000			✓	Finance	Revenue
16	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			32000			✓	Finance	Revenue
17	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	15,000				Budget Committee	Stakeholders
18	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA
19	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, /Budget unit
20	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers		✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000				Finance	Internal Audit
<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>760,000</b>	

**Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production, improve production Efficiency and yield by 2029, Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029, Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029.**

Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
21	Train DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
22	Organize 1 No. training on production and post-harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
23	Carryout disease surveillance in operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000			✓	DoA	MA
24	Conduct 2500 AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			3000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
25	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			31,375			✓	DoA	Assembly members
26	Conduct routine RELC technical training	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other Stakeholders
27	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,250				✓	DoA	AEAs/
28	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,625			✓	DoA	NGOs, Farmers
29	Train farmers on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,250			✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
30	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000			DoA	Assembly units Heads
31	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				3,500			DoA	APD, RADU
32	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓						2,625			✓	DoA	RADU AEAs

33	Carry out monitoring and supervision visits by Director of Agric, MCE/MCD to 10 operational areas	Operational Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	MA
34	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 12 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000					✓	DoA	Meteo Service/ NGOs
35	Create Awareness and train 30 farmers on climate change and climate friendly farming practices	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,500	3,000			✓	DoA	CA FBOs NADMO
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>638,500</b>

**Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2029, Ensure availability of essential medical supplies and equipment, Ensure the reduction of Malaria/HIV/AIDS//TB cases, ensure its proper management promote healthy lifestyle by 2029, Promote nutrition and healthy dietary practices**

**Programme: Health Improvement programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
36	Construct and Furnish 2No. CHPs Compound	Ahyiyem, Nsuapimkrom	✓	✓	✓	✓		2108,090				✓	Works	MA
37	Furnish Mankranho Health Centre	Mankranho	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000				✓	Works	MA
38	Construct 1No. maternity block for Duayaw Nkwanta health Center	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		750,000			✓		Works	MA
39	Construct 1 No. Female Ward for Bomaa Hospital	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000			✓		Works	MA
40	Renovate 1 No. CHPS Compound	Koforidua	✓	✓	✓	✓			350,000		✓		Works	MA
41	Renovate Tanoso Health center	Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				721,558		✓	Works	MA
42	Support for Municipal Health Directorate on NID activities and other communicable diseases	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	GHS	MA
43	Support Birth & Death activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	B&D Dept	MA

44	Support Health screening and blood donation activities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000		✓	GHS	MA
45	Increase support for HIV prevention, testing and treatment		✓	✓	✓	✓				8000		✓	GHS	MA
46	Monitor and Coordinate HIV& AIDs Programmes and Celebration of World AIDs Day	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	GHS	MA NGOs
47	To conduct contact tracing on TB clients	Sub-districts	✓	✓	✓	✓		43,987			✓		GHS	MA NGOs
48	Organize malaria case management for staff	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		28000				✓	GHS	MA
49	Conduct home visit and outreach service on mental health	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,876		✓		GHS	MA NGOs
50	Organize food demonstration sessions for mothers and care givers	Sub-Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓			43,000			✓	GHS	MA
51	Train staff on nutrition friendly school initiative	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			15,000			✓	GHS	MA
52	Conduct monitoring and supervision on nutritional activities at the lower-level facilities	Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,673			✓	GHS	MA
	<b>Total</b>													<b>5,642,184</b>

**Objective: Reduce teenage adolescent pregnancies, Enhance employment access and economic empowerment for women by 2029, Monitor and support the growth and development of orphans and street children, Enhance livelihoods of vulnerable populations by 2029, Objective: Increase enrolment, retention, and completion among girls by 2029, Prevent and respond effectively to Domestic Sex & Gender-Based Violence by 2029, Expand employment and income-generation support for persons with disabilities (PWDs) by 2029, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Enhance awareness and enforcement of child rights by 2029, Promote and implement Child Protection activities and other social protection activities, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Improve social protection access and benefits for vulnerable persons by 2029, Increase access to decent and sustainable jobs for the youth by 2029**

**Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
53	Undertake Sensitization of students on adolescent reproductive health	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				4,000			SWCD	GHS, GES
54	Organize skill training program for women groups in the municipality	Duayaw-Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000	✓		SWCD	MEHOS O BRC
55	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000		✓		SWCD	CA

56	Facilitate LEAP payment and assist beneficiaries to access other social protection programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000			✓	SWCD	MoGCS P LEAP Secretari at GPSPFI
57	Provide support for less privileged	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				80,000		✓	SWCD	CA
58	Embark on campaign against forced marriages and other negative cultural practices against the girl child	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	Gender Desk, SWCD	NGOs
59	Sensitize the Public on the effects of Domestic Violence against women and children	Municipal- Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,000			✓	SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid,ME HOSO
60	Carryout sensitization talks on Justice administration on local radio station Charity FM and YADA Radio	Duayaw Nkwanta, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000			SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid,ME HOSO
61	Support PWDs on community rehabilitation in apprenticeship, trade and train PWDs in business management in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		316,213				✓	SWCD	CA
62	Support PWDs with medical and Education bill	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		158,106				✓	SWCD	CA
63	Intensify education on the Disability Act and opportunities for PWDs	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	SWCD	CA
64	Organize quarterly meeting with disabled persons in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		31,621				✓	SWCD	CA
65	Provide support to caregivers	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	SWCD	CA
66	Organize Advocacy sensitization and support person with disability activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			63,242			✓	SWCD	CA
67	Organize talks session on child abuse, labour and molestation in 80 schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		24,000			✓		SWCD	Commun ity Develop ment/CB Os/NGO
68	Sensitize and form 4 child rights clubs in 4 schools annually	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		SWCD	GES,CH RAJ
69	Carry out advocacy talks on child right protection issues	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓			7000		✓		SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal

															Aid,NC CE
70	Visit and educate 200 households on parental role on child management	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				16000	✓			SWCD	NGO
71	Sensitize and register 30 Day care centres in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,500			✓		SWCD	GES
72	Monitor activities of Day Centres in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000					SWCD	GES
73	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000					SWCD	GES
74	Organize Social Education programs in schools on Child labour, teenage pregnancy and adolescent Sexual reproduction	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				15,000		✓		SWCD	GES
75	Form and strengthen existing child protection committee and family welfare system	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				12,500		✓		SWCD	MA
76	Strengthen case management and family welfare issues	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000		✓		SWCD	MA
77	Assist Indigenes, OVCs and Disabled persons to register and renew under NHIS	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		5000	2000			✓		SWCD	NHIS
78	Organize stakeholders' meetings to fight against child protection and family welfare issues in the municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000		✓		SWCD	CA
79	Renovate Bomaa Police Station	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	50,000		✓			Work Dept.	MA,GPS
80	Support youth to create start-Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000	✓			SWCD	DoA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>														<b>1,138,182</b>

**Objective: Provide adequate support for GES activities by 2029, Improve supervision and monitoring of teaching and learning by 2029, Promote digital literacy and ICT-based teaching and learning, Expand and rehabilitate educational infrastructure**

**Programme: Education Improvement Programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
81	Support Education Directorate on my first day at school, STME and others	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000					✓	GES	CA

82	Support Brilliant students in Engineering, Medicine and other Mining Engineering courses in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓	GES	CA
83	Procure 650 No. Dual Desk for JHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
84	Procure 200 No. Hexagonal Desk for KG in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		408,090			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
85	Procure of 1500No. Mono Desk for SHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		600,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
86	Procure 300No. Teachers Tables and Chairs for Basic School teachers in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
87	Procure 100No. Standard Student Cupboard for Basic School in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
88	Provide funds to support Supervision and monitoring activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		13,000.00			✓		GES	CA
89	Complete 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block with Office Store, Staff common room and other Facilities	Krofofrom	✓	✓	✓	✓		390,000			✓		Works	CA
90	Complete 1No. 3 -unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bomaa Islamic JHS	✓	✓	✓	✓		362846			✓		Works	CA
91	Construct 1No. 2-Unit Standard KG classroom Block with other Facilities	Kotwe	✓	✓	✓	✓		405,000.00				✓	Works	CA
92	Construct 1 No. KG block	Binkyem	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		Works	CA
93	Renovate 1 No. KG block	Buorkrukruwa	✓	✓	✓	✓		250,000			✓		Works	CA
94	Renovate 3 No. 6 unit Classroom block at selected communities	Adagyamem,Camps o and Santasi	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000			✓		Works	CA
95	Renovate Bredi M/A Basic School	Bredi	✓	✓	✓	✓				350,000	✓		Works	CA
96	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with 12-seater WC toilet and furniture	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,818,530		✓	Works	CA
97	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with furniture	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,089,326		✓	Works	CA
98	Construct 1 No. 2 unit standard kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,006,697		✓	Works	CA
99	Construct 2 No. 4 units bedsitter teachers' accommodation with ancillary facilities	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,672,378		✓	Works	CA

100	Construct 2-storey dormitory block at Boakye Tromo SHS	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				924,878		✓	Works	CA
101	Construct Home Economics Demonstration Hall at Serwaa Kesse Girls SHS	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				132,236		✓	Works	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>11,287,981</b>

**Objective: Improve access to safely managed drinking water supply from 9% to 20% by the year 2029, Reduce open defecation from 19% to 0% by the year 2029, Improve solid and liquid waste collection and disposal systems by 2029, Improve WASH infrastructure and services in health facilities by 2029, Intensify Food Hygiene and Sensitization by 2029**

**Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
102	Drill and Mechanise 10No. Boreholes in selected communities	Asante-Asua, Kootal-Ano Koforidua New site, Bisiu, Yaro Nkwanta, Asuoagya, Mamponteng Beposo, Mpensembi, Poultrymu	✓	✓	✓	✓		600,000				✓	✓	Works	MA
103	Mechanize 3No. Boreholes with 6 water points	Duayaw Nkwanta Islamic Basic School, Tanoano CHPS Compound and Susuanho R/C Basic School	✓							100,000			✓	Works	EHU
104	Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with 2 water points	Nkurakan	✓							40,000			✓	Works	EHU
105	Construct 2No. 6-Seater KVIP with Allied Facilities for both sexes and a Changing room for girls	Duayaw Nkwanta Islamic Basic School and Susuanho R/C Basic School	✓							900,000			✓	EHU	Works
106	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater Water Closet Toilet with Allied Facilities and a Shower Room	Tanoano CHPS Compound	✓							280,000			✓	EHU	Works

107	Drill 5No. Boreholes in Tanoso	Tanoso	✓							300,558		✓	Works	CA
108	Organize Townhall meeting on water related activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				200,000	✓		Dev't Planning	ESHU
109	Organize engagement meetings and radio sensitization on water related activities under WASH program	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				25,000		✓	ESHU	Dev't Planning
110	Conduct hand washing, sanitation, food & hygiene sensitization	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			ESHU	Dev't Planning
111	Train SWNT Members and Repair of broken-down boreholes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	Works	CA
112	Support Rural Communities for the Construction of the Household Toilets under the CLTS programmes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000.00				✓	Works Dept.	MA/EHSU
113	Organize monthly Clean Up exercise to mark the celebration of National Sanitation Days	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		140,000.				✓	EHSU	CA
114	Undertake environmental inspections and standard enforcement programs i. Domiciliary inspections ii. Household/Hotel/Guest house/Pub inspections	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000				✓	EHSU	MA
115	Routine Management of Final Disposal Sites	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,000				✓	EHSU	CA
116	Conduct screening for Food Vendors and School Feeding Caterers	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000				✓	EHSU	Zonal Council
117	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter house	Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		230,000				✓	Works Dept.	CA
118	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	EHSU	CA
119	Conduct Inspection on small scale industrial establishment	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000				✓	EHSU	CA
120	Procure 2No. Communal Containers for 2 Communities	Bomaa, Susuanso	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000			✓		EHSU	CA
121	Acquire a final waste disposal site	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000			✓		EHSU	CA
122	Fumigate Markets and other Public Institutions in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		418,000				✓	EHSU	CA
123	Construct 12-WC Toilet facility	Duayaw Nkwanta magazine	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000			✓		EHSU	CA

124	Embark on WASH network building campaigns	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	EHSU	EHSU Netcentric
125	Enforce sanitation bye-law through issuance of sanitary notices summons for non-compliance	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				25000		✓	EHSU	CA
126	Construct 10 No. Skip pad	Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa Area Councils	✓	✓	✓	✓		306,240			✓		Works	EHSU
127	Renovate 5 No. Toilet facilities	5 Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000			✓		EHSU	CA
128	Undertake sensitization on WASH program on radio, schools, Health facilities and communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000		✓	Dev't Planning	ESHU
129	Embark on WASH network building campaign	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			Dev't Planning	ESHU
130	Screen and Train food vendors and handlers on safe food preparation, storage and handling.	Municipal Wide			✓				10,000			✓	EHSU	Medical Laboratory Scientist FDA
131	Conduct inspection of food vendor sites, restaurants markets and schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,000			✓	EHSU	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>4,998,798</b>
<b>Objective: Strengthen support systems for youth creativity and innovation by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme</b>														
132	Support Youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				300,000	✓		BRC	CA
133	Support sporting activities (Gala, Inter-Community)	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000	✓		GES	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>400,000</b>

**Objective: Reduce the rate of deforestation and restore degraded forest landscapes by 2029, Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation by 2029,**

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme														
	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
134	Undertake monitoring and maintenance of Safety Net Programs and Projects	Baffokrom Adongo Mankranho Campso Tanokrom/Dwumakwai, Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000		✓	GPSNP	MPCU TA Contractors
135	Plant 1000 trees to restore degraded forest and off-reserve areas under the Plantation Development. Prog	Bosomkese Aparapi Forest Reserves	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000	10,000			✓	Forestry	NADMO TA
136	Train farmers on farming techniques and crop varieties that are resilient to drought conditions in 7 selected communities	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Bomaa Terchire, Tanoso, Adongo Baffokrom	✓	✓	✓	✓			12,000		✓		DoA	MA
137	Organize public education on environmental degradation, climate change and protection of forest reserves	Bomaa Asukese	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	5,000			✓	Forestry Commission	MA NADMO
138	Conduct weekly patrol and routine monitoring of forest reserves and protected lands	Bosomkese and Aparapi Forests	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	8,000			✓	Forestry	MA NADMO EHSU
139	Organize Sensitization on the value of forests and the consequences of deforestation on local radio station	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	DoA	MA
140	Conduct Patrols at prospective community mining sites	Adagyamem Adrobaa, Bisi, Yamfo, Susuanso	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,000,000		✓		TNMA	TA GPS GIS
141	Develop the 2027 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	NADMO	GNFS TA
142	Conduct monitoring on the implementation of the 2026 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	NADMO	CA GNFS TA

143	Intensify educational campaign on Fire outbreaks and its impact on communities	All zones	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	NADMO	GNFS GES CA
144	Form Anti-bush Fire Volunteers in schools and communities	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Bomaa Terchire, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000				✓	NADMO	CA GNFS TA
145	Organize Disaster Committee Meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		17,000				✓	NADMO	CA GNFS
146	Organize World Disaster Day celebration	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	NADMO	
<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>4,118,000</b>	

**Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 2029, Expand electricity coverage to underserved and rural communities, Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements by 2029**

**Programme: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
147	Grading, reshaping and maintenance of feeder roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000	150,000	200,000		✓	DUR Works Dept.	CA
148	Procure office equipment and stationaries for Urban roads Dept.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
149	Conduct routine monitoring and road inventory exercises	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,500		7,000	✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
150	Undertake Pothole Patching on selected roads	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				70,000		✓	DUR Works	CA
151	Conduct grass cutting and green maintenance along roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		12,000	7,000			✓	DUR Works Dept.	CA
152	Completion of 2 No. Durbar grounds	Asukese Adrobaa	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓	Works Dept.	CA
153	Complete Electrification at Duayaw Nkwanta Magazine	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,627.76			✓		Works Dept.	CA,
154	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	SPC

155	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Yamfo, Tanoso Terchire, Afrisipa	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	PPD	CA
156	Conduct bi-weekly site inspections to monitor physical projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	CA
157	Prepare Duayaw Nkwanta Structure Plan	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			70,000			✓	PPD	LUSPA
158	Procure and install 50 No. galvanized poles and signage on 50 streets	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000		✓		Works Dept.	PPD
159	Organize Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,500			✓	PPD	CA
160	Conduct sensitization and awareness creation on Development Controls and Permitting	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,000				✓	PPD	CA Works Media
161	Procurement of office supply and equipment for the Physical Planning Dept.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		23,000			✓		Procurement	PPD
162	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	SPC
163	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Yamfo Tanoso Terchire Afrisipa	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	PPD	MA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>1,212,127.76</b>

<b>Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development by 2029, Strengthen administrative Decentralization by 2029,</b>														
<b>Programme: Management and Administration Enhancement programme</b>														
	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
164	Conduct public fora, town halls, sensitization and consultative meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	Planning Unit, Budget	TA CSOs
165	Weekly update the Assembly's Website and Organize regular press soirees with the media	Municipal Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			4000			✓	ICT	Admin
166	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings on Planning and budgeting processes	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Planning Unit	Budget
167	Organize quarterly inspection/commissioning ceremony on Assembly projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			12,000			✓	MPCU	MA

168	Support National Anniversary Celebrations (Independence Day, Farmers Day)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		101,181				✓	Admin	DoA NGOs GES
169	Organize statutory meetings (General Assembly, Sub-committee meetings, EXECO etc.)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Admin	Assembly member's
170	Procure and supply office equipment, stationaries and consumables for Decentralized Depts	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,544	100,000	45,000			✓	Procurement	Admin
171	Construct Canteen for the Municipal Assembly Office	Assembly Premises	✓	✓	✓	✓				150,000	✓		Works	MA
172	Provide logistics to maintain security in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	Admin	GPS
173	Prepare and facilitate the implementation of 2026 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000	150,000			✓	Budget	Finance
174	Organize capacity building and development trainings for staff	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		75,000	50,000	54,000		✓	HR	CA
175	Undertake maintenance of official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	MA
176	Undertake maintenance and rehabilitation of residential and office buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		90,000	40,000			✓	Works	procurement
177	Purchase fuel and lubricants for official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	CA
178	Provide logistics to hold Official Guests and Protocols	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	120,000			✓	Admin	Suppliers
179	Facilitate the implementation of National Anti-Corruption Campaign activities in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	8,000		✓		Audit	Decentralized Dept.
180	Provide logistics to support Audit Committee activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000			✓		Audit	Finance
181	Undertake data collection, and analysis exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,000			✓		Stats. Dept.	CA
182	Undertake Education, revenue tasked force activities, Monitoring & motivation for collectors and other RIAP activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		130,000				✓	Budget	CA
183	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Dev't Planning	CA
184	Organize MPCU and budget Committee and plan review meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	Planning and	CA

													Budget Units	
185	Support Internal Audit unit and Audit Committee Activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Audit	CA
186	Prepare and implement Annual Composite programme based budget	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		70,000				✓	Works Dept.	CA
187	Construction of Immigration Service Office	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		403,541			✓		Works Dept.	CA
188	Renovate semi-detached bungalow for Budget, planning and Deputy Director	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		350,000			✓		Works Dept.	CA
	Sub-Total													<b>2,782,266</b>
<b>Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme</b>														
	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame (2026)</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst./Dept.</b>	
			<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>		
189	Organise annual Tanofest with indigens in diaspora	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			50,000	50,000	✓		Admin	Nanam, Diasporas
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>100,000</b>

Table 6.2: 2027 Annual Action Plan

S/N	<b>Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029, Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029, Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029, Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition, Develop the tourism industry for economic development</b>													
	<b>Programme: Local Economic Development Programme</b>													
		<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst./Dept.</b>
	<b>Q1</b>			<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab.</b>
1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				2,000	✓		BRC	MA

2	Construct 1 no. modern market	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,000,000			✓		Works	MA
3	Organizing 2 no. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,000		✓		BRC	MA
4	Organize 2 No. Business Forums with SMEs	Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa.	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		BRC	MA
5	Organize 5 no. Technical Skills Training for MSMEs and Startup	Duayaw Nkwanta, Tanoso.	✓	✓	✓	✓				10000	✓		BRC	MA
6	Organize 2 no. public sensitization on Enterprise Support Organization and their Activities or Projects	Duayaw Nkwanta, Terchire and Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000	✓		BRC	MA
7	Organize 10 Capacity Building Training in Functional Management for MSMEs and Startups by end of 2026	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				70000	✓		BRC	MA
8	Train 15 women FBOs in alternative livelihood ventures for income generation	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000				✓	DoA	FBOs, Farmers
9	Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000			✓	BRC	DoA
10	Organize training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2000				✓			
11	Train 2 women group on soya fortification, alternative livelihood ventures for income generation & food safety issues	Municipal-wide		✓			2000				✓		DoA	BRC
12	Under take an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils						8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council
13	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the metropolis	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓			
	Sub-Total													4,183,000
S/N	<b>Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>													
	<b>Programme: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b>													

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
14	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			65,000			✓	Finance	Revenue
15	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			32000			✓	Finance	Revenue
16	Preparation of 2028 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	15,000				Budget	Stakeholders
17	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA
18	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, /Budget unit
19	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers		✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000				Finance	Internal Audit
	Sub-Total													177,000
S/N	<b>Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production, Improve production Efficiency and yield by 2029, Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029, Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029,</b>													
	<b>Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme</b>													
	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
20	Train DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
21	Organize 2 No. training on production and post- harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
22	Carryout disease surveillance in the operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		
23	Conduct 2500 AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			3000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
24	Conduct routine RELC technical training	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other

														Stakeholders
25	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAAs	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,250					DoA	AEAs/
26	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,625				DoA	NGOs, Farmers
27	Train farmers on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,250				DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
28	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000			DoA	Assembly units Heads
29	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓							DoA	APD, RADU
30	Organize training for farmers on good agronomic practices under Safety Net program	selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			GPSNP2	DoA TNMA
31	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓						2,625			✓	DoA	RADU AEAAs
32	Carry out monitoring and supervision visits by Director of Agric, MCE/MCD to 10 operational areas	Operational Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	MA
33	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 12 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000					✓	DoA	Meteo/ NGOs
34	Create Awareness and train 30 farmers on climate change and climate friendly farming practices	Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,500	3,000			✓	DoA	TNMA FBOs Nadmo
	Sub-Total													170,250

**Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2029, Ensure availability of essential medical supplies and equipment, Ensure the reduction of Malaria/HIV/AIDS//TB cases, ensure its proper management promote healthy lifestyle by 2029, Promote nutrition and healthy dietary practices, Reduce teenage adolescent pregnancies, Enhance**

employment access and economic empowerment for women by 2029, Monitor and support the growth and development of orphans and street children, Enhance livelihoods of vulnerable populations by 2029, Increase enrolment, retention, and completion among girls by 2029, Prevent and respond effectively to Domestic Sex & Gender-Based Violence by 2029, Expand employment and income-generation support for persons with disabilities (PWDs) by 2029, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Enhance awareness and enforcement of child rights by 2029, Promote and implement Child Protection activities and other social protection activities, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Improve social protection access and benefits for vulnerable persons by 2029, Increase access to decent and sustainable jobs for the youth by 2029

**Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Impleme nting/In st. /Dept.	Colla b.
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	
35	Construct and Furnish 2No. CHPS Compound	Selected Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		2108,090				✓	Works	MA
36	Undertake the Making Every Baby Breath Count (MEBBC) Program	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		19,989			✓		GHS	MA
37	Intensify health education on the importance of ANC	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,134			✓		GHS	MA
38	Conduct monitoring and supervision at all lower-level facilities	All lower-level Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		22,673			✓		GHS	MA
39	Conduct verbal autopsies and records review on institutional death	Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		9,200				✓	GHS	MA
40	Conduct health screening for all working staff in various sectors	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		12,056			✓		GHS	MA
41	Organize quarterly providers for stakeholders' engagement	Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		56,409			✓		GHS	MA
42	Conduct home visit and outreach service on mental health	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		22,087			✓		GHS	MA
43	Involve community-based surveillance volunteers to report on AFP cases	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		16,000			✓		GHS	MA
44	Conduct effective home services and outreach services	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,005			✓		GHS	MA
45	Support for Municipal Health Directorate on NID activities and other communicable diseases	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	GHS	MA
46	Support Birth & Death activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	B&D Dept	MA
47	Support Health screening and blood donation activities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000		✓	GHS	MA

48	Distribution of Oncho drug to the people in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		87,956			✓		GHS	MA
49	Increase support for HIV prevention, testing and treatment									8000		✓	GHS	MA
50	Monitor and Coordinate HIV& AIDs Programmes and Celebration of World AIDs Day	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	GHS	MA NGOs
51	To conduct contact tracing on TB clients	Sub-districts	✓	✓	✓	✓		43,987			✓		GHS	MA NGOs
52	Organize malaria case management for staff	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		28000						
53	Conduct home visit and outreach service on mental health	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,876		✓		GHS	MA NGOs
54	organise food demonstration sessions for mothers and care givers	Sub-Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓			43,000			✓	GHS	MA
55	Organize food demonstration sections for mothers and care givers	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		43,000				✓	GHS	MA
56	Train staff on nutrition friendly school initiative	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			15,000			✓	GHS	MA
57	Conduct monitoring and supervision on nutritional activities at the lower-level facilities	Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,673			✓	GHS	MA
58	Organise skill training program for women groups in the municipality	Duayaw-Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000	✓		SWCD	MEH OSO BRC
59	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000			✓	SWCD	MA
60	Facilitate LEAP payment and assist beneficiaries to access other social protection programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000			✓	SWCD	MoGC SP LEAP Secret ariat GPSP FI
61	Provide support for less privileged	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				80,000			SWCD	CA
62	Embark on campaign against forced marriages and other negative cultural practices against the girl child	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000	30,000		✓	Gender Desk, SWCD	NGOs

63	Sensitize the Public on the effects of Domestic Violence against women and children	Municipal- Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,000			✓	SWCD	CHRA J, Legal Aid, M E H O S O
64	Carryout sensitization talks on Justice administration on local radio station Charity FM and YADA Radio	Duayaw Nkwanta , Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000			SWCD	CHRA J, Legal Aid, M E H O S O
65	Support PWDs on community rehabilitation in apprenticeship, trade and train PWDs in business management in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		316,213				✓	SWCD	MA
66	Support PWDs with medical and Education bill	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		158,106				✓	SWCD	MA
67	Intensify education on the Disability Act and opportunities for PWDs	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	SWCD	MA
68	Organise quarterly meeting with disabled persons in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		31,621				✓	SWCD	MA
69	Provide support to caregivers	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		63,242				✓	SWCD	MA
70	Organise Advocacy sensitization and support person with disability activities		✓	✓	✓	✓			63242				SWCD	MA
71	Organise talks session on child abuse, labour and molestation in 80 schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		24,000			✓		SWCD	Community Development/ CB Os/ NGO
72	Sensitize and form 4 child rights clubs in 4 schools annually	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		SWCD	GES, CHRA J
73	Carry out advocacy talks on child right protection issues	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓			7000		✓		SWCD	CHRA J, Legal Aid, N CCE
74	Visit and educate 200 households on parental role on child management	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				16000	✓		SWCD	NGO

75	Monitor activities of Day Centres in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000				SWCD	GES
76	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000				SWCD	GES
77	Organise Social Education programs in schools on Child labour, teenage pregnancy and adolescent Sexual reproduction	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				15,000		✓	SWCD	GES
78	Strengthen existing child protection committee and family welfare system	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	SWCD	MA
79	Strengthen case management and family welfare issues	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000		✓	SWCD	MA
80	Assist Indigenes, OVCs and Disabled persons to register and renew under NHIS		✓	✓	✓	✓		5000	2000			✓	SWCD	NHIS
81	Organize stakeholders' meetings to fight against child protection and family welfare issues in the municipality		✓	✓	✓	✓				15000			SWCD	MA
82	Support youth to create start-Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000	✓		SWCD	DoA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>3,808,559</b>
S/N	<b>Objective: Objective: Provide adequate support for GES activities by 2029, Improve supervision and monitoring of teaching and learning by 2029, Promote digital literacy and ICT-based teaching and learning, Expand and rehabilitate educational infrastructure</b>													
	<b>Programme: Education Improvement Programme</b>													
	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst. /Dept.</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab.</b>	
83	Support Education Directorate on my first day at school, STME and others	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	GES	MA
84	Support Brilliant students in Engineering, Medicine and other Mining Engineering courses in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			300,000			✓	GES	MA
85	Procure 650 No. Dual Desk for JHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works , GES
86	Procure 200 No. Hexagonal Desk for KG in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		408,090			✓		Procurement Unit	Works , GES
87	Procure 1500No. Mono Desk for SHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		600,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works , GES

88	Procure 300No. Teachers Tables and Chairs for Basic School teachers in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works , GES
89	Procure 100No. Standard Student Cupboard for Basic School in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works , GES
90	Provide funds to support Supervision and monitoring of activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		13,000.00			✓		GES	MA
91	Rehabilitate 4 No. 2 Unit Classroom Blocks	Subriso No. 1 M.A Basic, Tanoso M.A Basic, Adrobaa R/C KG, Duayaw Nkwanta Methodist Basic Sch.	✓	✓	✓	✓							Works Dept.	MA
92	Rehabilitate No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Boaso M.A Basic School, Buokrukruwa R/C JHS												
93	Construction of Toilet and Urinal Facility.	African Faith Primary School												
94	Construction of 2 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Apataasu M.A Primary Sch, Buokrukruwa R/C Primary												
95	Construction of 2 No. 2 Unit Classroom Block	Buokrukruwa R/C Primary Sch, Martin Mensah Primary Sch.												
96	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block													
97	Rehabilitation of No. 6 Unit classroom Block with Toilet Facility	Bommoden Anglican Primary												
98	Construct 4 No. 2-Unit Standard KG classroom Block with other Facilities	Kotwe, Buokrukruwa R/C KG, Apataasu MA Primary, Martin Mensah Primary	✓	✓	✓	✓		800,000				✓	Works	MA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													3,106,090
S/N	<b>Objective: Improve access to safely managed drinking water supply from 9% to 20% by the year 2029, Reduce open defecation from 19% to 0% by the year 2029, Improve solid and liquid waste collection and disposal systems by 2029, Improve WASH infrastructure and services in health facilities by 2029, Intensify Food Hygiene and Sensitization by 2029</b>													
	<b>Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme</b>													

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
99	Drill and Mechanise 10No. Boreholes in selected communities	Subriso Konkonba Line, Abukrom, Nwamkwaaso and other selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		19000,000			✓	✓	Works	MA
100	Mechanize 3No. Boreholes with 6 water points	Selected Communities	✓							450,000		✓	Works	EHU
101	Construct 2No. 6-Seater KVIP with Allied Facilities for both sexes and a Changing room for girls	Selected Schools	✓							900,000		✓	EHU	Works
102	Organise Townhall meeting on water related activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				200,000	✓		Dev't Planning	ESHU
103	Organise engagement meetings and radio sensitization on water related activities under WASH program	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				25,000		✓	ESHU	Dev't Planning
104	Conduct hand washing, sanitation, food & hygiene sensitization	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			ESHU	Dev't Planning
105	Train SWNT Members and Repair of broken-down boreholes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Works	MA
106	Support Rural Communities for the Construction of Household Toilets under the CLTS programmes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000.00			✓	✓		MA
107	Organize monthly Clean Up exercise to mark the celebration of National Sanitation Days	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		140,000.				✓		MA
108	Undertake environmental inspections and standard enforcement programs i. Domiciliary inspections ii. Household/Hotel/Guest house/Pub inspections	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000				✓	EHSU	MA
109	Routine Management of Final Disposal Sites	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,000				✓	EHSU	TNMA TA
110	Conduct screening for Food Vendors and School Feeding Caterers	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000				✓	EHSU	Zonal Council
111	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump in the Municipality	Selected Refuse Dumps	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	EHSU	MA

112	Conduct Inspection on small scale industrial establishment	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000					EHSU	MA
113	Procure 2No. Communal Containers for 2 Communities	Selected Communitis	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000			✓		EHSU	MA
114	Fumigate Markets and other Public Institutions in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		418,000				✓	EHSU	MA
115	Embark on WASH network building campaigns	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	EHSU	EHSU Netce ntirc
116	Enforce sanitation bye-law through issuance of sanitary notices summons for non-compliance	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				25000		✓	EHSU	MA
117	Construct 10 No. Skip pad	Selected Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		306,240			✓		Works	EHSU
118	Renovate 2 No. Toilet facilities	Selected Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓			500,000		✓		EHSU	MA
119	Undertake sensitization on WASH program on radio, schools, Health facilities and communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			Dev't Planning	ESHU
120	Screen and Train food vendors and handlers on safe food preparation, storage and handling.	Municipal Wide			✓				10,000			✓	EHSU	Medic al Labor atory Scienti st FDA
121	Conduct inspection of food vendor sites, restaurants markets and schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,000			✓	EHSU	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>22,827,240</b>
S/N	<b>Objective: Strengthen support systems for youth creativity and innovation by 2029</b>													
	<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme</b>													
	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst./Dept.</b>	
			<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab.</b>

122	Support sporting activities (Gala, Inter-Community)		✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000	✓		GES	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>												100,000	

Objective: Reduce the rate of deforestation and restore degraded forest landscapes by 2029, Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation by 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost			Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
123	Undertake monitoring and maintenance of Safety Net Programs and Projects	Baffokrom, Adongo, Mankranho, Campso, Duayaw Nkwanta and Tanokrom/Dumakwai	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000		✓	GPSNP	MPCU TA Contractors
124	Plant 1000 trees to restore degraded forest and off-reserve areas under the Plantation Devt. Prog	Bosomkese Aparapi Forest Reserves	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	10,000			✓	Forestry	NADMO TA
125	Train farmers on farming techniques and crop varieties that are resilient to drought conditions in 7 selected communities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		12,000		✓		DoA	MA
126	Organize tree planting exercise under Green Ghana Program	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓	Forestry	MA
127	Facilitate the installation of Communication Mast	Onwe	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000		✓		Works Dept	MA
128	Organize public education on environmental degradation, climate change and protection of forest reserves	Yamfo, Terchire	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	5,000				Forestry	MA Nadmo
129	Conduct weekly patrol and routine monitoring of forest reserves and protected lands	Bosomkese and Apparapi Forests	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	8,000				Forestry	MA Nadmo EHSU

130	Organize Sensitization on the value of forests and the consequences of deforestation on local radio station	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000					DoA	MA
131	Conduct Patrols at prospective community mining sites	Adagyamem Adrobaa Bisi Yamfo Susuanso	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,000,000			✓		TNMA	TA GPS Immigration Newmont
132	Develop the 2028 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000				✓		NADMO	GNFS TA
133	Conduct monitoring on the implementation of the 2027 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000				✓		NADMO	TNMA GNFS TA
134	Intensify educational campaign on Fire outbreaks and its impact on communities	All zones	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000				✓		NADMO	GNFS GES TA
135	Train Anti-bush Fire Volunteers in schools and communities	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo Bomaa Terchire Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000				✓		NADMO	TNMA GNFS TA
136	Organize Disaster Committee Meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	17,000				✓		NADMO	TNMA GNFS
137	Organize World Disaster Day celebration	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000			✓		NADMO	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													4,272,700
<b>Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 2029, Expand electricity coverage to underserved and rural communities, Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme</b>														
	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost			Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
138	Grading, reshaping and maintenance of feeder roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	200, 000	150,000	200, 000		✓		DUR Works Dept.	MA

139	Conduct routine monitoring and road inventory exercises	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500		7,000	✓		DUR Works Dept.	MA
140	Undertake Pothole Patching on selected roads	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			70,000		✓	DUR Works	MA
141	Conduct grass cutting and green maintenance along roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,000	7,000			✓	DUR Works Dept.	MA
142	Extend electricity coverage to uncovered communities	Selected Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000			✓	Works Dept	MA
143	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000					PPD, SPC
144	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Selected Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓	PPD	MA
145	Conduct bi-weekly site inspections to monitor physical projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000			✓	PPD	MA
146	Organize Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,500			✓		PPD
147	Conduct sensitization and awareness creation on Development Controls and Permitting	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000					PPD	MA Works Media
148	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				PPD	SPC
	<b>Sub-Total</b>												1,033,000

<b>Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development by 2029, Strengthen administrative Decentralization by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Management and Administration Enhancement programme</b>															
	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
149	Conduct public fora, town halls, sensitization and consultative meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta Bomaa, Terchire	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000						Planning Unit, Budget	TA CSOs
150	Weekly update of the Assembly's Website and Organize regular press soirees with the media	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			4000			✓		ICT	Admin
151	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings on Planning and budgeting processes	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓			Planning Unit	Budget

152	Organize quarterly inspection/commissioning ceremony on Assembly projects	Ongoing Project's Stes	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	MPCU	MA
153	Support National Anniversary Celebrations (Independence Day, Farmers Day)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		101,181				✓	Admin	DoA NGOs GES
154	Organize statutory meetings (General Assembly, Sub-committee meetings, EXECO etc.)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Admin	Assembly member's
155	Procure and supply office equipment, stationaries and consumables for Decentralized Depts	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,544	100,000	45,000			✓	Procurement	Admin
156	Provide logistics to maintain security in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	Admin	GPS
157	Prepare and facilitate the implementation of 2028 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000	150,000			✓	Budget	Finance
158	Organize capacity building and development trainings for staff	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		75,000	50,000	54,000	✓	✓	HR	CA
159	Undertake maintenance of official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	MA
160	Undertake maintenance and rehabilitation of residential and office buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		90,000	40,000			✓	Works	procurement
161	Purchase fuel and lubricants for official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000					Transport	MA
162	Provide logistics to hold Official Guests and Protocols	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	120,000				Admin	Suppliers Consultants
163	Facilitate the implementation of National Anti-Corruption Campaign activities in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	8,000		✓		Audit	Decentralised Dept.
164	Undertake Education, revenue tasked force activities, Monitoring & motivation for collectors and other RIAP activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		130,000				✓	Budget	MA
165	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Dev't Planning	MA
166	Organize MPCU and budget Committee and plan review meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000					Planning, Budget	MA
167	Support Internal Audit unit and Audit Committee Activities		✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Audit	MA
168	Prepare and implement Annual Composite programme based budget	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		70,000			✓		Works Dept.	MA

	<b>Sub-Total</b>													1,781,721
<b>Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme</b>														
	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame (2026)</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst. /Dept.</b>	
			<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab</b>
169	Organise annual Tanofest with indigens in diaspora	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000	50,000		✓		Admin	Nanano m, Diasporas
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													100,000

Table 6.3:2028 Annual Action Plan

<b>Objective: Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029, Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029, Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029, Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition, Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development, Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development</b>														
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development Programme</b>														
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst. /Dept.</b>	
			<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab.</b>
1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,000	10,000	✓		BRC	MA
2	Construct 1 no. modern market	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,000,000			✓		Works	MA
3	Pavement of Yamfo Market	Yamfo						1,270,225			✓		Works	MA
4	Organize 2 no. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,000		✓		BRC	MA

5	Organize 2 No. Business Forums with SMEs	Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		BRC	MA
6	Organize 5 no. Technical Skills Training for MSMEs and Startup	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10000	✓		BRC	MA
7	Organize 2 no. public sensitization on Enterprise Support Organization and their Activities or Projects	Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo and Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000	✓		BRC	MA
8	Organize 10 Capacity Building Training in Functional Management for MSMEs and Start-ups by end of 2026	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				70000	✓		BRC	MA
9	Train 15 women FBOs in alternative livelihood ventures for income generation	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000		30,000		✓	DoA	FBOs, Farmers
10	Build entrepreneurial capacity for youth and start-ups	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000			✓	BRC	DoA
11	Organize training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2000				✓		BRC	MA
12	Train 2 women group on soya fortification, alternative livelihood ventures for income generation & food safety issues	Municipal-wide		✓			2000				✓		DoA	BRC
13	Undertake an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council
14	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the Municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓		MPCU	MA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>21,540,900</b>

**Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029**

**Programme: Financial Management Programme**

S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

15	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			65,000			✓	Finance	Revenue
16	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			32000			✓	Finance	Revenue
17	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	15,000				Budget Committee	Stakeholders
18	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA
19	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, /Budget unit
20	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers		✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000				Finance	Internal Audit
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>760,000</b>

**Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production, Improve production Efficiency and yield by 2029, Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029, Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029.**

**Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme**

S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
21	Train DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
22	Organize 1 No. training on production and post- harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
23	Carryout disease surveillance in operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000			✓	DoA	MA
24	Conduct 2500 AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			3000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
25	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			31,375			✓	DoA	Assembly members
26	Conduct routine RELC technical training	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other

														Stakeholders
27	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,250				✓	DoA	AEAs/
28	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,625			✓	DoA	NGOs, Farmers
29	Train farmers on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,250			✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
30	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000			DoA	Assembly units Heads
31	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				3,500			DoA	APD, RADU
32	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓						2,625			✓	DoA	RADU AEAs
33	Carry out monitoring and supervision visits by Director of Agric, MCE/MCD to 10 operational areas	Operational Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	MA
34	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 12 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000					✓	DoA	Meteo/NGOs
35	Create Awareness and train 30 farmers on climate change and climate friendly farming practices	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,500	3,000			✓	DoA	CA FBOs NADMO
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>638,500</b>

**Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2029, Ensure availability of essential medical supplies and equipment, Ensure the reduction of Malaria/HIV/AIDS//TB cases, ensure its proper management promote healthy lifestyle by 2029, Promote nutrition and healthy dietary practices**

**Programme: Health Improvement programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

36	Construct and Furnish 2No. CHPs Compound	Ahyiyem, Nsuapimkrom	✓	✓	✓	✓		2108,090				✓	Works	MA
37	Furnish Mankranho Health Centre	Mankranho	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000				✓	Works	MA
38	Construct 1No. maternity block for Duayaw Nkwanta health Center	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		750,000			✓		Works	MA
39	Construct 1 No. Female Ward for Bomaa Hospital	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000			✓		Works	MA
40	Renovate 1 No. CHPS Compound	Koforidua	✓	✓	✓	✓			350,000		✓		Works	MA
41	Renovate Tanoso Health center	Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				721,558		✓	Works	MA
42	Support for Municipal Health Directorate on NID activities and other communicable diseases	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	GHS	MA
43	Support Birth & Death activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	B&D Dept	MA
44	Support Health screening and blood donation activities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000		✓	GHS	MA
45	Increase support for HIV prevention, testing and treatment		✓	✓	✓	✓				8000		✓	GHS	MA
46	Monitor and Coordinate HIV& AIDs Programmes and Celebration of World AIDs Day	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	GHS	MA NGOs
47	To conduct contact tracing on TB clients	Sub-districts	✓	✓	✓	✓		43,987			✓		GHS	MA NGOs
48	Organize malaria case management for staff	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		28000				✓	GHS	MA
49	Conduct home visit and outreach service on mental health	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,876		✓		GHS	MA NGOs
50	Organize food demonstration sessions for mothers and care givers	Sub-Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓			43,000			✓	GHS	MA
51	Train staff on nutrition friendly school initiative	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			15,000			✓	GHS	MA
52	Conduct monitoring and supervision on nutritional activities at the lower-level facilities	Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,673			✓	GHS	MA
	<b>Total</b>													<b>5,642,184</b>

Objective: Reduce teenage adolescent pregnancies, Enhance employment access and economic empowerment for women by 2029, Monitor and support the growth and development of orphans and street children, Enhance livelihoods of vulnerable populations by 2029, Objective: Increase enrolment, retention, and completion among girls by 2029, Prevent and respond effectively to Domestic Sex & Gender-Based Violence by 2029, Expand employment and income-generation support for persons with disabilities (PWDs) by 2029, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Enhance awareness and enforcement of child rights by 2029, Promote and implement Child Protection activities and other social protection activities, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Improve social protection access and benefits for vulnerable persons by 2029, Increase access to decent and sustainable jobs for the youth by 2029														
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme														
53	Undertake Sensitization of students on adolescent reproductive health	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				4,000			SWCD	GHS, GES
54	Organize skill training program for women groups in the municipality	Duayaw-Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000	✓		SWCD	MEHOS O BRC
55	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000		✓		SWCD	CA
56	Facilitate LEAP payment and assist beneficiaries to access other social protection programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000		✓		SWCD	MoGCS P LEAP Secretari at GPSPFI
57	Provide support for less privileged	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				80,000		✓	SWCD	CA
58	Embark on campaign against forced marriages and other negative cultural practices against the girl child	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	Gender Desk, SWCD	NGOs
59	Sensitize the Public on the effects of Domestic Violence against women and children	Municipal- Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,000		✓		SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid,ME HOSO
60	Carryout sensitization talks on Justice administration on local radio station Charity FM and YADA Radio	Duayaw Nkwanta , Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000			SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid,ME HOSO
61	Support PWDs on community rehabilitation in apprenticeship, trade and train PWDs in business management in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		316,213			✓		SWCD	CA
62	Support PWDs with medical and Education bill	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		158,106			✓		SWCD	CA
63	Intensify education on the Disability Act and opportunities for PWDs	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		SWCD	CA

64	Organize quarterly meeting with disabled persons in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		31,621				✓	SWCD	CA
65	Provide support to caregivers	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	SWCD	CA
66	Organize Advocacy sensitization and support person with disability activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			63,242			✓	SWCD	CA
67	Organize talks session on child abuse, labour and molestation in 80 schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		24,000			✓		SWCD	Community Development/CB Os/NGO
68	Sensitize and form 4 child rights clubs in 4 schools annually	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		SWCD	GES,CHRAJ
69	Carry out advocacy talks on child right protection issues	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓			7000		✓		SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid, NCCE
70	Visit and educate 200 households on parental role on child management	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				16000	✓		SWCD	NGO
71	Sensitize and register 30 Day care centres in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,500			✓	SWCD	GES
72	Monitor activities of Day Centres in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000				SWCD	GES
73	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000				SWCD	GES
74	Organize Social Education programs in schools on Child labour, teenage pregnancy and adolescent Sexual reproduction	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				15,000		✓	SWCD	GES
75	Form and strengthen existing child protection committee and family welfare system	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				12,500		✓	SWCD	MA
76	Strengthen case management and family welfare issues	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000		✓	SWCD	MA
77	Assist Indigenes, OVCs and Disabled persons to register and renew under NHIS	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		5000	2000			✓	SWCD	NHIS
78	Organize stakeholders' meetings to fight against child protection and family welfare issues in the municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000		✓	SWCD	CA
79	Renovate Bomaa Police Station	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	50,000		✓		Work Dept.	MA,GPS

80	Support youth to create start-Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000	✓		SWCD	DoA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>												<b>1,138,182</b>	
<b>Objective: Provide adequate support for GES activities by 2029, Improve supervision and monitoring of teaching and learning by 2029, Promote digital literacy and ICT-based teaching and learning, Expand and rehabilitate educational infrastructure</b>														
<b>Programme: Education Improvement Programme</b>														
81	Support Education Directorate on my first day at school, STME and others	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	GES	CA
82	Support Brilliant students in Engineering, Medicine and other Mining Engineering courses in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓	GES	CA
83	Procure 650 No. Dual Desk for JHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
84	Procure 200 No. Hexagonal Desk for KG in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		408,090			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
85	Procure of 1500No. Mono Desk for SHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		600,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
86	Procure 300No. Teachers Tables and Chairs for Basic School teachers in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
87	Procure 100No. Standard Student Cupboard for Basic School in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
88	Provide funds to support Supervision and monitoring activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		13,000.00			✓		GES	CA
89	Complete 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block with Office Store, Staff common room and other Facilities	Krofofrom	✓	✓	✓	✓		390,000			✓		Works	CA
90	Complete 1No. 3 -unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bomaa Islamic JHS	✓	✓	✓	✓		362846			✓		Works	CA
91	Construct 1No. 2-Unit Standard KG classroom Block with other Facilities	Kotwe	✓	✓	✓	✓		405,000.00			✓		Works	CA
92	Construct 1 No. KG block	Binkyem	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		Works	CA
93	Renovate 1 No. KG block	Buorkrukruwa	✓	✓	✓	✓		250,000			✓		Works	CA
94	Renovate 3 No. 6 unit Classroom block at selected communities	Adagyamem,Camps o and Santasi	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000			✓		Works	CA

95	Renovate Bredi M/A Basic School	Bredi	✓	✓	✓	✓				350,000	✓		Works	CA	
96	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with 12-seater WC toilet and furniture	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,818,530		✓	Works	CA	
97	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with furniture	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,089,326		✓	Works	CA	
98	Construct 1 No. 2 unit standard kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,006,697		✓	Works	CA	
99	Construct 2 No. 4 units bedsitter teachers' accommodation with ancillary facilities	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,672,378		✓	Works	CA	
100	Construct 2-storey dormitory block at Boakye Tromo SHS	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				924,878		✓	Works	CA	
101	Construct Home Economics Demonstration Hall at Serwaa Kesse Girls SHS	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				132,236		✓	Works	CA	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>11,287,981</b>	
<b>Objective: Improve access to safely managed drinking water supply from 9% to 20% by the year 2029, Reduce open defecation from 19% to 0% by the year 2029, Improve solid and liquid waste collection and disposal systems by 2029, Improve WASH infrastructure and services in health facilities by 2029, Intensify Food Hygiene and Sensitization by 2029</b>															
<b>Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme</b>															
102	Drill and Mechanise 10No. Boreholes in selected communities	Asante-Asua, Kootal-Ano Koforidua Newsite, Bisiu, Yaro Nkwanta, Asuoagya, Mamponteng Beposo, Mpensembi, Poultrymu	✓	✓	✓	✓			600,000			✓	✓	Works	MA
103	Mechanize 3No. Boreholes with 6 water points	Duayaw Nkwanta Islamic Basic School, Tanoano CHPS Compound and Susuanho R/C Basic School	✓							100,000			✓	Works	EHU
104	Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with 2 water points	Nkurakan	✓							40,000			✓	Works	EHU
105	Construct 2No. 6-Seater KVIP with Allied Facilities for both sexes and a Changing room for girls	Duayaw Nkwanta Islamic Basic School and	✓							900,000			✓	EHU	Works

		Susuanho R/C Basic Scool												
106	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater Water Closet Toilet with Allied Facilities and a Shower Room	Tanoano CHPS Compound	✓						280,000		✓	EHU	Works	
107	Drill 5No. Boreholes in Tanoso	Tanoso	✓						300,558		✓	Works	CA	
108	Organize Townhall meeting on water related activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			200,000	✓		Dev't Planning	ESHU	
109	Organize engagement meetings and radio sensitization on water related activities under WASH program	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,000		✓	ESHU	Dev't Planning	
110	Conduct hand washing, sanitation, food & hygiene sensitization	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			50,000			ESHU	Dev't Planning	
111	Train SWNT Members and Repair of broken-down boreholes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓	Works	CA	
112	Support Rural Communities for the Construction of the Household Toilets under the CLTS programmes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000.00			✓	Works Dept.	MA/EHSU	
113	Organize monthly Clean Up exercise to mark the celebration of National Sanitation Days	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		140,000.			✓	EHSU	CA	
114	Undertake environmental inspections and standard enforcement programs i. Domiciliary inspections ii. Household/Hotel/Guest house/Pub inspections	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓	EHSU	MA	
115	Routine Management of Final Disposal Sites	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,000			✓	EHSU	CA	
116	Conduct screening for Food Vendors and School Feeding Caterers	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000			✓	EHSU	Zonal Council	
117	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter house	Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		230,000			✓	Works Dept.	CA	
118	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000			✓	EHSU	CA	
119	Conduct Inspection on small scale industrial establishment	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓	EHSU	CA	
120	Procure 2No. Communal Containers for 2 Communities	Bomaa, Susuanso	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000		✓		EHSU	CA	

121	Acquire a final waste disposal site	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000			✓		EHSU	CA
122	Fumigate Markets and other Public Institutions in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		418,000				✓	EHSU	CA
123	Construct 12-WC Toilet facility	Duayaw Nkwanta magazine	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000			✓		EHSU	CA
124	Embark on WASH network building campaigns	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	EHSU	EHSU Netcentric
125	Enforce sanitation bye-law through issuance of sanitary notices summons for non-compliance	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				25000		✓	EHSU	CA
126	Construct 10 No. Skip pad	Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa Area Councils	✓	✓	✓	✓		306,240			✓		Works	EHSU
127	Renovate 5 No. Toilet facilities	5 Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000			✓		EHSU	CA
128	Undertake sensitization on WASH program on radio, schools, Health facilities and communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000		✓	Dev't Planning	ESHU
129	Embark on WASH network building campaign	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			Dev't Planning	ESHU
130	Screen and Train food vendors and handlers on safe food preparation, storage and handling.	Municipal Wide			✓				10,000			✓	EHSU	Medical Laboratory Scientist FDA
131	Conduct inspection of food vendor sites, restaurants markets and schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,000			✓	EHSU	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>4,998,798</b>
<b>Objective: Strengthen support systems for youth creativity and innovation by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme</b>														
132	Support Youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				300,000	✓		BRC	CA
133	Support sporting activities (Gala, Inter-Community)	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000	✓		GES	CA



141	Develop the 2027 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	NADMO	GNFS TA
142	Conduct monitoring on the implementation of the 2026 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	NADMO	CA GNFS TA
143	Intensify educational campaign on Fire outbreaks and its impact on communities	All zones	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	NADMO	GNFS GES CA
144	Form Anti-bush Fire Volunteers in schools and communities	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Bomaa Terchire, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000				✓	NADMO	CA GNFS TA
145	Organize Disaster Committee Meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		17,000				✓	NADMO	CA GNFS
146	Organize World Disaster Day celebration	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	NADMO	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>4,118,000</b>
<b>Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 2029, Expand electricity coverage to underserved and rural communities, Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme</b>														
147	Grading, reshaping and maintenance of feeder roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		200, 000	150,000	200,000		✓	DUR Works Dept.	CA
148	Procure office equipment and stationaries for Urban roads Dept.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
149	Conduct routine monitoring and road inventory exercises	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,500		7,000	✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
150	Undertake Pothole Patching on selected roads	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				70,000		✓	DUR Works	CA
151	Conduct grass cutting and green maintenance along roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		12,000	7,000			✓	DUR Works Dept.	CA
152	Completion of 2 No. durbar grounds	Asukese Adrobaa	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓	Works Dept.	CA
153	Complete Electrification at Duayaw Nkwanta Magazine	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,627.76			✓		Works Dept.	CA,
154	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	SPC

155	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Yamfo, Tanoso, Terchire, Afrisipa	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	PPD	CA
156	Conduct bi-weekly site inspections to monitor physical projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	CA
157	Prepare Duayaw Nkwanta Structure Plan	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			70,000			✓	PPD	LUSPA
158	Procure and install 50 No. galvanized poles and signage on 50 streets	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000		✓		Works Dept.	PPD
159	Organize Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,500			✓	PPD	CA
160	Conduct sensitization and awareness creation on Development Controls and Permitting	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,000				✓	PPD	CA Works Media
161	Procurement of office supply and equipment for the Physical Planning Dept.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		23,000			✓		Procurement	PPD
162	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	SPC
163	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Yamfo Tanoso Terchire Afrisipa	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	PPD	MA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>1,212,127.76</b>

<b>Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development by 2029, Strengthen administrative Decentralization by 2029,</b>														
<b>Programme: Management and Administration Enhancement programme</b>														
	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab
164	Conduct public fora, town halls, sensitization and consultative meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	Planning Unit, Budget	TA CSOs
165	Weekly update the Assembly's Website and Organize regular press soirees with the media	Municipal Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			4000			✓	ICT	Admin
166	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings on Planning and budgeting processes	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Planning Unit	Budget

167	Organize quarterly inspection/commissioning ceremony on Assembly projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			12,000			✓	MPCU	MA
168	Support National Anniversary Celebrations (Independence Day, Farmers Day)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		101,181				✓	Admin	DoA NGOs GES
169	Organize statutory meetings (General Assembly, Sub-committee meetings, EXECO etc.)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Admin	Assembly member's
170	Procure and supply office equipment, stationaries and consumables for Decentralized Depts	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,544	100,000	45,000			✓	Procurement	Admin
171	Construct Canteen for the Municipal Assembly Office	Assembly Premises	✓	✓	✓	✓				150,000	✓		Works	MA
172	Provide logistics to maintain security in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	Admin	GPS
173	Prepare and facilitate the implementation of 2026 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000	150,000			✓	Budget	Finance
174	Organize capacity building and development trainings for staff	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		75,000	50,000	54,000		✓	HR	CA
175	Undertake maintenance of official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	MA
176	Undertake maintenance and rehabilitation of residential and office buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		90,000	40,000			✓	Works	procurement
177	Purchase fuel and lubricants for official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	CA
178	Provide logistics to hold Official Guests and Protocols	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	120,000			✓	Admin	Suppliers
179	Facilitate the implementation of National Anti-Corruption Campaign activities in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	8,000		✓		Audit	Decentralized Dept.
180	Provide logistics to support Audit Committee activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000			✓		Audit	Finance
181	Undertake data collection, and analysis exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,000			✓		Stats. Dept.	CA
182	Undertake Education, revenue tasked force activities, Monitoring & motivation for collectors and other RIAP activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		130,000				✓	Budget	CA
183	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Dev't Planning	CA

184	Organize MPCU and budget Committee and plan review meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	Planning and Budget Units	CA
185	Support Internal Audit unit and Audit Committee Activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Audit	CA
186	Prepare and implement Annual Composite programme based budget	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		70,000				✓	Works Dept.	CA
187	Construction of Immigration Service Office	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		403,541			✓		Works Dept.	CA
188	Renovate semi-detached bungalow for Budget, planning and Deputy Director	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		350,000			✓		Works Dept.	CA
	Sub-Total													<b>2,782,266</b>
<b>Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme</b>														
	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame (2026)</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst./Dept.</b>	
			<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>		
189	Organise annual Tanofest with indigens in diaspora	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			50,000	50,000	✓		Admin	Nanano m, Diasporas
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>100,000</b>

Table 6.4:2029 Annual Action Plan

<b>Objective: Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029, Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029, Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029, Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition, Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development, Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development</b>														
<b>Programme: Local Economic Development Programme</b>														
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing/Inst./Dept.</b>	
			<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab.</b>

1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,000	10,000	✓		BRC	MA
2	Construct 1 no. modern market	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,000,000			✓		Works	MA
3	Pavement of Yamfo Market	Yamfo						1,270,225			✓		Works	MA
4	Organize 2 no. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,000		✓		BRC	MA
5	Organize 2 No. Business Forums with SMEs	Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		BRC	MA
6	Organize 5 no. Technical Skills Training for MSMEs and Startup	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10000	✓		BRC	MA
7	Organize 2 no. public sensitization on Enterprise Support Organization and their Activities or Projects	Duayaw Nkwanta, Yamfo and Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000	✓		BRC	MA
8	Organize 10 Capacity Building Training in Functional Management for MSMEs and Start-ups by end of 2026	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				70000	✓		BRC	MA
9	Train 15 women FBOs in alternative livelihood ventures for income generation	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000		30,000		✓	DoA	FBOs, Farmers
10	Build entrepreneurial capacity for youth and start-ups	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000			✓	BRC	DoA
11	Organize training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2000				✓		BRC	MA
12	Train 2 women group on soya fortification, alternative livelihood ventures for income generation & food safety issues	Municipal-wide		✓			2000				✓		DoA	BRC
13	Undertake an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council
14	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the Municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓		MPCU	MA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>21,540,900</b>

<b>Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Financial Management Programme</b>														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
15	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			65,000			✓	Finance	Revenue
16	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			32000			✓	Finance	Revenue
17	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	15,000				Budget Committee	Stakeholders
18	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA
19	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, /Budget unit
20	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers		✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000				Finance	Internal Audit
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>760,000</b>
<b>Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production, Improve production Efficiency and yield by 2029, Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029, Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029.</b>														
<b>Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme</b>														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
21	Train DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
22	Organize 1 No. training on production and post- harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
23	Carryout disease surveillance in operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000			✓	DoA	MA

24	Conduct 2500 AEAs farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			3000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
25	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			31,375			✓	DoA	Assembly members
26	Conduct routine RELC technical training	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other Stakeholders
27	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,250				✓	DoA	AEAs/
28	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,625			✓	DoA	NGOs, Farmers
29	Train farmers on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,250			✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
30	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000			DoA	Assembly units Heads
31	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				3,500			DoA	APD, RADU
32	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓						2,625			✓	DoA	RADU AEAs
33	Carry out monitoring and supervision visits by Director of Agric, MCE/MCD to 10 operational areas	Operational Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	4000					✓	DoA	MA
34	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 12 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000					✓	DoA	Meteo/NGOs
35	Create Awareness and train 30 farmers on climate change and climate friendly farming practices	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,500	3,000			✓	DoA	CA FBOs Nadmo
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>638,500</b>

**Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2029, Ensure availability of essential medical supplies and equipment, Ensure the reduction of Malaria/HIV/AIDS//TB cases, ensure its proper management promote healthy lifestyle by 2029, Promote nutrition and healthy dietary practices**

Programme: Health Improvement programme														
	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
36	Construct and Furnish 2No. CHPs Compound	Ahyiyem, Nsuapimkrom	✓	✓	✓	✓		2108,090				✓	Works	MA
37	Furnish Mankranho Health Centre	Mankranho	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000				✓	Works	MA
38	Construct 1No. maternity block for Duayaw Nkwanta health Center	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		750,000			✓		Works	MA
39	Construct 1 No. Female Ward for Bomaa Hospital	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000			✓		Works	MA
40	Renovate 1 No. CHPS Compound	Koforidua	✓	✓	✓	✓			350,000		✓		Works	MA
41	Renovate Tanoso Health center	Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				721,558		✓	Works	MA
42	Support for Municipal Health Directorate on NID activities and other communicable diseases	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	GHS	MA
43	Support Birth & Death activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	B&D Dept	MA
44	Support Health screening and blood donation activities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000		✓	GHS	MA
45	Increase support for HIV prevention, testing and treatment		✓	✓	✓	✓				8000		✓	GHS	MA
46	Monitor and Coordinate HIV& AIDs Programmes and Celebration of World AIDs Day	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	GHS	MA NGOs
47	To conduct contact tracing on TB clients	Sub-districts	✓	✓	✓	✓		43,987			✓		GHS	MA NGOs
48	Organize malaria case management for staff	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓		28000				✓	GHS	MA
49	Conduct home visit and outreach service on mental health	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,876		✓		GHS	MA NGOs
50	Organize food demonstration sessions for mothers and care givers	Sub-Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓			43,000			✓	GHS	MA

51	Train staff on nutrition friendly school initiative	Health Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			15,000			✓	GHS	MA
52	Conduct monitoring and supervision on nutritional activities at the lower-level facilities	Health facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓			22,673			✓	GHS	MA
	<b>Total</b>												<b>5,642,184</b>	
<b>Objective: Reduce teenage adolescent pregnancies, Enhance employment access and economic empowerment for women by 2029, Monitor and support the growth and development of orphans and street children, Enhance livelihoods of vulnerable populations by 2029, Objective: Increase enrolment, retention, and completion among girls by 2029, Prevent and respond effectively to Domestic Sex &amp; Gender-Based Violence by 2029, Expand employment and income-generation support for persons with disabilities (PWDs) by 2029, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Enhance awareness and enforcement of child rights by 2029, Promote and implement Child Protection activities and other social protection activities, Strengthen systems for preventing child abuse and child labour by 2029, Improve social protection access and benefits for vulnerable persons by 2029, Increase access to decent and sustainable jobs for the youth by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme</b>														
53	Undertake Sensitization of students on adolescent reproductive health	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				4,000			SWCD	GHS, GES
54	Organize skill training program for women groups in the municipality	Duayaw-Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000	✓		SWCD	MEHOS O BRC
55	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000			✓	SWCD	CA
56	Facilitate LEAP payment and assist beneficiaries to access other social protection programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000			✓	SWCD	MoGCS P LEAP Secretari at GPSPFI
57	Provide support for less privileged	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				80,000		✓	SWCD	CA
58	Embark on campaign against forced marriages and other negative cultural practices against the girl child	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				20,000		✓	Gender Desk, SWCD	NGOs
59	Sensitize the Public on the effects of Domestic Violence against women and children	Municipal- Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			6,000			✓	SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid,ME HOSO
60	Carryout sensitization talks on Justice administration on local radio station Charity FM and YADA Radio	Duayaw Nkwanta , Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000			SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid,ME HOSO
61	Support PWDs on community rehabilitation in apprenticeship, trade and	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		316,213				✓	SWCD	CA

	train PWDs in business management in the municipality													
62	Support PWDs with medical and Education bill	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		158,106				✓	SWCD	CA
63	Intensify education on the Disability Act and opportunities for PWDs	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	SWCD	CA
64	Organize quarterly meeting with disabled persons in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		31,621				✓	SWCD	CA
65	Provide support to caregivers	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	SWCD	CA
66	Organize Advocacy sensitization and support person with disability activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			63,242			✓	SWCD	CA
67	Organize talks session on child abuse, labour and molestation in 80 schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		24,000			✓		SWCD	Community Development/CBOs/NGO
68	Sensitize and form 4 child rights clubs in 4 schools annually	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000		✓		SWCD	GES,CHRAJ
69	Carry out advocacy talks on child right protection issues	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓			7000		✓		SWCD	CHRAJ, Legal Aid, NCCE
70	Visit and educate 200 households on parental role on child management	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				16000	✓		SWCD	NGO
71	Sensitize and register 30 Day care centres in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,500			✓	SWCD	GES
72	Monitor activities of Day Centres in the municipality	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			5,000				SWCD	GES
73	Monitor activities of private children Houses/Orphanages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			7,000				SWCD	GES
74	Organize Social Education programs in schools on Child labour, teenage pregnancy and adolescent Sexual reproduction	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				15,000		✓	SWCD	GES
75	Form and strengthen existing child protection committee and family welfare system	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				12,500		✓	SWCD	MA
76	Strengthen case management and family welfare issues	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000		✓	SWCD	MA
77	Assist Indigenes, OVCs and Disabled persons to register and renew under NHIS	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		5000	2000			✓	SWCD	NHIS

78	Organize stakeholders' meetings to fight against child protection and family welfare issues in the municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				15000		✓	SWCD	CA
79	Renovate Bomaa Police Station	Bomaa	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	50,000		✓		Work Dept.	MA,GPS
80	Support youth to create start-Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				10,000	✓		SWCD	DoA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>1,138,182</b>
<b>Objective: Provide adequate support for GES activities by 2029, Improve supervision and monitoring of teaching and learning by 2029, Promote digital literacy and ICT-based teaching and learning, Expand and rehabilitate educational infrastructure</b>														
<b>Programme: Education Improvement Programme</b>														
81	Support Education Directorate on my first day at school, STME and others	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	GES	CA
82	Support Brilliant students in Engineering, Medicine and other Mining Engineering courses in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓	GES	CA
83	Procure 650 No. Dual Desk for JHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
84	Procure 200 No. Hexagonal Desk for KG in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		408,090			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
85	Procure of 1500No. Mono Desk for SHS in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		600,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
86	Procure 300No. Teachers Tables and Chairs for Basic School teachers in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		450,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
87	Procure 100No. Standard Student Cupboard for Basic School in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Procurement Unit	Works, GES
88	Provide funds to support Supervision and monitoring activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		13,000.00			✓		GES	CA
89	Complete 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block with Office Store, Staff common room and other Facilities	Krofofrom	✓	✓	✓	✓		390,000			✓		Works	CA
90	Complete 1No. 3 -unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bomaa Islamic JHS	✓	✓	✓	✓		362846			✓		Works	CA
91	Construct 1No. 2-Unit Standard KG classroom Block with other Facilities	Kotwe	✓	✓	✓	✓		405,000.00			✓		Works	CA

92	Construct 1 No. KG block	Binkyem	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		Works	CA
93	Renovate 1 No. KG block	Buorkrukuwa	✓	✓	✓	✓		250,000			✓		Works	CA
94	Renovate 3 No. 6 unit Classroom block at selected communities	Adagyamem,Camps o and Santasi	✓	✓	✓	✓		650,000			✓		Works	CA
95	Renovate Bredi M/A Basic School	Bredi	✓	✓	✓	✓				350,000	✓		Works	CA
96	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with 12-seater WC toilet and furniture	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,818,530		✓	Works	CA
97	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with furniture	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,089,326		✓	Works	CA
98	Construct 1 No. 2 unit standard kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,006,697		✓	Works	CA
99	Construct 2 No. 4 units bedsitter teachers' accommodation with ancillary facilities	Afrisipakrom	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,672,378		✓	Works	CA
100	Construct 2-storey dormitory block at Boakye Tromo SHS	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				924,878		✓	Works	CA
101	Construct Home Economics Demonstration Hall at Serwaa Kesse Girls SHS	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				132,236		✓	Works	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>11,287,981</b>
<b>Objective: Improve access to safely managed drinking water supply from 9% to 20% by the year 2029, Reduce open defecation from 19% to 0% by the year 2029, Improve solid and liquid waste collection and disposal systems by 2029, Improve WASH infrastructure and services in health facilities by 2029, Intensify Food Hygiene and Sensitization by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme</b>														
102	Drill and Mechanise 10No. Boreholes in selected communities	Asante-Asua, Kootal-Ano Koforidua Newsite, Bisiu, Yaro Nkwanta, Asuoagya, Mamponteng Beposo, Mpensembi, Poultrymu	✓	✓	✓	✓		600,000			✓	✓	Works	MA
103	Mechanize 3No. Boreholes with 6 water points	Duayaw Nkwanta Islamic Basic School, Tanoano CHPS Compound and Susuanho R/C Basic Scool	✓							100,000		✓	Works	EHU

104	Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with 2 water points	Nkurakan	✓							40,000		✓	Works	EHU
105	Construct 2No. 6-Seater KVIP with Allied Facilities for both sexes and a Changing room for girls	Duayaw Nkwanta Islamic Basic School and Susuanho R/C Basic School	✓							900,000		✓	EHU	Works
106	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater Water Closet Toilet with Allied Facilities and a Shower Room	Tanoano CHPS Compound	✓							280,000		✓	EHU	Works
107	Drill 5No. Boreholes in Tanoso	Tanoso	✓							300,558		✓	Works	CA
108	Organize Townhall meeting on water related activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				200,000	✓		Dev't Planning	ESHU
109	Organize engagement meetings and radio sensitization on water related activities under WASH program	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				25,000		✓	ESHU	Dev't Planning
110	Conduct hand washing, sanitation, food & hygiene sensitization	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			ESHU	Dev't Planning
111	Train SWNT Members and Repair of broken-down boreholes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	Works	CA
112	Support Rural Communities for the Construction of the Household Toilets under the CLTS programmes	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000.00				✓	Works Dept.	MA/EHSU
113	Organize monthly Clean Up exercise to mark the celebration of National Sanitation Days	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		140,000.				✓	EHSU	CA
114	Undertake environmental inspections and standard enforcement programs i. Domiciliary inspections ii. Household/Hotel/Guest house/Pub inspections	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000				✓	EHSU	MA
115	Routine Management of Final Disposal Sites	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,000				✓	EHSU	CA
116	Conduct screening for Food Vendors and School Feeding Caterers	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000				✓	EHSU	Zonal Council
117	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter house	Yamfo	✓	✓	✓	✓		230,000				✓	Works Dept.	CA
118	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dump in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	EHSU	CA

119	Conduct Inspection on small scale industrial establishment	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000				✓	EHSU	CA
120	Procure 2No. Communal Containers for 2 Communities	Bomaa, Susuanso	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000			✓		EHSU	CA
121	Acquire a final waste disposal site	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000			✓		EHSU	CA
122	Fumigate Markets and other Public Institutions in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		418,000				✓	EHSU	CA
123	Construct 12-WC Toilet facility	Duayaw Nkwanta magazine	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000			✓		EHSU	CA
124	Embark on WASH network building campaigns	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	EHSU	EHSU Netcentric
125	Enforce sanitation bye-law through issuance of sanitary notices summons for non-compliance	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				25000		✓	EHSU	CA
126	Construct 10 No. Skip pad	Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa Area Councils	✓	✓	✓	✓		306,240			✓		Works	EHSU
127	Renovate 5 No. Toilet facilities	5 Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000			✓		EHSU	CA
128	Undertake sensitization on WASH program on radio, schools, Health facilities and communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000		✓	Dev't Planning	ESHU
129	Embark on WASH network building campaign	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000			Dev't Planning	ESHU
130	Screen and Train food vendors and handlers on safe food preparation, storage and handling.	Municipal Wide			✓				10,000			✓	EHSU	Medical Laboratory Scientist FDA
131	Conduct inspection of food vendor sites, restaurants markets and schools.	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			2,000			✓	EHSU	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>4,998,798</b>

**Objective: Strengthen support systems for youth creativity and innovation by 2029**

**Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme**

132	Support Youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				300,000	✓		BRC	CA
133	Support sporting activities (Gala,Inter-Community)	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000	✓		GES	CA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>400,000</b>

**Objective: Reduce the rate of deforestation and restore degraded forest landscapes by 2029, Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation by 2029,**

**Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
134	Undertake monitoring and maintenance of Safety Net Programs and Projects	Baffokrom Adongo Mankranho Campso Tanokrom/Dwumakwai, Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓				100,000		✓	GPSNP	MPCU TA Contractors
135	Plant 1000 trees to restore degraded forest and off-reserve areas under the Plantation Development. Prog	Bosomkese Aparapi Forest Reserves	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000	10,000			✓	Forestry	NADMO TA
136	Train farmers on farming techniques and crop varieties that are resilient to drought conditions in 7 selected communities	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo,Bomaa Terchire,Tanoso,Adongo Baffokrom	✓	✓	✓	✓			12,000		✓		DoA	MA
137	Organize public education on environmental degradation, climate change and protection of forest reserves	Bomaa Asukese	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	5,000			✓	Forestry Commission	MA Nadmo
138	Conduct weekly patrol and routine monitoring of forest reserves and protected lands	Bosomkese and Aparapi Forests	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000	8,000			✓	Forestry	MA Nadmo EHSU
139	Organize Sensitization on the value of forests and the consequences of deforestation on local radio station	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	DoA	MA

140	Conduct Patrols at prospective community mining sites	Adagyamem Adrobaa, Bisi, Yamfo, Susuanso	✓	✓	✓	✓			4,000,000		✓		TNMA	TA GPS GIS
141	Develop the 2027 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000			✓		NADMO	GNFS TA
142	Conduct monitoring on the implementation of the 2026 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Action Plan	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000			✓		NADMO	CA GNFS TA
143	Intensify educational campaign on Fire outbreaks and its impact on communities	All zones	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000			✓		NADMO	GNFS GES CA
144	Form Anti-bush Fire Volunteers in schools and communities	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Bomaa Terchire, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000			✓		NADMO	CA GNFS TA
145	Organize Disaster Committee Meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		17,000			✓		NADMO	CA GNFS
146	Organize World Disaster Day celebration	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000		✓		NADMO	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>4,118,000</b>
<b>Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 2029, Expand electricity coverage to underserved and rural communities, Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements by 2029</b>														
<b>Programme: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme</b>														
147	Grading, reshaping and maintenance of feeder roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		200, 000	150,000	200,000	✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
148	Procure office equipment and stationaries for Urban roads Dept.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000			✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
149	Conduct routine monitoring and road inventory exercises	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,500		7,000	✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
150	Undertake Pothole Patching on selected roads	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				70,000	✓		DUR Works	CA
151	Conduct grass cutting and green maintenance along roads	Selected roads	✓	✓	✓	✓		12,000	7,000		✓		DUR Works Dept.	CA
152	Completion of 2 No. durbar grounds	Asukese Adrobaa	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000		✓		Works Dept.	CA

153	Complete Electrification at Duayaw Nkwanta Magazine	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,627.76			✓		Works Dept.	CA,
154	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	SPC
155	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Yamfo, Tanoso Terchire, Afrisipa	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	PPD	CA
156	Conduct bi-weekly site inspections to monitor physical projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	CA
157	Prepare Duayaw Nkwanta Structure Plan	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			70,000			✓	PPD	LUSPA
158	Procure and install 50 No. galvanized poles and signage on 50 streets	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			100,000		✓		Works Dept.	PPD
159	Organize Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			25,500			✓	PPD	CA
160	Conduct sensitization and awareness creation on Development Controls and Permitting	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,000				✓	PPD	CA Works Media
161	Procurement of office supply and equipment for the Physical Planning Dept.	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		23,000			✓		Procurement	PPD
162	Facilitate the enforcement of Spatial and Physical Planning Regulations	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			10,000			✓	PPD	SPC
163	Undertake Street naming and property addressing exercise	Yamfo Tanoso Terchire Afrisipa	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000			✓	PPD	MA
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>1,212,127.76</b>

**Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development by 2029, Strengthen administrative Decentralization by 2029,**

**Programme: Management and Administration Enhancement programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab	
164	Conduct public fora, town halls, sensitization and consultative meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta Yamfo, Tanoso	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓		Planning Unit, Budget	TA CSOs

165	Weekly update the Assembly's Website and Organize regular press soirees with the media	Municipal Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			4000			✓	ICT	Admin
166	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings on Planning and budgeting processes	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000			✓		Planning Unit	Budget
167	Organize quarterly inspection/commissioning ceremony on Assembly projects	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			12,000			✓	MPCU	MA
168	Support National Anniversary Celebrations (Independence Day, Farmers Day)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		101,181				✓	Admin	DoA NGOs GES
169	Organize statutory meetings (General Assembly, Sub-committee meetings, EXECO etc.)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Admin	Assembly member's
170	Procure and supply office equipment, stationaries and consumables for Decentralized Depts	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,544	100,000	45,000			✓	Procurement	Admin
171	Construct Canteen for the Municipal Assembly Office	Assembly Premises	✓	✓	✓	✓				150,000	✓		Works	MA
172	Provide logistics to maintain security in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	Admin	GPS
173	Prepare and facilitate the implementation of 2026 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000	150,000			✓	Budget	Finance
174	Organize capacity building and development trainings for staff	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		75,000	50,000	54,000		✓	HR	CA
175	Undertake maintenance of official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	MA
176	Undertake maintenance and rehabilitation of residential and office buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		90,000	40,000			✓	Works	procurement
177	Purchase fuel and lubricants for official vehicles	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		120,000				✓	Transport	CA
178	Provide logistics to hold Official Guests and Protocols	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000	120,000			✓	Admin	Suppliers
179	Facilitate the implementation of National Anti-Corruption Campaign activities in the Municipality	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	8,000		✓		Audit	Decentralized Dept.
180	Provide logistics to support Audit Committee activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000			✓		Audit	Finance
181	Undertake data collection, and analysis exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		2,000			✓		Stats. Dept.	CA

182	Undertake Education, revenue tasked force activities, Monitoring & motivation for collectors and other RIAP activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		130,000				✓	Budget	CA
183	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Dev't Planning	CA
184	Organize MPCU and budget Committee and plan review meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		30,000				✓	Planning and Budget Units	CA
185	Support Internal Audit unit and Audit Committee Activities	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Audit	CA
186	Prepare and implement Annual Composite programme based budget	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		70,000				✓	Works Dept.	CA
187	Construction of Immigration Service Office	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		403,541			✓		Works Dept.	CA
188	Renovate semi-detached bungalow for Budget, planning and Deputy Director	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓		350,000			✓		Works Dept.	CA
	Sub-Total													<b>2,782,266</b>

**Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions by 2029**

**Programme: Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme**

	Projects	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst./Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing		
189	Organise annual Tanofest with indigens in diaspora	Duayaw Nkwanta	✓	✓	✓	✓			50,000	50,000	✓		Admin	Nanano m, Diasporas
	<b>Sub-Total</b>													<b>100,000</b>

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It outlines key elements including a stakeholder analysis matrix that defines the roles and responsibilities of all actors in the M&E process, and a monitoring matrix to track the progress of programmes and projects. It also highlights the evaluations to be conducted during and at the end of the plan period to assess performance, outcomes, and impact. Furthermore, the chapter introduces a knowledge management and learning framework to document, share, and apply lessons learned to enhance planning, decision-making, and accountability throughout the plan period.

#### **7.2 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS**

An effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the development plans in the Municipality requires the identification of stakeholders as well as the role they play. A stakeholder is defined as any individual, group, or institution that has a vested interest in the development of an area and or stand to be affected by the project activities and have something to gain or lose if conditions change or stay the same. Stakeholders may include locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organizations and groups with special interests.

Stakeholder analysis is ‘a methodology for gaining an understanding of a system, and for assessing the impact of changes to that system, by means of identifying the key stakeholders and assessing their respective interests’. The analysis recognizes the different interest groups involved in the utilization and conservation of natural resources and provides tools that help to identify and resolve trade-offs and conflicts of interest. Stakeholder groups cut across society as a whole and range, for example, from formal or informal groups of men and/or women, farmers to government bodies or international agencies and multinational companies. In the light of this, stakeholder analysis is used in the design and management of development programmes to identify the interests, opportunities and relationships as well as potential conflicts that may affect or otherwise make the monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation a success.

### 7.2.1 Stakeholders in the Municipality

Identifying relevant actors to take part in the monitoring and evaluation of development programmes is always an important step to take. Stakeholders must be identified by their particular relevance based on need, benefits, interest, strength and influence. The following Stakeholders were identified in the municipality.

- Farmers
- Municipal Assembly
- Community Based Organizations
- Farmers Based Organization
- Opinion Leaders
- SMEs
- Financial Institutions
- Teachers
- Students
- Traders
- Traditional Authority
- Persons with disability
- Regional Coordinating Council
- Central Government
- Land owners
- Neighbouring Districts
- Transport Union
- Religious Groups
- NGOs
- Utility Providers
- Security Agencies
- Development Partners
- Youth
- Extension officers
- Health workers
- Forestry Commission

### 7.2.2 Classification of Stakeholders in the Municipality

Stakeholders in the municipality are classified into three categories- based on their level of influence, interest and power they wield. The categorization/classification of stakeholders as follows;

- a. **Primary stakeholders** are the intended beneficiaries either negatively or positively of the development plan. They have a direct interest in the actions of the development plan. This category of stakeholders is the reasons development plans are implemented.
- b. **Secondary stakeholders** are those who perform as intermediaries within a project. They include all persons and institutions with an interest in the resource.

- c. **Tertiary stakeholders** are those actors who are considered to have significant influence on the success of a project. Their actions affect both the primary and secondary stakeholders and act as the means to which objectives of plans are met.

*Table 7.1: Classification of Stakeholders in the Municipality*

PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
1. Farmers	1. Municipal Assembly	1. Central Government
2. Teachers	2. Neighbouring Districts	2. Regional Coordinating Council
3. Students	3. Transport Union	3. Development Partners
4. Traders	4. Religious Groups	4. Forestry Commission
5. Heads of schools	5. NGOs	
6. Traditional Authority	6. Utility Providers	
7. Persons with disability	7. Security Agencies	
8. Women	8. Community Based Organizations	
9. Men	9. Farmers Based Organization	
10. Children	10. Opinion Leaders	
11. Drivers	11. SMEs	
12. Land owners	12. Financial Institutions	
13. Herdsmen	13. Newmont Gold Ghana	
14. Youth		

*Source: MPCU's Construct, 2021*

### **7.2.3 Stakeholder Matrix**

The stakeholder matrix describes the stakeholders identified in the municipality. It represents the importance and influence of stakeholders. The characteristics, interest, potentials, problems associated with the stakeholders. The implications of these elements in the foregoing statement are also explored in this context. Table 7.2 of Appendix 5 gives the analysis of stakeholders in the Municipality

## **7.3 MONITORING INDICATORS/MATRIX**

The monitoring matrix is a framework to track the implementation of programs and projects as contained in the program of action. It presents the input, output, outcome and impact indicators and their corresponding activities for each adopted policy objectives. It also summarizes the monitoring indicators by indicating the

baseline data, targets for the plan period, monitoring frequency and responsibility. Further, it shows the linkage of the indicator to the MTDP broad goal and programmes. The Monitoring matrix for the MTDP is presented in Table 7.2.

**Table 7.2 : Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix**

<b>Goal:</b> Promote effective and accountable governance										
<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen effective sub-district structures from one to five by the end of 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration Enhancement programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of sub-District structures that are fully operational	Sub-districts structures are duly constituted, have action plans, trained, provided with logistics and accommodated in furnished office and with staff, Sub-districts structure meet at least 3 times a year and have ceded revenue,	Outcome	0	1	2	1	1	Location	Annually	Zonal Councils Administrators
No. of mandatory meetings organized for Assembly members	At least 3 General Assembly meetings organized in the year	Output	1	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	Central Administration
<b>Goal:</b> Promote effective and accountable governance										
<b>Objective:</b> Achieve at least 95% execution of approved annual budgets by the end of 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Management and Administration Enhancement programme										
Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	Number of activities implemented expressed as a percentage of total activities implemented	Outcome	92%	95	95	95	95		Annually	MPCU
<b>Goal:</b> To ensure sound financial management and fiscal sustainability of the District Assembly.										
<b>Objective:</b> Improved fiscal performance by 60% and sustainability by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Financial Management Programme										
Percentage change in IGF	The difference of the current and previous year's	Outcome	20%	15	15	15	15		Monthly	Finance Dept./ Budget Unit

	IGF expressed as a percentage of the previous year's IGF									
<b>Goal:</b> Promote youth entrepreneurship										
<b>Objective:</b> Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups by 20% by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programme										
Proportion of businesses established and registered	No. of businesses established by trained unemployed youth expressed as a percentage of total businesses established annually	Outcome	5%	15%	20%	25%	35%	Type of Business	Quarterly	BRC Dept. of Agric
Percentage change in trained youth employed	Count of youth you are employed with the skills acquired expressed as a percentage of unemployed youth	Output	20%	30%	45%	55%	65%	Sex	Annually	BRC Dept. of Agric
<b>Goal:</b> Promote local tourism for economic growth										
<b>Objective:</b> Develop 2 tourist site for economic development by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Local Economic Development Programme										
No. of tourist developed tourist sites that are functional	Count of tourist site with improved infrastructure such access road, washrooms, rest area etc	Outcome	0	1	1	-	-	Type	Annually	BAC, Planning Unit MPCU
<b>Goal:</b> Increase agricultural production										
<b>Objective:</b> Improve production Efficiency and yield by 40% by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme										
Proportion of farmers with improved crop yield	No. of farmers with improved annual yield expressed as a percentage of no. of farmers who benefit from subsidized inputs	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Sex Crop type	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
<b>Goal:</b> Enhance agricultural productivity and food security										

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production by 60% among farmers by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme										
Proportion of Farmers adopting post harvest lost	No. of farmers adopting post harvest technology expressed as a percentage of exposed to post-harvest lost technology	Outcome	15%	20%	35%	45%	60%	Sex Crop type	Annual	Dept. of Agric
<b>Goal:</b> Improve farmer knowledge and productivity										
<b>Objective:</b> Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 80% by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme										
Percentage Change in extension coverage	No. of farmers with access to extension service expressed as a percentage of the total number of farmer	Outcome	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%		Annual	Dept. of Agric
<b>Goal:</b> Improve transport infrastructure and access										
<b>Objective:</b> Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by 50% by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme										
Proportion of hard-to-reach communities with improved road infrastructure	Number of hard-to-reach communities for with improved road infrastructure expressed as a percentage of hard-to-reach communities	Outcome	30%	50%	60%	70%	100%	Type of Road	Annually	Urban Roads Dept.
Percentage of road network in good condition	Measure effectiveness in the transport infrastructure through resurfacing of feeder roads, construction of town roads etc	Outcome	45%	55%	65%	80%	100	Type of Road	Annually	Urban Roads Dept.
<b>Goal:</b> Promote sustainable land and forest management										
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the rate of deforestation and restore degraded forest landscapes by 0% by 2029										

<b>Programme:</b> Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme										
Change in Hectares of Deforested Forest afforested	Difference between hectares afforested forest of previous year and current year expressed as a percentage of total afforested forest of previous year	Outcome	7%	10%	10%	7%	10%	Location	Annually	Forestry Dept
<b>Goal:</b> Improve access to reliable energy										
<b>Objective:</b> Expand electricity coverage by 40% to underserved and rural communities by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme										
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	Count of communities in the district connected to the national grid	Outcome	80%	86%	95%	98%	100%			
<b>Goal:</b> Promote orderly and sustainable human settlement										
<b>Objective:</b> Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements by 60% by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme										
Proportion of communities with local plans	No. of communities with functional local plans expressed a percentage of total number of communities in the municipality	Outcome	30%	15	25	45	60	Community type	Annually	SPC
Proportion of Urban Communities with Functional Street Names	No. of communities with communities with installed street signage and street database expressed as a percentage of total urban communities	Outcome	55%	65	70	80	90		Annually	SPC
<b>Goal:</b> Improve access to quality basic education										
<b>Objective:</b> Expand and rehabilitate 60 educational infrastructure by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Education Improvement Programme										
Proportion of communities that cover less	Count of communities that access basic education in 5km expressed a percentage of total	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Level	Annually	GES Works Dept

5km to access basic schools	no. of communities										
Goal: Improve BECE performance from 64 to 84% in 2025											
Objective: Expand and rehabilitate 60 educational infrastructures by 2029											
Programme: Education Improvement Programme											
BECE Pass rate	count of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exam expressed as a percentage	Impact	68%	75%	80%	85%	90&	Level	Annually	GES	
Net enrolment Ratio	The number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Level						Level	Annually	GES	
		KG	62%	68%	73%	78%	80%				
		Prim.	73%	78%	82%	84%	90%				
		JHS	75%	78%	80%	86%	95%				
Goal: Improve access to quality healthcare											
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2029											
Programme: Health Improvement Programme											
Proportion of health facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed	Type	Outcome						Type	Annually	GHS
		CHPS		60	85	90	100				
		Health Centre		80	85	90	100				
		Hospital		100							

Proportion of confirmed malaria cases recorded in OPD attendance	Number of confirmed malaria cases expressed as a percentage of Total OPD attendance recorded annually	Outcome	0.57	0	0	0	0	Age Sex	Annually	GHS
Adolescent Sexual reproduction Health	Percentage increase of Adolescent Sexual reproduction Health	Outcome	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%		Quarterly	GHS / SWCD
Public Education on STDs	Number public education on STDs organized	Output	2	2	2	3	3		Quarterly	GHS
HIV/AIDs prevalence rate	Percentage of HIV/AIDs prevalence rate reduced	Outcome		10%	10%	15%	15%		Quarterly	GHS
<b>Goal:</b> Promote inclusive employment										
<b>Objective:</b> Enhance employment access and economic empowerment by 20% for women by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme										
Number Of Women Trains	Number of women trained in leadership positions	Output		50	50	50	50		Annually	SWCD
Number of mentorship programmes	Number of mentorships programmes organized	Output	0		1	1	1		Annually	SWCD
<b>Goal:</b> Strengthen health and environmental safety in healthcare delivery										
<b>Objective:</b> Improve WASH infrastructure and services in health facilities by 40% by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Number of household toilets	Number of household toilets constructed	Output		500	500	500	500		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Access to Sanitation	Proportion of population with access to improve sanitation	Outcome		70	75	80	85		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Food Vendors screen and train	Number of food vendors screened and trained	Output	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Percentage of Noise pollution	Percentage of Noise pollution in decibels reduced	Output							Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
<b>Goal:</b> To promote orderly spatial development and sustainable land use management.										

Objective: To strengthen spatial planning systems, street naming, and addressing to support development control by 2029.										
Programme: Physical and Spatial Planning Development										
Number of Planning Schemes	Number of Planning Schemes prepared	Output	2		2	1			Annually	Physical Planning Dept.
Number of street named	Number of streets named with property address	Output	25	25	25				Annually	Physical Planning Dept.
<b>Goal:</b> By 2029, all people in the Tano North Municipality have access to sustainable safe water, sanitation and hygiene services in households, schools and other institutions										
<b>Objective:</b> Improve access to safely managed drinking water supply from 9% to 20% by the year 2029.										
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Sustainable Drinking Water	Percentage of population with access to sustainable drinking water	Outcome	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%		Quarterly	Water and sanitation unit
Goal: To promote local economic growth and job creation.										
Objective: To strengthen MSMEs, tourism development, vocational skills, and industrial infrastructure to boost local economic development by 2029.										
Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development										
Number of MSE meetings	Number of MSE meetings organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	Business Advisory Center
Support to BAC	Number of Support to BRC provided	Output							Quarterly	Business Advisory Center
Goal: To promote sustainable environmental and natural resource management.										
Objective: To increase environmental awareness, tree planting, energy efficiency, and disaster preparedness by 2029.										
Programme : Natural Resource Conservation and Management										
Education on the use LPG and LED Bulbs	Number of Public Education conducted on the use LPG and LED bulbs	Output	1	4	4	4	4			ECG, EPA
Number of Trees Planted	Number of Trees Planted at selected communities, Schools and along river bodies	Output	300	500	500	500	500			NADMO. Parks and Gardens

Fire Service/NADMO Office	Construction of Fire Service/ NADMO office completed	Output	0		1					Works Dept.
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**Source: TNMA, MPCU 2025**

## **7.4 EVALUATION**

One important component of the planning process is evaluation, the essence of this step in the cycle is to assess the performance of the projector plan implementation and why some targets have not been met. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects will start with actual plan implementation. However, the essence of this part of the plan is to provide guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects with respect to outlining responsibilities. Through the evaluation the reasons for success and failures will be identified.

The MPCU and other stakeholders will conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the MPCU. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain if the intervention has achieved its intended and or original goal. It is expected that regular monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects will ensure efficient and effective delivery of services by implementers and also provide information to measure performance and also to improve planning.

The evaluation will be used as management tool to improve upon program design and implementation. The municipality shall also embark on or undertake other studies on evaluations such as:

- Thematic Evaluation
- District Poverty Profiling and mapping
- Impact Assessment {economic, social, and environmental}
- Strategic Evaluation
- Beneficially assessment

Ex-ante evaluation which is a broad initial assessment aimed at identifying which alternative will yield the greatest benefit from an intended investment, mid-term evaluation aim to assess the continued relevance of an intervention and the progress made towards achieving its planned objectives, terminal evaluation is to review the achievements made to deliver the specified objectives and outcomes of the sustainable land management project, all these evaluations will be conducted during the implementation of the various projects and programmes.

## 7.5. PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

For any intended beneficiaries of any development intervention to be convinced that the project objectives have been met, they must be involved in the Monitoring and Evaluation. Their role is to assist in the selection of indicators for monitoring and evaluation. In order to ascertain objective results for M&E, participatory M&E will be conducted where all key stakeholders directly involved in the process of designing and implementing M&E at the local levels. In contrast participatory monitoring and evaluation involves primary stakeholders as active participants and offers new ways of assessing and learning from change that are more inclusive and reflects the perspective and aspirations of those most directly affected. Conventionally, PM&E has involved outside experts coming in to measure performance against pre-set indicators using standardized procedures and tools, this is one of the many approaches to ensure that the implementation of the different projects within the action plan of smaller individual projects leads to the expected outcome.

During the PM&E process a number of methods or tools will be adopted which include:

- Stakeholder capacity building
- Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Citizen Report Card
- Community Score Card

## 7.6 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Knowledge management is the process of creating, sharing, using and managing the knowledge and information of an organization to achieve its objectives. It involves knowledge capture, sharing, application and storage. An effective knowledge management can improve performance, drive innovation and stay competitive. The Table 7.3 below shows the knowledge mapping matrix of Tano North Municipal Assembly

*Table 7.3: Knowledge Mapping Matrix*

<b>KNOWLEDGE AREA</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE SOURCES</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE GAPS</b>
Project Management	MPCU	Project Management Handbook, Training	New Tools Needed

Data Analysis	Statistics and MIS	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods
Budgeting	Budget Committee	Budgeting Guide	Finance Training
Risk Management	Internal Auditors	Risk Management Policy	Limited expertise in Risk Management
Quality Control Inspection	Board of Survey	Quality Control Procedures	

Source: MPCU 2025

Based on the knowledge mapping matrix, certain gaps were identified which must be addressed. By addressing these gaps, the Assembly can improve knowledge management and reduce risks.

## 7.7 LEARNING FRAMEWORK

A learning framework is a structured approach to learning and development. It provides a foundation for designing, delivering and evaluating learning experiences. A well-designed learning framework can help the Assembly to achieve its goals and improve performance. The Table 7.4 below is Tano Municipal Assembly's competency matrix for learning.

*Table 7.4: Competency Matrix for Learning*

COMPETENCY	TRAINING PROGRAMME	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
Developing and Managing Budgets	Budget Preparation and Management Training	Performance Assessment	To equip the Budget Officers with the skills and knowledge necessary to develop effective Budgets and manage implementation
Financial Planning	Financial Planning Skills Training	Cost-effectiveness assessment	To equip the Finance Officers with the skills and knowledge necessary

			to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation
Procurement and Contract Management	Public Procurement Act	Compliance with Procurement Policies	To be more familiar with the relevant procurement laws, policies and procedures
Quality Control	Quality Control Certification Programme	Compliance with Quality Control Procedures	To equip the beneficiaries with the knowledge, skills and practices necessary to understand quality control concepts.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

This chapter outlines how the Tano North Municipal Assembly plans to share and communicate the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and its progress with stakeholders. The communication strategy is designed to ensure that the Assembly’s mission, goals, and development priorities are clearly conveyed while encouraging active participation, consultation, and collaboration from all stakeholders. It also aims to strengthen coordination with development partners, sustain donor support, and promote transparency and accountability in the implementation of programmes. Through this approach, the Assembly hopes to build a sense of ownership among citizens and ensure that everyone is informed and engaged in the Municipality’s development efforts

#### **8.2 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

A successful plan preparation and implementation is dependent on the full participation of all stakeholders who have shared interest in the plan. A communication plan plays an important role in every project by creating written documentation everyone can turn to. Setting clear expectations for how and when updates will be shared, increasing visibility of the project and its status. Every programme and activity should be result- oriented. It is therefore pertinent to the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit to relay all the necessary information to the stakeholders. This can be achieved by.

- Creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the Municipality’s programmes and projects to improve the living condition of the people.
- Promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the Municipality.
- Promoting access and managing expectations of the public concerning the activities of the Municipality

#### **8.3 Target Groups**

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

*Table 7.1 Stakeholders Analysis*

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Means of Communication
Tano North Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Chief Executive</li> <li>• Presiding Member</li> <li>• Heads of Department</li> <li>• Assembly Members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly meetings</li> <li>• Follow-ups</li> <li>• Seminars</li> <li>• WhatsApp</li> </ul>
Area Council/ Sub-District Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Authorities</li> <li>• Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durbars</li> <li>• Town Hall</li> </ul>
Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chiefs</li> <li>• Opinion Leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durbars</li> </ul>
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs/CBOs</li> <li>• Bilateral Agencies</li> <li>• Leadership of Organizations</li> <li>• Yamoransa Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultative Meetings</li> <li>• Follow-ups</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Seminars</li> </ul>
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-decentralized Department</li> <li>• Decentralized Department</li> <li>• Traditional Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly meetings</li> <li>• Follow-ups</li> <li>• Seminars</li> <li>• WhatsApp</li> </ul>
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businessmen and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings</li> <li>• Seminars</li> <li>• Workshops</li> </ul>
Communities/ the General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanoso</li> <li>• Atudurobesa</li> <li>• Adrobaa</li> <li>• Tanoano etc.</li> <li>• All persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durbars</li> <li>• Training Workshops etc.</li> </ul>
Government Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Development Planning Commission</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>• Agric officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly meetings</li> <li>• Follow-ups</li> <li>• Seminars</li> </ul>
Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings</li> <li>• workshops</li> </ul>

The specific objectives for the respective target groups/ institutions, approaches and time frame are presented in the matrix in the table below:

Table 8.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Communication Objectives/ Purpose	Target Audience	Method/Tools	Time Frame	Resource Needed	Communication Message	Responsibility
Stakeholders Meeting	To get them to appreciate the MTDP and solicit and comments and contributions	NDPC, RCC, CSO, DP, TA, Depts, Assembly members, Area council	Meetings with audio-visuals Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	Tuesdays of every quarter in each year	Meeting venue, refreshment, material	Dissemination of the content of the MTDP	MPCU
Community meetings	To get them to appreciate the MTDP	Community members, TA, Assembly Members	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Twice every year	Meeting venue, rent audio-visual equipment, fuel	The MTDP addresses community needs	MPCU, NCCE/ Information Unit
Annual reports	To update them on implementation progress of DMTDP.	NDPC, RCC, CSO, DP Dept	Distribution of Annual Progress Reports	First Tuesday of every quarter in each year	Gathering of data	Show Progress of implementation	DPCU
Town Hall Meetings	Promotion of Dialogue and generation on feedback on the performance of the municipality	Zonal Councils, CSOs, Market Women, Youth Groups	Mid-year review Meetings	First Quarter Third Quarter	Meeting venue, Refreshment, PH system	Your feedback is a key tool to improve the municipality's performance and service delivery.	MCD MPO MBA
Review Meetings	Organization of quarterly meetings of MPCU	MPCU members	Minutes Quarterly reports and follow ups	Quarterly	Meeting venue,	Evaluation of progress	MCD/MPO

					rent audio-visual, refreshment equipment, materials		
Community Sensitization	Undertake sensitization tour of communities and dialogue for the purpose of education and communication	General public, Traditional Authorities, CSOs/NGOs	Community durbars, Town hall meetings	Twice every year	Meeting venue, rent audio-visual equipment, fuel	Everyone has a role to play in achieving the MTDP goals.	MPCU, NCCE/ Information Unit
Radio Discussion	To seek public views, buy in on programmes and policies  To create awareness on the DMTDP	General public, Community Members, CSO	Panel Discussion, Presentations, Phone in questions and answers	Within the first and second quarters of the year	Buy Air time	Support development programmes	All heads of department, ISD, MPCU
Meeting with political parties	To get them to appreciate the MTDP to update them on the status of implementation	MCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, Power Point presentations.	October to December	Projector	Support and cooperation are essential for successful MTDP implementation	MPCU

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## APPENDIX 1

Table 2.22: Scalogram (Functional Matrix)

Service Settlements & population		KG	PRIMARY SCHOOL	J S	SSS/VOC/TECH	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CHIPS COMPOUND	AGRIC EXTENSION OPERATIONAL AREAS	PIPE-BORNE	BOREHOLE	COMMUNITY CENTER	WC	FILLING STATION	ELECTRICITY	WEEKLY MARKET	COMMERCIAL BANK	RURAL BANK/MICRO FINANCE	POST OFFICE	POLICE STATION/ POST	FIRE SERVICE	PRISONS SERVICE	COURT	HOTEL/ GUEST HOUSE	MOBILE/	LORRY PARK/ STATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY INDEX	HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT	
		D/Nkwanta	23475	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24
Yamfo	13380	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	19	350.8	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
Bomaa	7091	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	17	288.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
Tanoso	6585	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	15	192.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
Terchire	4798	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	14	174.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
Adrobaa	3518	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	9	67.5	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Susuanso	3695	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	9	57.5	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Afirisipakrom	1796	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	55	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Susuanho	2278	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	47.5	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Subonpang	1546	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	57.5	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Asukese	1412	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	7	35	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Nsuapemkrom	944	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	6	35	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Mankranho	1258	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	45	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Buokrukruwa	964	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	45	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Koforidua	1117	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	7	35	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Bredi	349	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	45	4 <sup>th</sup>	

Subriso NO.2	798	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	45	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Ahyiyem	1107	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	7	35	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Dwenase	818	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	8	45	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Tanokrom	442	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	7	35	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Total no. of settlements with service		20	20	20	4	2	8	2	20	5	20	2	8	5	20	5	1	2	3	5	1	1	1	4	20	5	.	.	.
Total weight		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.	.	.
Centrality index		5	5	5	2	5	1	5	5	2	5	5	1	2	5	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	.	.	.

## APPENDIX 2

Table 2.25 SWOT Analysis

Issues to Be Addressed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>				
Low IGF Mobilization capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of markets</li> <li>Availability of small and large enterprises</li> <li>Availability of qualified personnel for revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate market infrastructure</li> <li>Poor collection and reportage by revenue collectors</li> <li>Ineffective monitoring</li> <li>Inadequate revenue data-base</li> <li>Low motivation and remuneration for revenue collectors and supervisors</li> <li>Inadequate revenue collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Local</li> <li>Capacity building programs of central government for MMDAs in Ghana.</li> <li>Modern computer-based technologies for revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tax evasion and avoidance</li> <li>Limited digital solutions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conclusion: Low IGF can be positively addressed if the Assembly is able to register every small and large enterprises in the Municipality as well as employ more qualified revenue collectors.</li> </ul>				
Low household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of large cultivable land for agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of farm inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feed Ghana programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low prices for farm produce</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of markets</li> <li>• Availability of indigenous technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low wage floor i.e., Minimum wage</li> <li>• Inadequate skilled labour</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• High incidence of unemployment</li> <li>• Limited job opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National one district one factory programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emigration of economically active population</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The National Feed Ghana programme can be harnessed to reduce the high rate of household income. The Municipality has large cultivable lands for agriculture purposes but farmers will be discouraged to cultivate large tracts if they keep getting low returns from their farm produce.</p>				
Limited Access to Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of mobile banking services</li> <li>• Presence of financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited collateral</li> <li>• Poor record keeping and saving history</li> <li>• Debtors' reluctance to pay off loans (loan defaulters)</li> <li>• Non insurance of assets (farms, houses)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central government financing schemes e.g., MASLOC,</li> <li>• Donor funding</li> <li>• MTN Qwikloan</li> <li>• Support from NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of credit e.g., high lending and interest rates</li> <li>• Reluctance of financial institutions to work with farmers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> central government financing schemes such as MASLOC as well as support from NGOs are opportunities. The presence of financial institutions in the Municipality such as Derma Rural Bank is a strength but people especially farmers are unable to access loans because of their limited collateral which in most cases are not insured. High interest rates on loans also discourages people from picking loans from these institutions.</p>				
Underdeveloped tourist sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of tourist sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road condition</li> <li>• Low IGF mobilization (funds)</li> <li>• High cost of tourism infrastructure development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector investment into tourist sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of other tourist sites close to the Municipality. e.g., Kintampo Waterfall</li> <li>• High cost of developing tourist sites</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Tourist sites in the municipality faces infrastructure and poor physical accessibility problems. High cost of developing these tourist sites is also a threat. Private investors could be encouraged to develop these sites which could help generate revenue for them as well as the Municipality.</p>				
<b>Issues to be Addressed</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Development Dimension : Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>				

Low industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of raw materials</li> <li>• Availability of labour</li> <li>• Presence of indigenous Technology</li> <li>• Existence of small, medium and large-scale industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unskilled labour</li> <li>• Limited access to credit</li> <li>• High cost of production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed Ghana Programme</li> <li>• Technical support from Business Resource Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of financial institutions to give credit</li> <li>• Power outages</li> <li>• Low patronage of produce</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Industries could be constructed to harnesses the available raw materials such as cassava, palm, cocoa and gold which could employ the youth and also bring development to the Municipality. However, with power outages, and unwillingness of financial institutions to give out credit, they could serve as a threat to this opportunity.</li> </ul>				
Low level of entrepreneurial and managerial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of educational institutions</li> <li>• Existence of natural resources</li> <li>• Unemployed graduates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate startup capital</li> <li>• No Teaching or Vocational training institutions in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support from Business Resource Centre</li> <li>• National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan support project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emigration of youth for jobs outside the Municipality</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> There is low level of entrepreneurial and managerial skills because of inadequate startup capital as well as low interest in education. With the presence of educational institutions and the existence of raw materials and unemployed graduates as well as the National entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan support project, more people could be attracted to start up their own businesses and/or manage them properly.</li> </ul>				
Inadequate start-up capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small scale enterprises</li> <li>• Existence of natural resources</li> <li>• Unemployed graduates</li> <li>• Presence of financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low managerial skills</li> <li>• Low household income</li> <li>• Low creativity and innovative skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (NYEP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High competition for NYEP support</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> inadequate start-up capital in the Municipality is as a result of low creativity and innovative skills and low household income. However, there is both technical and financial support from NYEP that can be harnessed by entrepreneurs to start their businesses. These entrepreneurs however face stiff competition from other entrepreneurs outside the Municipality.</li> </ul>				
<b>Issues to be Addressed</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Development Dimension: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Resource Management</b>				

Post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of ready market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bad road conditions</li> <li>• High transport cost</li> <li>• Lack of agricultural storage facilities</li> <li>• Low returns from farm produce</li> <li>• Long distance to markets</li> <li>• Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>• Low household income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ready market at neighbouring districts e.g., Sunyani Municipality</li> <li>• National Food Buffer Stock Exchange</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of building materials</li> <li>• Prevalence of thieves</li> </ul>
<p>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Post-harvest losses in the Municipality is as a result of bad road conditions, high transport cost, and lack of storage facilities. Prevalence of thieves as well as high cost of building materials are threats to farmers after harvest. However, with the presence of National Food Buffer Stock Exchange (NAFCO), farmers can sell their farm produce to them for storage at fixed prices</p>				
Use of rudimentary tools for farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agrarian economy</li> <li>• Presence of MOFA</li> <li>• Presence of financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small scale farming</li> <li>• Low technological know how</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National agriculture modernization goal</li> <li>• Private entities with farming machines for hiring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prices of farm machinery</li> <li>• High prices of hiring farm machinery</li> </ul>
<p>• <b>Conclusion:</b> The use of rudimentary farming tools could be tackled by sensitization by MADU through the national agriculture modernization programmes to make agriculture attractive.</p>				
Limited access to extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture based economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistical support. e.g., No transport and equipment.</li> <li>• Inadequate extension Officers</li> <li>• Poor motivation for extension officers</li> <li>• Lagging technological knowledge and skills</li> <li>• Long distance to farms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of motorbikes by MOFA</li> <li>• Ghana E-Agriculture programme</li> <li>• Feed Ghana</li> <li>• Training programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of extension officers to work in rural communities</li> </ul>
<p>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Inadequate extension officers as well as poor logistical support affects extension services negatively. With the Ghana E-Agriculture programme, planting for food and jobs program as well as the distribution of logistical support such as motorbikes by MOFA, extension services in the Municipality could improve.</p>				
Lack of agricultural storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available agricultural produce</li> <li>• Availability of land and labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of construction</li> <li>• Inadequate access to credit</li> <li>• Low household income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketing pillar (construction of storage facilities) under planting for food and jobs project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of building materials</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central government's financing schemes e.g., MASLOC</li> <li>Remittances</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The bumper harvest and the commitment to modernize agriculture can be sustained through reliable storage facilities for agro produce.</p>				
<b>Issues to be Addressed</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Development Dimension : Environment and Human Settlement Development</b>				
Poor solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of people for communal labor</li> <li>Presence of Zoomlion</li> <li>Presence of EHO</li> <li>Presence of WATSAN Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds to remove refuse dump</li> <li>Poor sanitation practices of the people</li> <li>Inadequate logistics for EHO</li> <li>Long distance covered to dump site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Sanitation Programme.</li> <li>DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of statutory funds</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conclusion: The Municipal Assembly could educate the people on solid waste disposal and also punish those who litter the environment indiscriminately.</li> </ul>				
Inadequate access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of WATSAN Committee</li> <li>Presence of underground water</li> <li>Willingness of the people to pay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the Water-for-All programme</li> <li>DACF,</li> <li>Support from NGO's and development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of statutory funds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conclusion: Philanthropists and NGOs could support in the construction of boreholes in the Municipality.</li> <li>Also, additional small town water system could be constructed to serve the entire Municipality with potable water.</li> </ul>				
Poor conditions of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of labour</li> <li>Well demarcated roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cocoa roads project</li> <li>DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of statutory funds</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of the works/engineering department</li> <li>• Availability of igneous rocks for road construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics for the roads engineer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF - RFG</li> <li>• Support from development partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unreliable external funding</li> <li>• High cost of road construction</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> With the municipality not able to mobilize enough IGF and the untimely release of DACF, support is needed from development partners to improve upon the road conditions in the Municipality.</li> </ul>				
Poor school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of labour</li> <li>• Presence of GES</li> <li>• Presence of the Works department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the accelerated programme for the rationalization and expansion of educational infrastructure.</li> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DACF - RFG</li> <li>• Support from development partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of statutory funds</li> <li>• Unreliable external funding</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Adoption of a good maintenance culture in public infrastructure use through committed institutions of state as well as timely release and efficient of use of funding is required to keep schools in good condition.</li> </ul>				
Inadequate toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of labour</li> <li>• Presence of the works Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture.</li> <li>• Low IGF mobilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DACF - RFG Support from development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of statutory funds.</li> <li>• Unreliable external funding.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints</b> to construct toilet facilities in the Municipality is an opportunity to solve the development issue of inadequate toilet facilities.</li> </ul>				
Inadequate health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DACF - RFG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of statutory funds.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of the works Department</li> <li>• Availability of land.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unreliable external funding.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Untimely release of statutory funds affects the construction of new health facilities in the Municipality.</li> </ul>				
Inadequate community centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of labor</li> <li>• Presence of the works Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DACF – RFG</li> <li>• Support from development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of statutory funds.</li> <li>• Unreliable external funding.</li> </ul>
<b>Issues to be Addressed</b>	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>				
Inadequate skilled personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youthful population</li> <li>• Stable socio-cultural environment</li> <li>• Low cost of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School drop outs</li> <li>• Absence of TVET e.g., Vocational schools</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics in institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation</li> <li>• Inadequate jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID Partnership for Education- Learning</li> <li>• Quota system in posting teachers and health personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emigration of skilled personnel in search of jobs</li> <li>• Unwillingness of teachers and health personnel to work in rural communities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> with the absence of TVET, many people stop their education at SHS. Inadequate jobs have also caused many to move out of the Municipality in search of jobs.</li> </ul>				
Inadequate Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road conditions</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Imbalanced distribution of services and facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Partners Funding</li> <li>• DACF</li> <li>• DACF - RFG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in release of statutory funds</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Timely release of funds for the procurement of needed logistics as well as support from development partners could help solve logistical problems in institutions.</li> </ul>				
High level of Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of arable lands for agriculture production</li> <li>• Good climatic condition</li> <li>• Abundance of natural resources e.g., Cocoa, clay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployed graduates</li> <li>• Limited job opportunities</li> <li>• Poor access to credit facilities</li> <li>• Illegal mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Employment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited private sector investments into the Municipality</li> <li>• Reluctance of youth to go into agriculture</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of cassava processing machine</li> </ul>			
<b>Conclusion:</b> Limited job opportunities hinders employment and unavailability of business capital also hinders interest of starting up businesses.				
<b>Issues to be Addressed</b>	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Development Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development</b>				
Ineffective District Assembly sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of District Assembly</li> <li>• Existence of assembly members, unit committees and Zonal/area councils</li> <li>• Existence of traditional authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds to manage the activities of area councils</li> <li>• Low IGF mobilization</li> <li>• Low know how of their responsibilities</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government commitment to decentralization policy</li> <li>• Institutional structure for promoting district level planning and decision making supported by law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Capacity of grassroots institutions should be enhanced to achieve holistic local governance through provision of needed funds, man power and logistics to enhance their activities.</li> </ul>				
Chieftaincy disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of a strong traditional council</li> <li>• Support of the Municipal Assembly</li> <li>• Municipal police</li> <li>• Municipal High court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of clear order of succession</li> <li>• Violence by youth</li> <li>• Dispute on land holdings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support of the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infiltrating of outside forces e.g., Political parties</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conclusion:</b> Enhanced dialogue among traditional authorities through alternative dispute resolution to promote peace whilst limiting political party propaganda in resolving chieftaincy disputes is needed.</li> </ul>				
<b>Development Dimension: International Relations</b>				
<b>Issues to be Addressed</b>	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Limited Diaspora engagement and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative peace in the Municipality</li> </ul>	Chieftaincy conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of social media</li> </ul>	Incidence of political instability particularly among neighbouring countries

participation in Municipal development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness of the diasporas to return to Ghana</li> <li>• Stable Country</li> </ul>	
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### APPENDIX 3

Table 3.1: Prioritization Matrix

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic HR	Multiplier	Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate	Vulnerability	Weighted Score	Rank
High post-harvest losses	9	9	9	9	9	9	378	1
Climate change impact on drought and crop yields	9	9	9	9	9	9	378	2
Inadequate mechanized farming equipment	9	9	9	9	9	9	378	3
Inadequate extension services and logistics	9	9	9	9	9	9	378	4
Inadequate investment in agriculture-related enterprises	9	9	9	9	9	9	378	5
Poor road conditions	9	9	9	3	9	9	336	6
Poor road maintenance culture	9	9	9	3	9	9	336	7
Haphazard physical development	9	9	9	3	9	9	336	8
High youth unemployment and underemployment	9	9	9	3	9	9	336	9
Limited access to start-up capital for youth	9	9	9	3	9	9	336	10
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	9	3	9	3	3	9	312	11
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services	9	3	9	3	3	9	312	12
Limited decent employment for women	9	3	9	1	1	9	186	13
Employment-related deprivation among women	9	3	3	1	1	9	156	14

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic HR	Multiplier	Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate	Vulnerability	Weighted Score	Rank
Limited livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities	9	3	3	1	1	9	156	15
Poor management of solid and liquid waste	9	3	3	3	3	9	240	16
Inadequate WASH facilities in health facilities	9	3	3	1	3	9	252	17
High incidence of open defecation	9	3	3	3	9	9	276	18
Improper waste management	1	3	3	3	3	3	60	19
Low coverage water service	9	3	3	9	9	9	312	20
Inadequate nutrition education and awareness	3	3	3	3	3	3	84	21
Limited access to credit for MSMEs	3	9	9	3	3	9	240	22
Low marketing opportunities/linkages	3	9	9	3	3	9	240	23
Underdeveloped small-scale industries	3	9	9	3	3	9	240	24
Inadequate market infrastructure and facilities	3	9	9	3	0	9	219	25
Underdeveloped tourism and poor infrastructure	3	9	3	9	3	9	246	26
Inadequate school infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	42
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	43
Poor ICT services in schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	44
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	45
Inadequate integration of social protection and employment services	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	46
Limited social protection coverage	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	47
Increasing incidence of poverty	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	48
Gender disparities in access to services and infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	49
Inadequate attention to peculiar needs of women with disabilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	50

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic HR	Multiplier	Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate	Vulnerability	Weighted Score	Rank
High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	51
Prevalence of child abuse and child labour	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	52
Increasing child rights violations	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	53
Limited awareness on child rights & development issues	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	54
Inadequate coverage & targeting of child social protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	55
Weak structures for youth creativity	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	57
Low gender sensitivity in aged care	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	59
High incidence of poverty among the aged	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	58
Weak environmental law enforcement	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	65
Weak enforcement of mining laws	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	64
Upsurge in illegal mining	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	63
Illegal logging	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	62
Encroachment in protected areas	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	61
Increasing forest degradation	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	60
High rate of forest loss	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	66
Prevalence of drought	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	67
Deforestation contributing to climate vulnerability	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	68
Low capacity to address climate change	9	3	3	9	9	9	330	69
Limited diaspora engagement	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	75
Weak sub-district structures	9	9	9	3	3	9	294	74
Poor infrastructure maintenance culture	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	72
Inadequate rural electricity access	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	71

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic HR	Multiplier	Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate	Vulnerability	Weighted Score	Rank
Poor mobile network connectivity	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	70
Low citizen participation in governance	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	73
Limited funds for HIV/AIDS activities	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	40
Limited health insurance coverage for women	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	39
Influx of unskilled migrants and rise in social vices	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	36
Pressure on housing and social services in mining zones	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	35
Low educational attainment among girls	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	34
High teenage pregnancy and adolescent fertility	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	33
Underdeveloped tourism and poor infrastructure	3	9	3	9	3	9	246	26
Inadequate market infrastructure and facilities	3	9	9	3	0	9	219	25
Underdeveloped small-scale industries	3	9	9	3	3	9	240	24
Low marketing opportunities/linkages	3	9	9	3	3	9	240	23
Limited access to credit for MSMEs	3	9	9	3	3	9	240	22
Inadequate nutrition education and awareness	3	3	3	3	3	3	84	21
High incidence of open defecation	9	3	3	3	9	9	276	18
Inadequate WASH facilities in health facilities	9	3	3	1	3	9	252	17
Poor management of solid and liquid waste	9	3	3	3	3	9	240	16
Limited livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities	9	3	3	1	1	9	156	15

## APPENDIX 4

Table 3.3 Gender Equality Assessment

Development Issue	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)			Recommendation (to inform goal & objectives)
	W(G) severity	M(B) severity	Neutral (√)	
Limited access to credit for MSMEs	Severe	Moderate		Promote gender-sensitive financial products, women's savings groups, collateral-free microcredit; targets for women MSMEs.
Low marketing opportunities / linkages	Severe	Moderate		Support women-led MSMEs with market linkages, trade fairs, gender-responsive market support.
Inadequate investment in agriculture-related enterprises	Severe	Severe	√	Prioritize inclusive Agri-investment targeting women producers; joint male–female training.
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Severe	Severe	√	Design gender-sensitive youth entrepreneurship programmes with mentorship for girls and boys.
Inadequate market infrastructure & facilities	Severe	Moderate		Build safe, accessible markets with lighting, toilets, childcare facilities for women.
High post-harvest losses	Severe	Moderate		Introduce storage/processing solutions with women-focused beneficiary quotas.
Climate change impact (drought & yields)	Severe	Severe	√	Promote gender-responsive climate adaptation: drought-resistant crops, water access, women's participation.
Inadequate extension services & logistics	Severe	Severe	√	Increase extension visits targeted at women farmers; employ more female extension officers.
High teenage pregnancy & adolescent fertility	Extremely severe	Not severe		Prioritize SRH education, girl protection, adolescent-friendly health services.
Low educational attainment among girls	Extremely severe	Not severe		Provide scholarships, safe schools, anti-dropout interventions for girls.
Inadequate health facilities & services	Severe	Severe	√	Expand maternal, child, and male health services; ensure gender-responsive access.
Inadequate logistics & medical equipment	Severe	Severe	√	Prioritize facilities with maternal and emergency care equipment.

Development Issue	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)			Recommendation (to inform goal & objectives)
	W(G) severity	M(B) severity	Neutral (√)	
Limited health insurance coverage for women	Severe	Moderate		Subsidize NHIS for vulnerable women; link to maternal care.
Limited funds for HIV/AIDS activities	Severe	Severe	√	Allocate funds for gender-responsive HIV prevention and stigma reduction.
High stigma & discrimination related to HIV	Severe	Severe	√	Community campaigns and survivor support with gender-sensitive approaches.
Low coverage water service	Severe	Moderate		Expand water systems to reduce women/girls' water-fetching burden.
High incidence of open defecation	Severe	Moderate		Provide safe, segregated household and public toilets to protect women and girls.
Inadequate WASH in health facilities	Severe	Moderate		Upgrade WASH infrastructure in maternity wards, female wards.
Inadequate school infrastructure	Severe	Not severe		Provide girl-friendly facilities (latrines, menstrual hygiene rooms).
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills & BDS	Severe	Moderate		Support women with BDS, mentorship, business registration and marketing.
Inadequate integration of social protection & employment services	Severe	Moderate		Link social protection to skills and employment, prioritizing female caregivers.
Employment-related deprivation among women	Severe	Moderate		Promote female employment schemes, childcare services and decent work for women.
Limited social protection coverage	Severe	Severe	√	Extend social protection to informal women workers; gender-sensitive targeting.
Increasing incidence of poverty	Severe	Severe	√	Adopt gender-sensitive poverty reduction (cash transfers, skills training).
Gender disparities in access to services & infrastructure	Extremely severe	Moderate		Apply affirmative action to close gender gaps; gender audits.
Limited decent employment for women	Severe	Moderate		Promote gender-inclusive hiring and enterprise support.

Development Issue	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)			Recommendation (to inform goal & objectives)
	W(G) severity	M(B) severity	Neutral (√)	
Inadequate attention to needs of women with disabilities	Extremely severe	Severe		Mainstream gender + disability into services and livelihoods.
High incidence of Domestic & Sexual GBV	Extremely severe	Moderate		Strengthen GBV prevention, shelters, legal aid, and community awareness.
Prevalence of child abuse & child labour	Extremely severe	Severe		Strengthen child protection systems, community reporting and family support.
Increasing child rights violations	Extremely severe	Severe		Enforce child protection laws; provide family support services.
Limited employment opportunities for youth	Severe	Severe	√	Expand apprenticeships and youth jobs with gender-sensitive placement.
High youth unemployment & underemployment	Severe	Severe	√	Scale TVET, entrepreneurship and jobs programmes for young women and men.
Limited access to start-up capital for youth	Severe	Moderate		Seed funds and grants prioritizing young women.
High incidence of poverty among the aged	Severe	Severe	√	Strengthen aged care with gender-specific health and income support.
Low gender sensitivity in aged care	Severe	Not severe		Improve gender-sensitive aged care services for elderly women.
Upsurge in illegal mining	Severe	Moderate		Strengthen law enforcement, alternative livelihoods and GBV prevention in mining zones.
Weak enforcement of mining laws	Severe	Moderate		Improve regulatory capacity and community monitoring including women.
Weak environmental law enforcement	Severe	Moderate		Engage women in environmental governance and enforcement.
Prevalence of drought	Severe	Severe	√	Promote drought resilience for women farmers and households.
Low capacity to address climate change	Severe	Severe	√	Build planning capacity and ensure women's representation.

Development Issue	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)			Recommendation (to inform goal & objectives)
	W(G) severity	M(B) severity	Neutral (√)	
Poor road conditions	Moderate	Severe		Improve roads to ease market access and safe mobility for women/girls.
Low citizen participation in governance	Severe	Severe	√	Promote women's leadership and civic empowerment training.
Weak sub-district structures	Severe	Severe	√	Strengthen sub-district structures with gender-balanced committees.

## APPENDIX 5

Table 4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

	Enhance access to finance and credit for MSMEs	Improve marketing opportunities and trade linkages	Promote local economic development through small-scale industrial transformation	Encourage private sector-led development, especially in agro-based enterprises	Build entrepreneurial skills among youth	Upgrade market infrastructure and enhance trade competitiveness	Eliminate gender-related barriers to entrepreneurship	Develop tourism infrastructure and creative arts for economic diversification	Reduce post-harvest losses through improved storage and processing	Promote climate-smart agriculture
Enhance access to finance and credit for MSMEs		High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Improve marketing opportunities and trade linkages	High		High	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

	<b>Enhance access to finance and credit for MSMEs</b>	<b>Improve marketing opportunities and trade linkages</b>	<b>Promote local economic development through small-scale industrial transformation</b>	<b>Encourage private sector-led development, especially in agro-based enterprises</b>	<b>Build entrepreneurial skills among youth</b>	<b>Upgrade market infrastructure and enhance trade competitiveness</b>	<b>Eliminate gender-related barriers to entrepreneurship</b>	<b>Develop tourism infrastructure and creative arts for economic diversification</b>	<b>Reduce post-harvest losses through improved storage and processing</b>	<b>Promote climate-smart agriculture</b>
<b>Promote local economic development through small-scale industrial transformation</b>	High	High		High	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
<b>Encourage private sector-led development, especially in agro-based enterprises</b>	High	High	High		High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
<b>Build entrepreneurial skills among youth</b>	High	Medium	High	High		Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
<b>Upgrade market infrastructure and enhance trade competitiveness</b>	High	High	High	High	Medium		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
<b>Eliminate gender-related barriers to entrepreneurship</b>	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium		Low	Low	Low

	Enhance access to finance and credit for MSMEs	Improve marketing opportunities and trade linkages	Promote local economic development through small-scale industrial transformation	Encourage private sector-led development, especially in agro-based enterprises	Build entrepreneurial skills among youth	Upgrade market infrastructure and enhance trade competitiveness	Eliminate gender-related barriers to entrepreneurship	Develop tourism infrastructure and creative arts for economic diversification	Reduce post-harvest losses through improved storage and processing	Promote climate-smart agriculture
<b>Develop tourism infrastructure and creative arts for economic diversification</b>	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low		Low	Low
<b>Reduce post-harvest losses through improved storage and processing</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low		High
<b>Promote climate-smart agriculture</b>	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	

## APPENDIX 6

Table 5.3 Sustainability Test Matrix

### Interpretation Of Effects of Sustainability Test

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Effects</b>	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
<b>Colour</b>						

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 1

Local Economic Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 <b>4</b> 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises, and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 2

<b>Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 <b>4</b> 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises, and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 3

<b>Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 <b>2</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 <b>3</b> 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts, and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

#### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 4

<b>Programme: Education Improvement Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy used	0 1 <b>2</b> 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 identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 <b>3</b> 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

Gender: The activity should empower women and promote equal educational opportunities.	Number of women and girls benefiting	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, especially in education-related services.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land for educational infrastructure.	Number of institutions/communities benefiting	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water in educational facilities.	Number of schools benefiting	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve accessibility of schools through better roads or transport services.	Number of schools/communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation and hygiene in schools.	Number of schools benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor/vulnerable benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, floods, crises, and conflicts should be reduced, ensuring school safety and continuity.	Occurrence to be monitored	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The programme should contribute to human capital development and productivity for sustainable economic growth.	Educational output and quality improvement	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 5

<b>Programme:</b> Youth and Sports Development Programme		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 <b>3</b> 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit youth and communities through improved physical and mental health.	Number of people benefiting from health and recreation activities	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Gender: The activity should empower women and promote gender equality in sports.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of youth, women, and communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land for sports and recreational development.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water for sports and recreational facilities.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport to sports facilities and venues.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation at sports facilities and community event grounds.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against vulnerable groups.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of social exclusion, youth unemployment, or conflicts should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth through youth empowerment and sports enterprise.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 6

<b>Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, and sanitation.	Number of people exposed to diseases or lacking adequate sanitation to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport for waste collection and water distribution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation facilities and waste management.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against vulnerable people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, floods, or health crises should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should result in improved water delivery, sanitation services, and stable local economic conditions.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 7

<b>Programme: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 <b>3</b> 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit local communities by improving air, soil, and water quality.	Number of people benefiting from improved environmental quality	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Gender: The activity should empower women in environmental conservation and climate resilience.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should create green jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Land: Activity should promote sustainable land management and restoration.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should enhance watershed protection and water availability.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to sustainable transport options.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve waste management and reduce pollution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfires, floods, and other climate hazards should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should encourage sustainable economic growth through green jobs and climate-smart investments.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 8

<b>Programme:</b> Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 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 to be identified	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/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit local communities by improving air, soil, and water quality.	Number of people benefiting from improved environmental quality	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women in environmental conservation and climate resilience.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create green jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	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).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should promote sustainable land management and restoration.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should enhance watershed protection and water availability.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to sustainable transport options.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve waste management and reduce pollution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfires, floods, and other climate hazards should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should encourage sustainable economic growth through green jobs and climate-smart investments.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 9

<b>Programme: Management and Administration Enhancement Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on 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 map	0 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
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/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit local communities by improving air, soil, and water quality.	Number of people benefiting from improved environmental quality	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women in environmental conservation and climate resilience.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create green jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	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).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should promote sustainable land management and restoration.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should enhance watershed protection and water availability.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to sustainable transport options.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve waste management and reduce pollution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfires, floods, and other climate hazards should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should encourage sustainable economic growth through green jobs and climate-smart investments.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5

**SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 10**

<b>Programme: Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 <b>3</b> 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of livelihood improvement and investment returns.	Number of people benefiting from improved income opportunities	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Gender: The activity should empower women through inclusive investment and skills opportunities.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities and diaspora groups should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land for investment and enterprise development.	Number of investors and locals assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Water: Activity should promote investments in water-related infrastructure and enterprises.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should facilitate improved infrastructure and mobility for investment operations.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Sanitation: Activity should encourage clean and healthy environments through responsible investments.	Number of communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should reduce economic vulnerability by diversifying income sources and strengthening resilience.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should result in sustainable economic growth through diaspora investment, innovation, and partnerships.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 <b>5</b>

### SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 11

Programme: <b>Financial Management Programme</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 to be identified	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 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 <b>3</b> 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Gender: The activity should promote gender equity in access to financial resources and decision-making.	Number of women involved in financial management	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Job Creation: The activity should indirectly support jobs through improved budget management and service delivery.	Number of people indirectly benefiting	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5

Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should ensure timely release of funds for water and sanitation investments.	Number of projects financed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Equity: Financial resources should be distributed equitably, ensuring vulnerable and excluded groups benefit.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 <b>5</b>

## APPENDIX 5

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming experience</li> <li>• Commercial farming</li> <li>• Subsistence farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High yields</li> <li>• Generate income</li> <li>• Good infrastructure such as road and market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Labour</li> <li>• Availability of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low farm produce</li> <li>• Low soil fertility</li> <li>• Insecure land tenure system</li> <li>• Inadequate extension services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in agricultural production</li> <li>• Reduced income of farmer</li> </ul>
Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persuasive in nature</li> <li>• Patience and adaptability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher profits</li> <li>• Access to capital and credit</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available customers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High transport cost</li> <li>• Inadequate storage facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of goods and services</li> <li>• Low income generated</li> </ul>
Herdsmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock farming experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate income</li> <li>• Increase herd</li> <li>• Access to land for grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available labour</li> <li>• Ability to increase forage for herds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to land for grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in livestock production</li> </ul>
Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled labour</li> <li>• Agro-processors</li> <li>• Business and profit oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving standard of living</li> <li>• Access credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to utilize domestic resources</li> <li>• Employment creation</li> <li>• Ability to contribute to the tax base of the DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to market</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure economic growth</li> <li>• Low production</li> </ul>

Traditional Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Custodians of the land</li> <li>• Settle of local conflicts and disputes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of their traditional areas</li> <li>• Promote peaceful coexistence among community members</li> <li>• Conserve cultural beliefs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to lead development intervention in their communities.</li> <li>• Power to release land for development projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chieftaincy dispute</li> <li>• Poor coordination between them and local assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit development of the area</li> <li>• Possible increase in out-migration</li> <li>• Poor decision making</li> </ul>
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutes majority of the workforce</li> <li>• They are energetic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Improve standard of living</li> <li>• Access social infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliable source of labour</li> <li>• Easy to mobilize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited employment opportunities</li> <li>• Lack of social development and infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased in social vices</li> <li>• Low household income</li> </ul>
Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heads of households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase household income</li> <li>• Safety and security of household</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have access to land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-income level</li> <li>• Lack of employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production and productivity may be low</li> </ul>
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly caring</li> <li>• Support their husbands</li> <li>• Hardworking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to land</li> <li>• Ensuring household food security</li> <li>• Access to social infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the tax base of the Municipal Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit facilities</li> <li>• Discriminated in decision making.</li> <li>• Low-income levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low production</li> <li>• Low participation of women in governance system</li> <li>• Decrease in living standards</li> </ul>

Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demanding</li> <li>• Dependents on parents</li> <li>• Vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access social infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Get money from their parent for their needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to work in the future</li> <li>• Existence of social welfare department in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to educational facilities</li> <li>• Lack of open spaces or parks for playing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low academic performance</li> <li>• Emotional stress</li> </ul>
Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protects the forest and park against encroachers</li> <li>• Protects biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustain the forest reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience in forest management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment by other land uses</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depletion of the forest reserve</li> </ul>
Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public institution</li> <li>• Constitute the planning authority of the municipality</li> <li>• Power to make by-laws</li> <li>• Perform administrative functions in the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the municipality</li> <li>• Generate revenue for developmental project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available Technocrat and professionals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal mining</li> <li>• Low IGF generation</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics and personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor performance towards execution of duties</li> <li>• Inability to operate properly</li> </ul>
Transport Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enterprenurers</li> <li>• Service providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of good roads</li> <li>• Reduce cost of fuel</li> <li>• Access to capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to provide trasport services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of vehicle maintenance</li> <li>• High cost of fuel</li> <li>• Poor road condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary citizens group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the interest of the poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Municipal Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrict implementation of</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-profit organization</li> <li>• Performs humanitarian services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basic amenities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfavourable government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• projects</li> </ul>
Utility Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public institutions</li> <li>• Provide basic services like electricity, and water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver quality services</li> <li>• Expansion of services into other communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of experts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Political interference</li> <li>• Illegal connection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in connecting communities with potable water and electricity</li> <li>• Poor service provision</li> </ul>
Security Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce all laws of the land</li> <li>• Protecting lives and property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain law and order</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Security Personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds and logistics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor performance of personnel</li> <li>• May limit the promotion of peace and security</li> </ul>
Extension Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise farmers on appropriate farming measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure good farming practices</li> <li>• Improve agricultural production and yields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical expertise</li> <li>• Existence of department of agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics and personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease agricultural productivity</li> </ul>
Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holds executive power and authority</li> <li>• Political and administrative expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the welfare of the citizens</li> <li>• Provide resources for development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive control of the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding for projects</li> <li>• Corruption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth and development may be limited</li> </ul>

RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional administrative body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure supervision of Municipal Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to perform it function assigned to it by the Central government</li> <li>Existence of local government ministry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate Logistics</li> <li>Insufficient funds</li> <li>Poor coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor implementation of development plans</li> </ul>
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Source: MPCU's Construct, 2025

**APPENDIX 6**  
**REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING**  
**The First Public Forum**

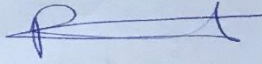
**FIRST PUBLIC HEARING TO VALIDATE COMMUNITY NEEDS**

NO.	ISSUE	INFORMATION
1	Name of MMDA	Tano North Municipal Assembly
2	Region	Ahafo
3	Date	Tuesday April 15, 2025
4	Venue	Municipal Assembly Hall
5	Medium of Invitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invitation letters to the Zonal Councillors and major identifiable groups</li> <li>2. Information centre announcement</li> </ol>
6	Name of Special/Interest Groups and individuals invited	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assembly Members</li> <li>2. Unit Committee Members</li> <li>3. Zonal Council Members</li> <li>4. Heads of Decentralized Departments/Agencies</li> <li>5. Market Women</li> <li>6. Community Members</li> <li>7. NGOs</li> <li>8. Chiefs and Elders</li> </ol>
7	Total Number of Participants	Total : 211 people Males: 114 Females: 97
8	Language (s) used at Hearing	English and Twi
9	Major issues at Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Limited access to credit for MSMEs</li> <li>➤ Inadequate investment in agriculture-related enterprises</li> <li>➤ Pressure on housing and social services in mining zones</li> <li>➤ Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Limited livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities</li> <li>➤ Low citizen participation in governance</li> <li>➤ Limited diaspora engagement</li> </ul>
10	Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven distribution of projects</li> <li>• Need to cede additional revenue to the Zonal Councils</li> </ul>
11	Proposals for the resolutions of the Controversies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ They were made to know that the distribution of the projects should not necessary be even but rather fair.</li> <li>➤ The idea is good as there is the need for the citizens to pay tax</li> </ul>
12	Unresolved questions or queries	There was no unresolved issue
13	At what Level are these Unresolved issues going to be addressed	N/A
14	Brief Comments on the General Level of Participation	Generally, the participation was very good. Participants willingly and voluntarily expressed their views at the hearing.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of:

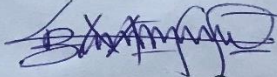
Municipal Chief Executive



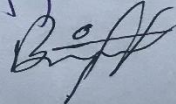
Municipal Co-ordinating Director



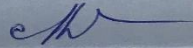
Presiding Member



Chair, Development Planning Sub-Committee



Municipal Planning Officer



## Final Public Hearing

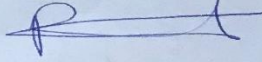
### EVIDENCE OF FINAL PUBLIC HEARING MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029

Name of MMDA	Tano North Municipal Assembly	
Region	Ahafo	
Date	October 30, 2025	
Venue	Municipal Assembly Forecourt	
Medium of Invitation	Formal invitation letters, announcements on FM radio stations	
Names of Specialized Interest groups	Heads of Departments, Assembly and Area Council Members, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organizations, and other Paramount Chiefs from Duayaw Nkwanta and Yamfo, Representatives of Political parties, Youth groups ,Representatives of religious groups, farmers, Artisans, NGOs Representatives, private sector operators	
Total Number of Participants	Male	178
	Female	117
	Total	<b>295</b>
Language used at hearing	Twi English Language	
Major Issue at Public Hearing	<p>Poor Town and feeder Roads</p> <p>Inadequate supply of potable water- low coverage of the pipe system</p> <p>Poor Environmental sanitation</p> <p>Lack of access to capital especially for farmers and artisans</p> <p>Poor and inadequate School Infrastructure</p> <p>Provision and extension of electricity to new settlement areas/ streetlights</p> <p>Irregular collection of refuse leading to piled up refuse heaps</p> <p>Perceived water pollution</p> <p>General feeling of insecurity and public safety</p>	
Major Areas of Complaint	<p>Haphazard physical development</p> <p>Limited access to credit for MSMEs</p> <p>High post-harvest losses</p> <p>Underdeveloped small-scale industries</p>	
Unresolved questions	Extension of electricity and water to unserved areas rural areas	
At what level are the unresolved issues going to be solved	At the Municipal level at the General Assembly meeting and MPCU meeting	
Comment on General level of participation	Programme was well attended and members participated fully.	

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of:

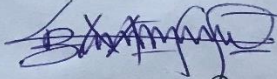
Municipal Chief Executive



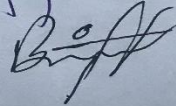
Municipal Co-ordinating Director



Presiding Member



Chair, Development Planning Sub-Committee



Municipal Planning Officer

