



TANO SOUTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026-2029)

UNDER THE THEME:

**“Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability,
and Promoting Shared Prosperity”.**

BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT

(MPCU)

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FOREWORD

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Since the coming into force of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925), several changes in the planning system have occurred. L.I. 2232 requires that Development Plans are initiated and prepared based on the National Development Policy Framework and Guidelines, and that they are certified by the National Development Planning Commission if they satisfy the requirements of the planning guidelines, applicable policies, regulations, and standards.

Furthermore, the National Long-term Development Plan (Ghana@100), the Ghana Infrastructure Plan, the Ghana Spatial Development Framework and the Charter on Ghana Beyond Aid, as well as regional and global development commitments (e.g. AU Agenda 2063 and SDGs) also present a new development focus requiring a radical shift in the way we think about, and plan for our development. Other changes include the emergence of state institutions like the Coastal Development Authority, Middle Belt Development Authority, and Northern Development Authority which per their enabling Acts, are now main vehicles for spearheading development in all regions, Local Economic Development, Just Transition to Green Jobs, technological advancements, resilience planning and emphasis on Public Private partnerships in delivering critical public goods and services, as well as popular participation in planning and budgeting processes.

The need to adapt MMDAs Development Plans to the nation's current development focus and planning regulations; and ensure there is a balance between bottom-up and top-down development interventions has become more evident. It is therefore important, that MMDAs position themselves to provide not only critical public services but also, facilitate the creation of jobs and wealth to support Ghana's transformation to a Ghana beyond Aid. MMDAs are to ensure that the planning process takes into consideration harmonization of physical planning in space and effective participation from all key stakeholders such as CSOs, Private Sector etc. The review of the existing DMTDP is as a result of the changes that have occurred in the last couple of years. This DMTDP has been prepared in consultation with the NDPC, DPs, CSOs, and Private Sector etc. to facilitate the preparation of development plans that are in line with National Development Aspiration.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPs	:	Annual Action Plans
ABB	:	Activity Based Budgeting
AEAs	:	Agricultural Extension Agents
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
APRs	:	Annual Progress Reports
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	:	Basic Education Certificate Examinations
BH	:	Borehole
BRRRI	:	Building and Road Research Institute
CAG	:	Controller and Accountant General
CBOs	:	Community Based Organizations
CBRDP	:	Community-Based Rural Development Programme
CD	:	Community Development
CDPs	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana

CHPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CIP	:	Community Initiated Projects
COCOBOD	:	Cocoa Board
CODAPEC	:	Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWSP	:	Community Water and Sanitation Programme
DABD	:	Municipal Advisory Board on Disability
DACF	:	Municipal Assembly Common Fund
DDF	:	Municipal Development Facility
DMTDP	:	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	:	Development Partners
DRIMT	:	Municipal Response Initiative Management Team
DVLA	:	Driver and Vehicle License Authority
EC	:	Electoral Commission of Ghana
ECG	:	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
eMTCT	:	Elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAA	:	Financial Administration Act
FBOs	:	Farmer-Based Organizations
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FIs	:	Financial Institutions
FM	:	Financial Memorandum
GAC	:	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund:		Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFS	:	Ghana Fire Service

GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GPS	:	Ghana Police Service
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	:	Ghana Tourist Board
YEA	:	Youth Employment Agency
HA	:	Health Alliance
HC	:	Health Centre
HDW	:	Hand Dug Well
HFH	:	Hope for Humanity
HIPC	:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
HVIP	:	Household Ventilated Improved Pit
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Activities
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	:	Junior High School
KG	:	Kindergarten
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASLOC	:	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	:	Maternal Clinic
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MGCSP	:	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MA	:	Municipal Assembly
MAIDSC	:	Municipal AIDS Committee
MBA	:	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD	:	Municipal Coordinating Director

MCE	:	Municipal Chief Executive
MCPC	:	Municipal Child Protection Committee
MED	:	Municipal Education Department/Directorate
MEHU	:	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MEOC	:	Municipal Education Over-Sight Committee
MHC	:	Municipal Health Committee
MHD	:	Municipal Health Department/Directorate
MHMT	:	Municipal Health Management Team
MICSFP	:	Municipal Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme
MUSEC	:	Municipal Security Committee
MPCU	:	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MPO	:	Municipal Planning Officer
MSPC	:	Municipal Statutory Planning Committee
MTC	:	Municipal Tender Committee
MWST	:	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
MLGRD	:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipals and Municipal Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoELR	:	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MOYS	:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
MTDPF	:	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	:	National Disaster and Management Organization
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education
NCDs	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization (s)

NHIA	:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	:	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NSS	:	National Service Scheme
NTDs	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OPD	:	Out-Patients Department
P&G	:	Parks and Gardens
PBB	:	Programme Based Budgeting
PBOs	:	Producer Based Organizations
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PM	:	Presiding Members
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	:	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PTAs	:	Parent-Teacher Associations
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWDs	:	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RCNFD	:	Rural Children Network for Development
REP	:	Rural Enterprise Project
RPCU	:	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RRS	:	Rural Relief Services
RuEP	:	Rural Electrification Project
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	:	Senior High School
SIF	:	Social Investment Fund
SMART	:	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	:	Social Welfare
T&CP	:	Town and Country Planning
TB	:	Tuberculosis

TBAs	:	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	:	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	:	Water and Sanitation
WC	:	Water Closet
WFCL	:	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WHO	:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029 outlines a strategic framework to drive growth, wealth creation, and poverty reduction in the Municipality. Aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2026–2029), the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, and the African Union’s Agenda 2063, the plan guides all stakeholders in addressing local development challenges over four years.

A 20-member team from across municipal departments led the plan’s formulation, starting with a review of the 2022-2025 plan to assess progress and lessons learned. A comprehensive situational analysis followed, examining demographics, poverty, physical, social, and cross-cutting issues, projecting a 2025 population of 200,926. Public consultations at community levels identified and prioritized key development problems and needs, which were later harmonized with national thematic areas.

Critical issues include revenue leakages, low access to credit, poor agricultural productivity, inadequate infrastructure in health, education, tourism, and sanitation, youth unemployment, weak disaster management, poor road and ICT infrastructure, cumbersome land acquisition, and weak citizen participation in planning.

The overall goal is to improve access to basic services—education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy, and transportation—while enhancing employment and citizen protection. Development objectives and strategies link municipal goals to national plans, targeting identified gaps through prioritized programs.

The plan includes detailed action plans and budgets totaling approximately GH¢59.97 million over four years. Funding sources include Internally Generated Funds, decentralized funds, government allocations, NGOs, and development partners. Monitoring and evaluation protocols involve regular assessments by the Municipal Planning Coordination Unit to ensure effective implementation.

A strong communication strategy ensures stakeholder ownership and support, aiming for sustainable improvements in living standards, increased job opportunities, and better income for the Municipality’s population.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief background of the Municipality in terms of its establishment and locational Maps within the context of Ghana. It also looks at the Vision, mission, functions, mandate, and core values of the Municipal Assembly. It again provides the organizational structure of the Municipal Assembly and finally outlines the structure of the various chapters of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

1.1 Brief Background of the Tano South Municipal Assembly

The Tano South Municipal Assembly is one of the 260 Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana, and forms part of the six municipalities in the Ahafo Region. The Tano South Municipal was carved from the Tano Municipal (established by LI 1765 of 2004), and by a Legislative Instrument LI 2268 of 2017, the Tano South Municipal Assembly was established. Tano South Municipal has 39 electoral areas and 7 zonal councils with the Municipal Chief Executive as the political head.

1.2. Vision Statement

The vision of the municipality is to create an optimistic, self-confident, and prosperous Municipality.

1.3. Mission Statement

In pursuit of its vision, Tano South Municipal exists to creatively harness the human, natural, and financial resources of the Municipality in a sustainable manner for the provision and equitable distribution of basic socio-economic infrastructure and services through the active participation of all stakeholders in the development process, ultimately benefiting the people of the Municipality.

1.4. Mandate of the Municipal Assembly

The Tano South Municipal Assembly derives its authority to act as a body corporate and to perform its functions by a Legislative Instrument of Parliament that established the Municipality, L.I. 2268(2017).

1.5. Functions of the Municipal Assembly

The Tano South Municipal Assembly is enjoined by sections 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) to perform the following core functions:

- Provide political and administrative direction and guidance, and supervise all administrative authorities in the Municipality;
- Perform deliberative, legislative, and executive functions;
- Preparation and submission of the Development Plans and Budgets of the Municipality through the Regional Coordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission and the Minister of Finance for approval;
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality.
- Implement, monitor, and evaluate all development and spatial plans.

1.6. Core Values

Client Oriented, Professionalism, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Participation, Transparency, Accountability, Creativity, Diligence, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, Timeliness

1.7. Organizational Structure of the Tano South Assembly

The organizational organogram defines the organizational structure of the Tano South Municipal Assembly. The structure is hierarchical, with clear lines of authority and responsibility. According to the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1961 and the Local Government Service organogram for MMDAs. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of each department and unit, establishes lines of accountability and reporting relationships, facilitates effective communication among departments and units, informs work planning and performance management, and guides human resource management, including staffing and capacity development. The Organogram typically includes Departments: Such as Finance, Works, and Health, Units: Such as Procurement, and Internal Audit, and Positions: Such as Municipal Chief Executive, Coordinating Director, and Departmental Heads. By having a clear Organogram, Municipal Assemblies in Ghana can:

1. Enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness
2. Promote transparency and accountability.

3. Support informed decision-making.
4. Ultimately, improve service delivery to citizens.

All Unit heads report to their heads of Departments, while Department heads report to the Municipal Coordinating Director, who is the administrative head of the office of the Municipal Assembly. The Coordinating Director also reports to the Municipal Chief Executive, who is the Representative of the Government and is in charge of the day-to-day performance of the Executive functions of the Assembly.

1.8. Location and Size of Tano South Municipal

The Municipality lies in the southern part of the Ahafo Region between latitudes 7°00” N and 7°25” N and longitudes 1°45” W and 2°15” W and The Municipality is bordered to the north and east by the Offinso Municipal and Ahafo Ano South West Municipal, on the south by the Ahafo Ano North Municipal and on its west and south-west by Tano North Municipal. It covers an area of 489.0 square kilometers. The Municipal capital Bechem is on the Sunyani-Kumasi road, which is about 54 km from Sunyani and 76 km from Kumasi.

This implies that there is a strong relationship between Tano South and its adjoining district. The municipality produces agricultural goods for neighbouring districts, while the neighbouring district provides an opportunity for marketing this produce to consumers. Also, the municipality provides essential services in terms of education, health care, and market.

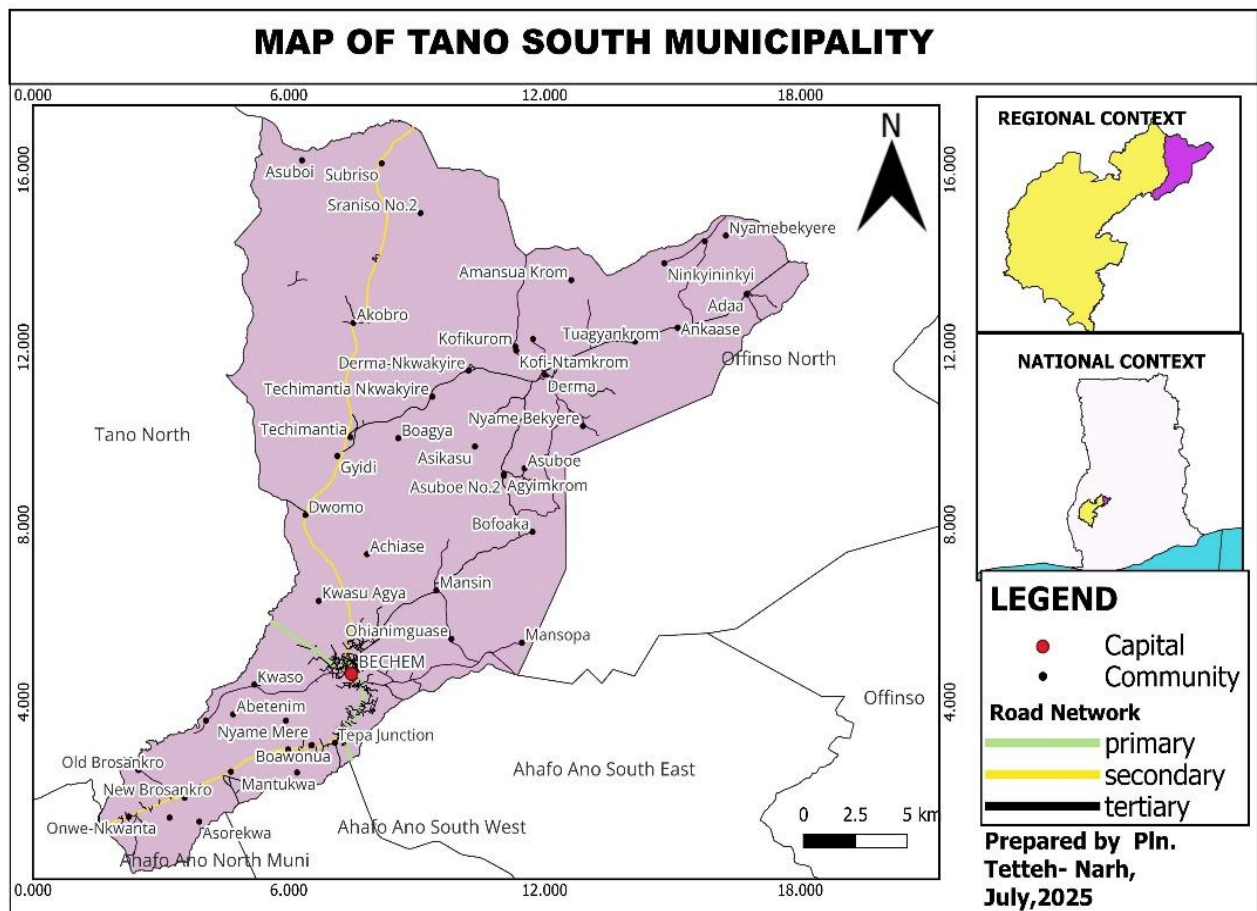


Figure 1.2 Map of Tano South

1.9. Structure of the plan

The plan is structured into eight chapters. Chapter One introduces the Municipality's background, vision, mission, mandate, functions, core values, and organizational structure. Chapter Two reviews the implementation of the previous MTDP (2022–2025), assessing development outcomes, demographic, economic, and physical characteristics, and includes a SWOT analysis of key issues. Chapter Three prioritizes development issues using agreed criteria and tools. Chapter Four formulates goals, objectives, and strategies based on these priorities. Chapter Five develops composite programmes, covering monitoring, evaluation, financing, revenue measures, and environmental assessments. Chapter Six details annual action plans for project implementation. Chapter Seven outlines monitoring and evaluation arrangements to track progress, and Chapter Eight presents the communication strategy to engage stakeholders and promote citizen participation in the plan.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This section of the plan covers an extensive situational analysis that forms the basis for strategic planning and decision-making procedures; a detailed identification of key issues; an appraisal of the 2022-2025 MTDP's performance; a concise summary of issues; a financial performance analysis; and a medium-term needs assessment and projections. It further discusses the existing conditions of the Municipality about the natural and physical environment, political and administrative, social, economic, and cultural situation. It also shows the SWOT analysis of development issues and their implications on the livelihoods of citizens and aligns with the impending development needs of the Municipality.

2.1 Performance Review of the 2022-2025 MTDP

This section of the chapter summarizes the performance of the Tano South Municipality following the terminal review process on the performance of the programme by aggregating the outcome of implementation of projects, programmes, and activities in the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025). Impact and outcome indicators were reported on. The performance review meeting on DMTDP was led by the Municipal Planning and coordinating unit in partnership with heads of departments and units and other identifiable groups in the municipality.

Several factors supported the achievement of development outcomes during the period. In the economic sector, expanded arable land, use of improved seeds and fertilizers, and stronger extension services boosted crop and livestock production. In the social sector, improvements in education, health, and WASH were driven by school feeding, community sensitization, expanded health facilities, increased health staffing, and enhanced outreach services. Access to safe water and sanitation improved through boreholes, small-town systems, and household latrines. Increased development partner support, higher IGF mobilization, expanded LEAP coverage, and environmental restoration efforts further strengthened development performance.

Several constraints hindered the attainment of targets during the plan period. Agricultural output for some crops declined due to erratic rainfall, drought, pest infestations, high input costs, and

limited access to credit. Industrial and service sector growth remained low because of inadequate private investment and weak infrastructure, leading to unmet job creation targets. Social-sector challenges included low JHS enrolment and completion, persistent high HIV prevalence, and disruptions caused by COVID-19. Environmental and governance issues such as bushfires, floods, poor urban road conditions, rising crime, and reduced women's participation in decision-making further undermined progress. Additionally, weak alignment between planning, budgeting, and implementation resulted in many activities being executed outside the MTDP.

Table 2.1 Performance review (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	1. Total Output in Agricultural Production (Crop)					
	i. Maize (Mt)	68,933	81,099	2025	64,940	On-going
	ii. Rice (Mt)	3,825	4,500	2025	7,180	Completed
	iii. Cassava (Mt)	552,500	650,000	2025	541,867	On-going
	iv. Yam	59,500	70,000	2025	63,140	On-going
	v. Cocoyam (Mt)	34,000	40,000	2025	34,804	On-going
	vi. Plantain (Mt)	178,500	210,000	2025	199,446	On-going
	vii. Tomato (Mt)	161,707.40	190,244.	2025	157,378	On-going
	Pepper (Mt)	-	-	2025	2,399	completed
	Garden eggs (Mt)	-	-	2025	1,679	completed
	Cabbage (Mt)	-	-	2025	4,383	completed
	2. Total Output in Agricultural Production (Livestock/Poultry)					
viii. Cattle	446	500	2025	461	On-going	

ix Sheep	4,126	6,000	2025	5,043	
viii. Goat	4,583	6,000	2025	5,851	
x. Pig	1,778	1,800	2025	1,273	
xi. Local Fowls	22,058	30,000	2025	27,463	On-going
xii. Poultry Fowls	26,107	40,000	2025	36,308	On-going
xiii. Guinea Fowls	1,161	2,200	2025	1,996	On-going
xiv. Turkey	246	250	2025	113	On-going
xv. Duck	923	1,000	2025	1,206	On-going
xvi. Dog	1,175	1,300	2025	1,283	On-going
xvii. Cat	869	1,000	2025	225	On-going
xviii. Rabbit	484	600	2025	663	completed
xix. Grass cutter	39	50	2025	15	On-going
3. Arable Land (Ha) under Cultivation.					
	21,042	22,300	2025	22,352	Completed

4. Number of New Industries Established					
• Agriculture	3	4	2025	3	On-going
• Industry	21	44	2025	25	On-going
• Service	0	0	2025	0	On-going
5. Number of New Jobs Created					
• Agriculture	21	26	2025	16	On-going
○ Male					
○ Female	10	45	2025	8	On-going
• Industry	0	0	2025	2	completed
○ Male	0	0			
○ Female	0	0	2025	3	completed
• Service	0	0	2025	4	completed
○ Male	0	0		2	
○ Female					
6. Number of Youth benefiting from skills/Apprenticeship, and Entrepreneurial Training					
	32	200	2025	117	On-going

Social Development	7. Net Enrolment Ratio					
	• Kindergarten	83.80	93.40	2025	93.80	completed
	• Primary	89.20	94.10	2025	91.80	On-going
	• JHS	78.20	78.20	2025	77.20	On-going
	8. Gender Parity Index					
	• Kindergarten	0.97	0.97	2025	0.98	completed
	• Primary	0.98	0.99	2025	0.98	On-going
	• JHS	0.85	0.85	2025	0.87	completed
	• SHS	0.70	0.83	2025	0.91	completed
	9. Completion Rate					
	• Kindergarten	98.9	100	2025	99.99	On-going
	• Primary	97.4	98.7	2025	98.40	On-going
	• JHS	72.40	87.00	2025	88.78	completed
	• SHS	76.80	94.70	2025	89.80	On-going
	10. Number of Operational/Functional Health Facilities					
		7	16	2025	16	completed
	• CHPs Compound	3	11	2025	10	On-going

Social Development	• Clinic	0	2	2025	1	On-going
	• Health Centre	3	5	2025	2	On-going
	• Hospital	1	3	2025	3	completed
	11. HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (% of Adult Population, 15-49 yrs. HIV Positive)					
		8.0	2.0	2025	7.6	On-going
	12. Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)					
		0	0	2025	0	completed
	13. Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)					
		0	0	2025	0	completed
	14. Under-Five Mortality Rate					
		2.4	2.2	2025	0.88	On-going
	15. Doctor: Patient Ratio					
		1:13,253	1: 9,880	2025	1:9,206	completed
	16. Nurse: Patient Ratio					
		1:422	1:253	2025	1:186	completed
	17. Midwife: Women in Fertility Age (WIFA)					
		1:566	1:232	2025	1:173	completed
	18. Number of COVID-19 Reported Cases					

		0	0	2025	160	completed	
19. Number of COVID-19 Confirmed Cases							
		0	0	2025	63	completed	
20. Percentage of Population with Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water Sources							
Municipality		52.0	89.5	2025	87.0	On-going	
Urban		29.9	50.0	2025	49.1	On-going	
Rural		70.1	124.5	2025	188.0	completed	
21. Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services							
Municipality		37.3	73.9	2025	72.5	On-going	
Urban		27	60.0	2025	58.8	On-going	
Rural		8.2	20.0	2025	17.3	On-going	
Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement Development	22. Number of Communities Affected by Disaster						
	Bushfire		5	43	2025	28	completed
	• Number of People Affected		6	428	2025	390	completed
	• Value of Property Affected		GH¢ 57,633.50	GH¢ 303,989.00	2025	GH¢183,134.00	completed
	Floods						

	• Number of People Affected	328	1,500	2025	1,267	completed
	• Value of Property Affected	-	600,000	2025	586,200	completed
23. Hectares of Degraded Forest, Mining, Dry and Wet lands Rehabilitated/Restored:						
	a. Forest	32,732	130,000 (seedlings)	2025	111,229 (seedlings)	On-going
	b. Mining	0	0	2025	0	completed
	c. Dry and Wetland	5.5	10.5	2025	15.1	On-going
24. Percentage of Roads Network in Good Condition						
	• Total	51.0	90.4	2025	66.8	On-going
	• Urban	22.9	44.6	2025	22.0	On-going
	• Feeder	28.1	47.3	2025	44.8	On-going
25. Number of Recorded Cases of Child Abuse (sex)						
	Total	24	48	2025	10	completed
	• Males	12	18	2025	5	completed
	• Females	12	30	2025	5	completed
26. Police-Citizen Ratio						
		1:1,633	1:1,438	2025	1:1,892	On-going

27. Reported Cases of Overall Crime Levels per 1,000 Population					
	37	56	2025	130	On-going
28. Number of LEAP Household Beneficiaries					
	256	1,200	2025	538	On-going
29. Number of Functioning DA Sub-Structures					
	4	7	2025	4	On-going
30. Number of Women Participating in Decision Making in the General Assembly					
	7	12	2025	5	On-going
31. Amount of Internally Generated Revenue Mobilized					
	GH¢825,027.37	GH¢1,697,030.20	2025	GH¢1,551,856.68	On-going
32. Proportion of Development Partner Funds towards Implementation of DMTDP					
	GH¢ 2,388,268.87 (17.5%)	GH¢ 5,618,808.45 (135.3%)	2025	GH¢ 2,449,641.98 (43.6%)	On-going
33. Proportion of DMTDP Implemented					
	40.7%	80.0%	2025	67.4%	On-going
33. Proportion of Programmes/Projects/Activities Implemented outside DMTDP					
	5.3%	30.6%	2025	16.3%	completed

Source: MPCU Sec.-TSMA, 2025

2.1.1. Impact Analysis on Performance Review Indicators

2.1.1.1. Economic Development

The outcome of the total output in agricultural production (crops) showed that there was an increase in agricultural production (crops). In the Tano South Municipality, economic development is not just a by-product of growth; it is the primary driver of the local agricultural landscape. As of 2026, agriculture continues to employ approximately 67.6% of the economically active population, making the municipality a vital food basket for the Ahafo Region and Ghana at large. The impact of economic development on agricultural production in this area can be seen through several key shifts:

1. Modernization through Government Interventions

Economic development policies, most notably the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ 2.0) initiative, have fundamentally changed how farming is practiced in the municipality.

Input Accessibility: The introduction of "Aggregators" has streamlined the delivery of high-quality seeds, fertilizers, and agrochemicals. This shift from manual, subsistence-level procurement to a coordinated supply chain has stabilized production costs for many farmers.

Focus on High-Yield Commodities: Development efforts have prioritized eleven key items, including maize, rice, tomatoes, pepper, and plantain. This specialization allows the municipality to tap into larger national and export markets.

2. Infrastructure and Market Access

Economic development has led to improvements in local infrastructure, though challenges remain.

Commercial Hubs: Towns like Derma, Techimantia, and Bechem have emerged as major centres for vegetable production, particularly tomatoes. The municipality produced over 190,244 metric tons of tomatoes in 2025.

Irrigation Projects: Strategic investments, such as the rice irrigation facility in Mansin, have allowed for year-round cultivation, reducing the reliance on seasonal rainfall and increasing total annual output from 3,825 to 4,500 metric tons.

3. Economic Diversification and Value Addition

One of the most significant impacts is the transition from purely raw material (palm oil processing) production to agribusiness.

Industrial Crops: While food crops (maize, cassava, plantain) are the backbone, economic development has incentivized the cultivation of industrial crops like cocoa, oil palm, and cashew.

Agro-Processing Goals: The Municipality has increasingly focused on reducing post-harvest losses by encouraging local processing. By adding value to crops like cassava within the municipality, farmers can command higher prices and create local jobs.

4. Socio-Economic Challenges of Growth

Rapid development has brought new complexities to the agricultural sector:

Labor Scarcity: As the urban population grows (now over 52%), rural-to-urban migration has made farm labor more expensive and harder to find, especially during peak weeding and harvesting seasons.

Land Tenure Shifts: The traditional "Abunu" and "Abusa" share-cropping systems are evolving. As land becomes more valuable due to economic expansion, commercial leasing and cash rents are becoming more common, which can sometimes disadvantage small-scale or settler farmers.

2.1.1.2. **Social Development**

Social development in the Tano South Municipality is currently shaped by a "decentralization first" approach. The Assembly has focused on bridging infrastructure gaps in health, education, and basic services access, while strengthening social safety nets for vulnerable groups.

Education Impacts

Higher enrolment and completion rates, such as 88.78% JHS completion (exceeding target), have boosted literacy and skills among youth, reducing dropout risks and promoting gender equity (SHS parity at 0.91). These gains foster long-term human capital, supporting economic mobility and aligning with national goals for quality education by 2030.

Health Improvements

Expanded facilities (16 operational) and better ratios (e.g., nurse-patient 1:186) contributed to zero institutional maternal/malaria deaths and halved under-five mortality to 0.88. Reduced HIV prevalence to 7.6% and managed COVID cases, lowering disease burdens, improving life expectancy, and productivity while advancing universal health coverage objectives.

Water and Sanitation Benefits

Access surges to 87% safe water and 72.5% improved sanitation, which have curbed waterborne diseases, enhanced hygiene, and empowered rural households (188% rural water progress). This supports vulnerable groups, including PWDs, and reduces health inequities per municipal social welfare monitoring.

Broader Socio-Economic Effects

Funds like DACF have positively influenced development, amplifying LEAP support for 538 households and cutting child abuse cases to 10. Challenges like rising crime persist, but overall progress enhances living standards, community participation, and resilience against vulnerabilities.

2.1.1.3. Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement

The Tano South Municipality faces a complex interplay between its natural environment, the rapid expansion of human settlements, and the infrastructure required to support its growing population. The municipality continues to navigate the challenges of transitioning from a purely agrarian economy to a more urbanized hub. Environment, infrastructure, and human settlement

development in the municipality advanced steadily, focusing on disaster resilience, road networks, and land rehabilitation amid a semi-deciduous forest zone.

Disaster Management Progress

Bushfire incidents affected 28 communities (target 43) and 390 people (target 428), with property damage at GH¢183,134 (target GH¢303,989). Floods impacted 1,267 people (target 1,500) and GH¢586,200 in property (target GH¢600,000), showing reduced severity through early warning and community sensitization efforts.

Environmental Rehabilitation

Forest restoration planted 111,229 seedlings (target 130,000), degraded wetlands expanded to 15.1 hectares (target 10.5), and mining areas remained at zero. These initiatives enhanced biodiversity, soil conservation, and climate resilience, supporting sustainable agriculture in the Tano South Municipality.

Infrastructure Enhancements

Roads in good condition reached 66.8% overall (target 90.4%), with feeder roads at 44.8% (target 47.3%), aided by 33.9km of ongoing projects like Bechem-Techimantia-Akumadan (40.4km completed). Electricity access challenges persist in 11 communities, but water systems expanded via boreholes and piped schemes.

Human Settlement and Security

Police-citizen ratio worsened to 1:1,892 (target 1:1,438), crime rose to 130 cases per 1,000 (target 56), and child abuse dropped to 10 cases (target 48), a positive outcome. MA sub-structures held at 4 of 7, with efforts to boost women's participation (5 of 12) and orderly land allocation for urbanization.

Key lessons from the DMTDP implementation include the need to prioritize climate-resilient agriculture through irrigation, drought-tolerant crops, and stronger disaster management. Strengthening agricultural value chains is important for stabilizing production and boosting jobs. In the social sector, targeted support is needed to improve JHS participation, while sustained investments in health infrastructure, staffing, and health education remain essential. Improved WASH outcomes highlight the importance of community engagement. Governance lessons point to the need to strengthen sub-district structures, promote women’s participation in decision-making, and align budgets more closely with the DMTDP. Regular monitoring, improved data management, and stronger cross-sector coordination are also critical to effective planning and accountability.

2.2 Financial Performance

Table 1.3 shows the financial performance of the Assembly with respect to its revenue sources, cost of the plan, and the actual receipts over the reporting period.

Total actual revenue directly transferred to the Municipal Assembly from all sources amounted to GH¢ 43,913,991.17, equivalent to 47.8% of the total envelope GH¢ 71,287,568.87 needed to implement the plan as of August, 2025, leaving a revenue variance of GH¢27,373,577. The table below shows the performance of financial resources for 2022 - 2025.

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A) (GH¢)	Total Amount Received (B) (GH¢)	Variance c=(A-B) (GH¢)
GOG	32,243,460.26	29,180,988.91	(3,062,471.35)
IGF	5,260,383.69	3,729,765.39	(1,530,618.30)
DACF	20,399,394.72	7,146,415.78	(13,252,978.94)
CIDA(MAG)	130,826.63	130,826.60	(0.03)
DACF-RFG	6,316,917.57	3,016,842.40	(3,300,075.17)
UNICEF-ISS	165,000.00	60,000.00	(105,000.00)
GPSNP	6,439,586.00	595,152.09	(5,844,433.91)
WASH	332,000.00	54,000.00	(278,000.00)
Total	71,287,568.87	43,913,991.17	(27,373,577.70)

Table 2.2: Financial Performance of the Tano South Municipal Assembly (2022-2025)

Source: Department of Finance, Budget Unit, MPCU Sec.-TSMA

Table 2.2 presents the financial performance of the Tano South Municipal Assembly for 2022-2025, comparing the total estimated cost of the development plan with the actual funds received

from various sources. The table also highlights the variance, which represents the funding gap between the planned budget and the actual amount received.

Overall, the table shows that the Assembly did not receive the full amount of funds expected to implement its development plan. Out of the total estimated cost of **GH¢71,287,568.87**, the Assembly received only **GH¢43,913,991.17**, resulting in a total funding shortfall of **GH¢27,373,577.70**. This indicates that only about **61.6%** of the planned financial resources were mobilized, leaving a deficit of approximately **38.4%**. This funding gap could significantly affect the successful implementation of planned development projects.

The Government of Ghana was expected to contribute **GH¢32,243,460.26**, but the Assembly received **GH¢29,180,988.91**, creating a shortfall of **GH¢3,062,471.35**. Although this represents a deficit, the GOG remains one of the largest and most reliable sources of funding, contributing a substantial portion of the total funds received.

The Assembly projected **GH¢5,260,383.69** from Internally Generated Funds but managed to collect only **GH¢3,729,765.39**, resulting in a deficit of **GH¢1,530,618.30**. This shortfall suggests inefficiencies in local revenue mobilization, which may be due to factors such as limited revenue sources, weak collection mechanisms, or non-compliance among taxpayers.

A significant gap is observed in the DACF allocation. While the expected amount was **GH¢20,399,394.72**, the Assembly received only **GH¢7,146,415.78**, creating a large deficit of **GH¢13,252,978.94**. This represents the largest funding gap among all sources, indicating heavy reliance on DACF and possible delays or reductions in government transfers.

The Canadian development support under CIDA (MAG) recorded an almost perfect performance, with **GH¢130,826.60** received out of **GH¢130,826.63 expected**, resulting in a negligible variance of **GH¢0.03**. This demonstrates a high level of reliability and consistency in donor funding from this source.

Under the District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), the Assembly expected **GH¢6,316,917.57** but received **GH¢3,016,842.40**, leaving a deficit of **GH¢3,300,075.17**. This shortfall could have implications for performance-based development projects that rely on this grant.

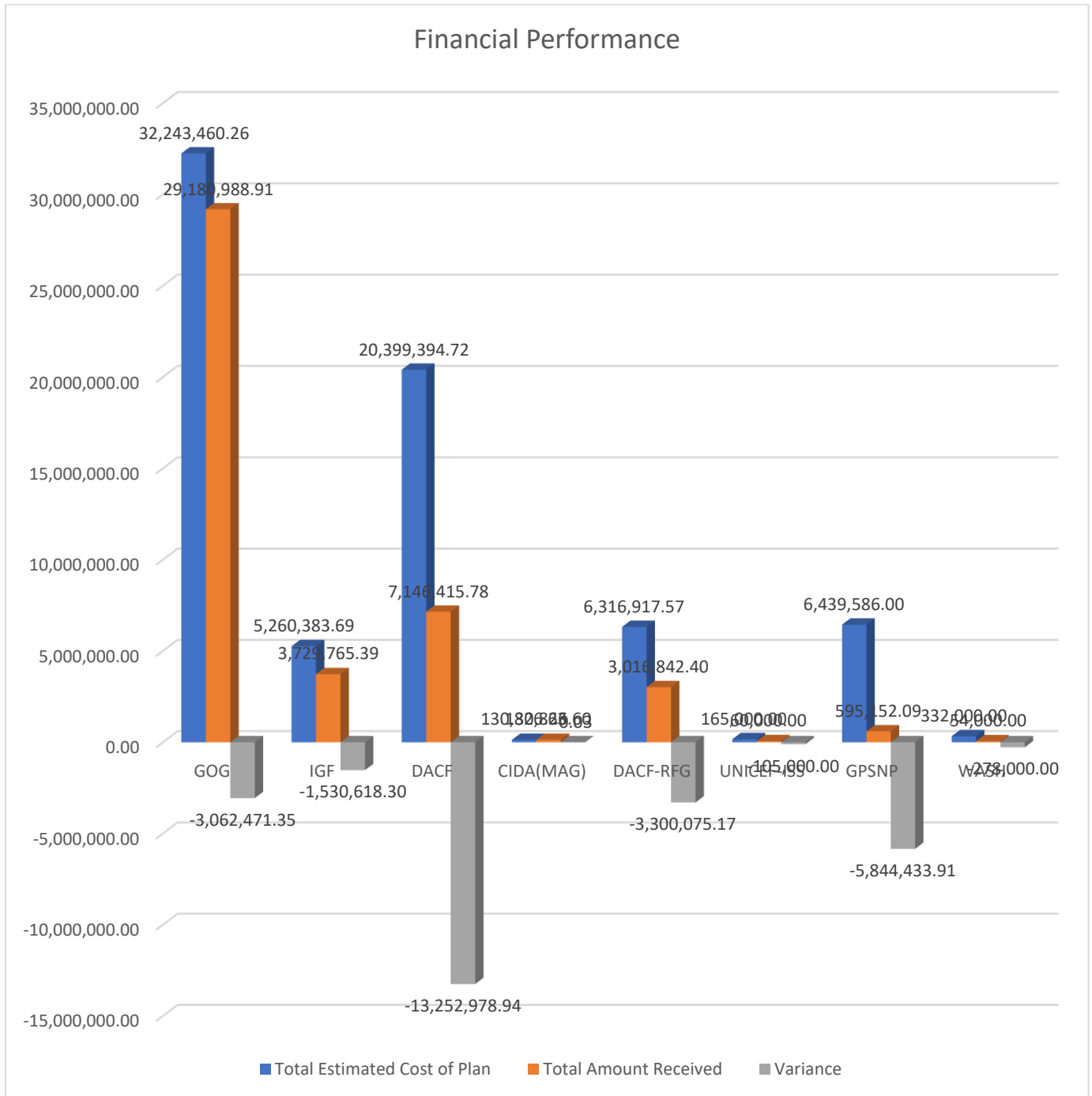
For the UNICEF Integrated Social Services program, the Assembly projected **GH¢165,000.00** but received only **GH¢60,000.00**, creating a shortfall of **GH¢105,000.00**. This indicates limited external support for social service initiatives within the period.

The GPSNP also recorded a major funding gap. Out of **GH¢6,439,586.00** expected, only **GH¢595,152.09** was received, resulting in a deficit of **GH¢5,844,433.91**. This large difference suggests that planned poverty reduction or social protection programs may have been significantly affected.

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program expected **GH¢332,000.00** but received only **GH¢54,000.00**, leaving a deficit of **GH¢278,000.00**. This shortfall may have implications for public health and sanitation-related development projects.

The financial performance indicates that the Assembly faced serious funding constraints, particularly from DACF and project-based funding sources. Such financial gaps can delay or limit the implementation of planned infrastructure, social services, and development programs.

Figure 2.1 Performance of financial resources for 2022 - 2025



Source:

Figure 2.1 provides a visual representation of the financial performance of the Assembly during the period 2022–2025 by comparing estimated funds with the actual funds received. The figure clearly illustrates that actual financial inflows were consistently lower than the estimated amounts,

confirming the funding gaps highlighted in Table 2.2. The graphical presentation emphasizes the disparity between planned financial resources and the funds mobilized, making it easier to observe the magnitude of the deficit.

The figure further highlights that the Government of Ghana transfers and the District Assemblies Common Fund dominate the financial structure of the Assembly, indicating a high dependence on central government funding. However, the large shortfall in DACF significantly contributes to the overall financial deficit experienced by the Assembly.

Additionally, the figure shows that donor-supported programs and special funds contributed relatively smaller portions of the total resources. While some external funding sources, such as CIDA (MAG), performed well, others, such as GPSNP and WASH, recorded substantial shortfalls. The graphical trend therefore reinforces the conclusion that the Assembly's development plan was constrained by inadequate financial inflows, which could limit the completion of planned development projects within the period.

[2.3. Analysis of Existing Conditions and Diagnosis](#)

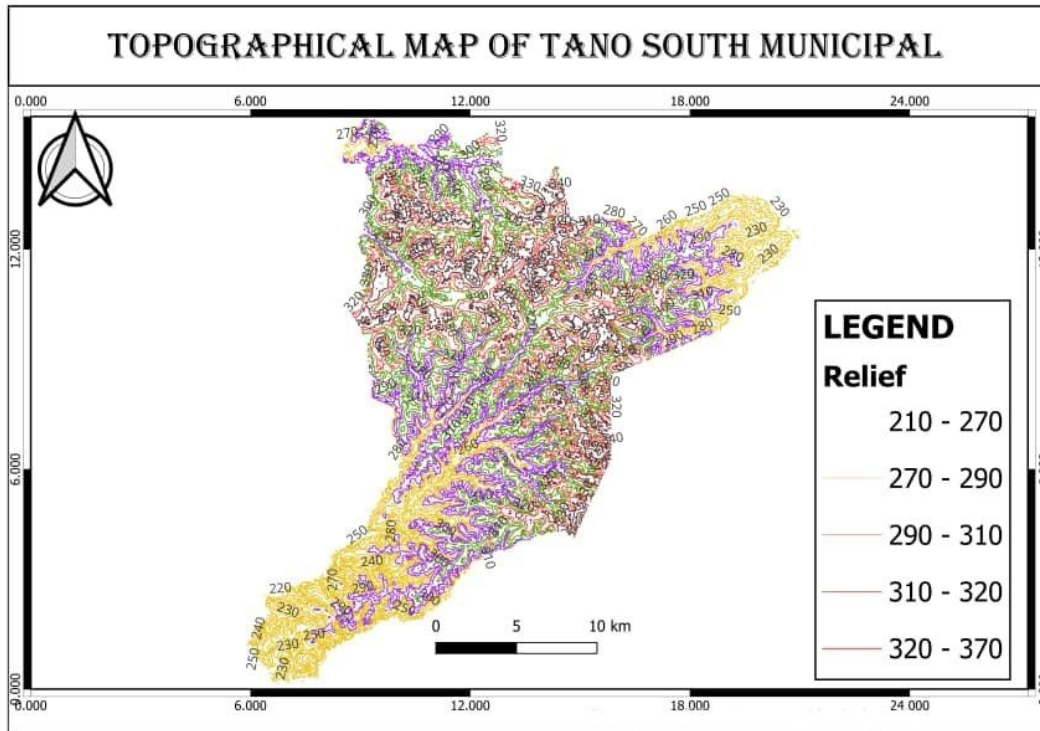
The scope of the analysis is described in this section, focusing on the demographics, physical features, social (education, health, WASH), economic, and environmental.

2.3.1. Physical Characteristics

2.3.1.1 Topography

The topography of the municipality is generally undulating, rising gently from a minimum height of about 220mm above sea level from the southwest to the peak of about 350mm at the north-central part of the map. The topography of Tano South is suitable for agriculture and infrastructure development, such as road and housing construction, which can be constructed with ease and at less cost.

Figure 2.2: Showing the Geology Map of Tano South Municipal



2.3.1.2. Climate Conditions

The Municipality is situated in the Semi-equatorial climatic zone, which has a double maxima rainfall pattern. The first season, which is also the major rainfall season, is from April to June, with the heaviest rainfall recorded in June. The second and minor season is from September to October. The annual rainfall is between 1250mm and 1800mm. The dry season occurs from November to February. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 26°C in August and 30°C in March. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging between 75-80 percent in the rainy season and 50-70 percent in the dry season. The relatively long wet season is favorable for the cultivation of both food and cash crops. This ensures food security throughout the year.

2.3.1.3. Vegetation

The Municipal lies in the moist semi-deciduous forest zone. However, there is a threat of savannah grassland in areas such as Techimantia and Subriso No. 3, where cattle rearing is becoming a major economic activity. The Municipal has three main forest reserves. These are Bosomkese, Tinten, and some parts of the Apaape forest reserves. These forest reserves cover a total land area of 157.45

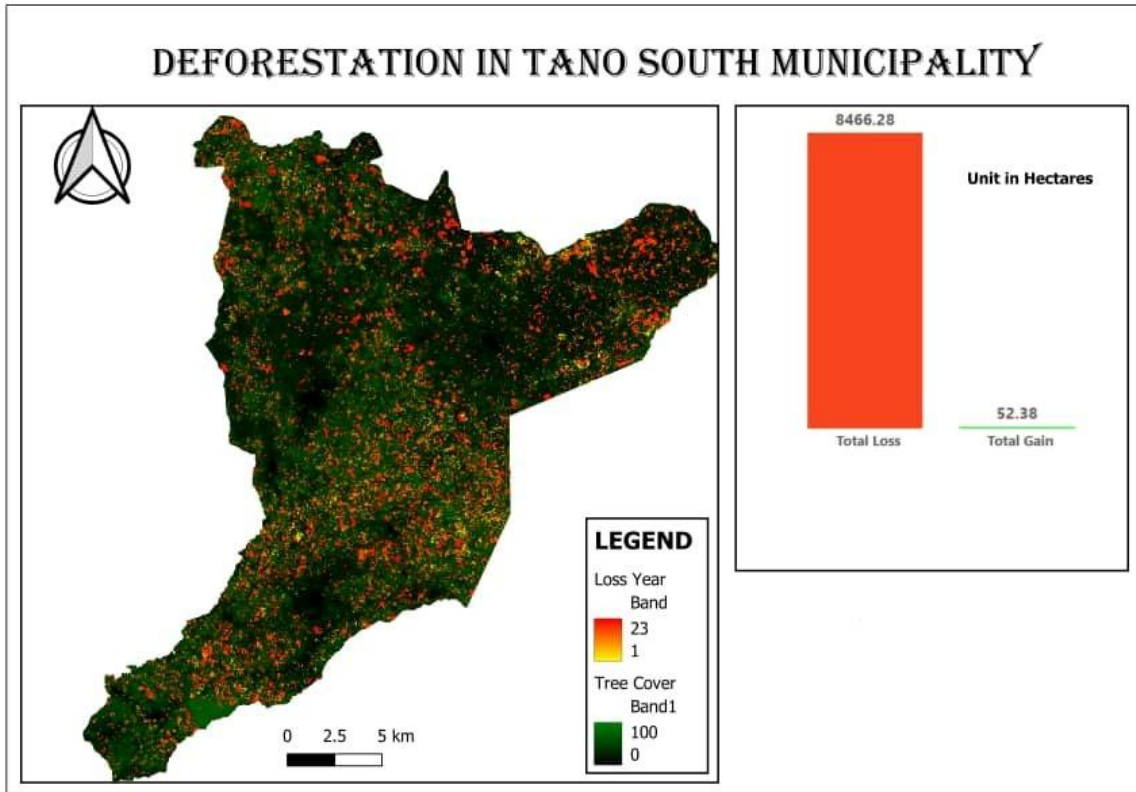
sq. km. In these reserves, one can find different tree species such as Odum, Mahogany, Ceiba, Cassia, and Akasaa. The municipality forest reserve is faced with some challenges which hinder the stability of the forest, including agriculture (farming) through slash and burn, bushfires, building, and uncontrolled illegal lumbering activities, gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the Municipality.

2.3.1.4. Deforestation in the Municipality

Deforestation in the Tano South Municipal Assembly is a pressing issue, driven by various factors such as agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and fuelwood collection. The assembly, which is part of Ghana's forest zone, has seen significant forest cover loss over the years, contributing to environmental degradation and impacting local communities. Mostly, the factors that cause deforestation are: The conversion of forests to agricultural lands is a major driver of deforestation in the area. Small-scale farmers and large commercial farms are clearing forests to grow crops, contributing to forest loss. Unauthorized logging activities are prevalent, fueled by demand for timber and charcoal and the reliance on wood for cooking and heating, leading to indiscriminate tree cutting.

The municipality is impacted by this situation, and there is evidence of deforestation affecting the quality of water bodies, hence making it less safe for consumption. Also, the destruction of forests threatens the ecosystem and wildlife habitats. Furthermore, deforestation in the municipality has contributed to climate instability, leading to droughts and floods. In the effort to resolve the issue of deforestation, the Tano South Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with the Forestry Commission, embarked on tree planting exercises to restore degraded lands and promote environmental sustainability. The Green Ghana project is an initiative aimed at planting millions of trees across the country, including in the Tano South Municipal Assembly, to combat climate change and promote sustainable development. The Assembly has put measures in place to strengthen law enforcement and governance, which is crucial to preventing illegal logging and deforestation in the Municipality.

Figure 2.3: Showing the Deforestation Map of Tano South Municipal



2.3.1.5 Land Use Pattern

The Tano South Municipal Assembly has a total land area of approximately 489 square Kilometers. The Land Use of the Municipality can be classified into four areas. They are reserved areas (forest), Arable Land, Habited area, and others (mixed use).

Reserved Areas

The Tano South forest reserves are protected woodland areas. These include different forest reserves such as Bosomkese and Aparipari, covering significant land for conservation and biodiversity protection. These reserved areas are crucial in maintaining forest cover and ecological balance within the municipality.

Arable Land

The arable land of the municipality is 40% of the total land area of the municipality. These areas are predominantly agrarian with extensive arable land used for farming both food and industrial crops. Major crops include cassava, plantain, maize, rice, tomatoes, garden eggs, okra, and pepper. Industrial crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and cashew are also prominent, supporting the local economy. The area records high crop production annually, especially in communities like Derma, Techimantia, and Dwomo.

Habited Area

The Habited area consists of 20% of the total land area. The settled areas consist of population centers such as Bechem (the capital), Derma, and Techimantia. The inhabited areas show a mix of rural and urban settlement patterns, with a rural-urban population split leaning towards rural. This settlement pattern supports residences, social infrastructures, and local economic activities.

Mixed Use

The Municipality has a mixed-use land area, which is 10% of the total land area. These common places are where agricultural lands and residential areas coexist, integrating farming activities with human settlements. This is typical in villages and towns that have adjacent farmlands, and in some growing settlements. Mixed land use allows flexible development to meet economic and social needs.

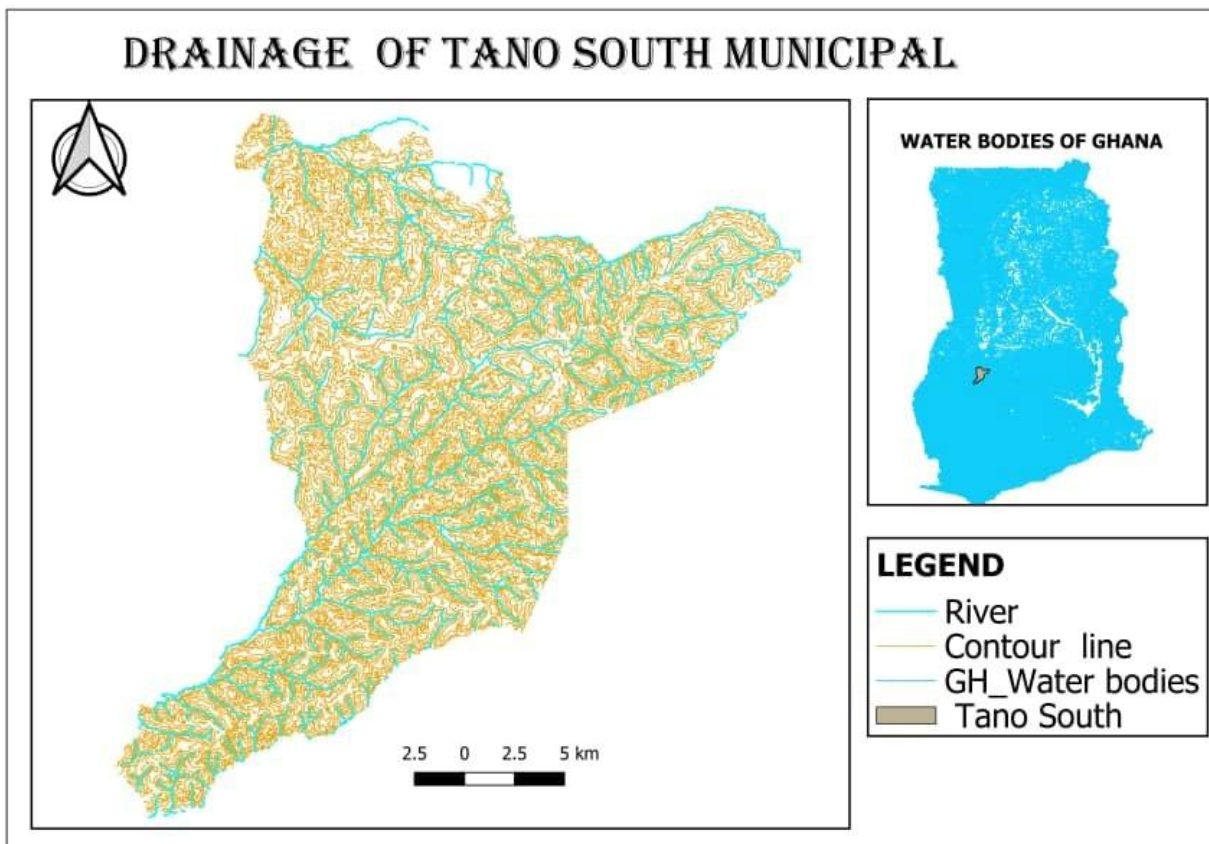
In summary, Tano South has a land use pattern combining reserved forest areas, extensive arable lands for diverse crops, inhabited communities, and a mix of residential and agricultural uses, supporting its economy and sustaining its population.

2.3.1.6. Relief and Drainage Systems

The topography of the Municipal is mostly made up of undulating land which rises gently from a height of about 206m to a peak of 376m. The area to the east and south-east, in the Kwamisa area, bounded by the Ankaase-Techimantia-Bechem road, is particularly fairly high, rising between 206m and 376m.

The Municipality is well drained by many rivers, such as Atobiaso, Moku, and Kwasu. River Subri, which is a tributary of the Tano River in the Tano South Municipality, flows through Subriso No. 3 and Techimantia.

Figure 2.4 Showing the Drainage Map of Tano South Municipal



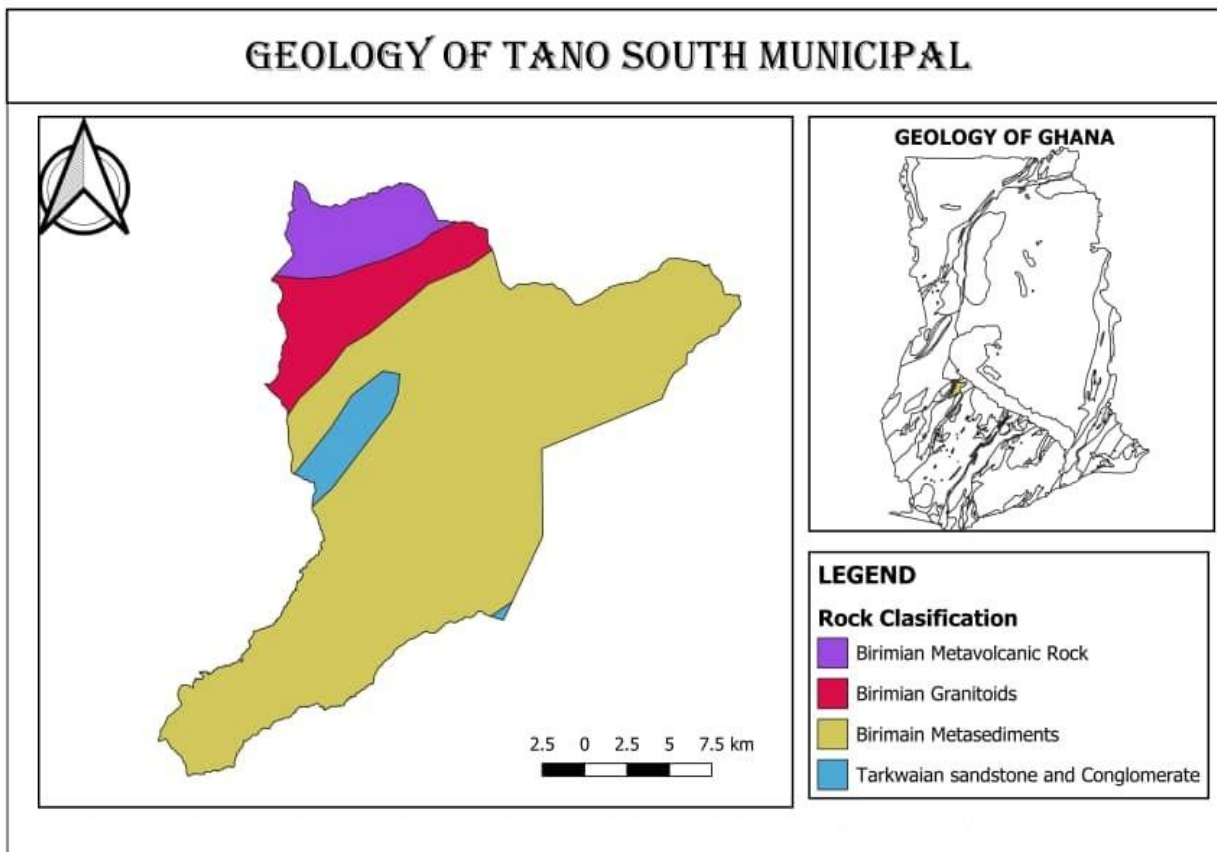
2.3.1.7. Geology and Hydro-Geological Condition

Tano South Municipality lies within Ghana's Precambrian basement complex, primarily underlain by metamorphosed and folded Birimian rocks, including granite (granitoids), Birimian sediments, and Birimian volcanics. Tarkwaian rocks, featuring quartzite, sandstones, and conglomerates, occur less extensively, with inter-bedding common alongside minor Upper Voltaian (Kwahu Group) and Eocene/Cretaceous sedimentary formations like shales, mudstones, and sandstones.

These geological units show strong folding, foliation, and jointing, promoting water infiltration through fractures despite generally low permeability in shales and mudstones.

Groundwater potential in Tano South remains limited overall due to the impermeable nature of Birimian shales and mudstones, akin to restrictive Voltaian-like formations elsewhere. However, fractured zones in Birimian volcanics and Tarkwaian rocks, along with Tarkwaian open joints, enable shallow aquifers where surface hydrology supports yields up to several liters per minute in favorable areas. Mean transmissivity of 5.96 m²/day and hydraulic conductivity of 5.70 m/day indicate viable local extraction, primarily from fresh, soft water in Birimian and Apollonian aquifers recharged rapidly by meteoric sources.

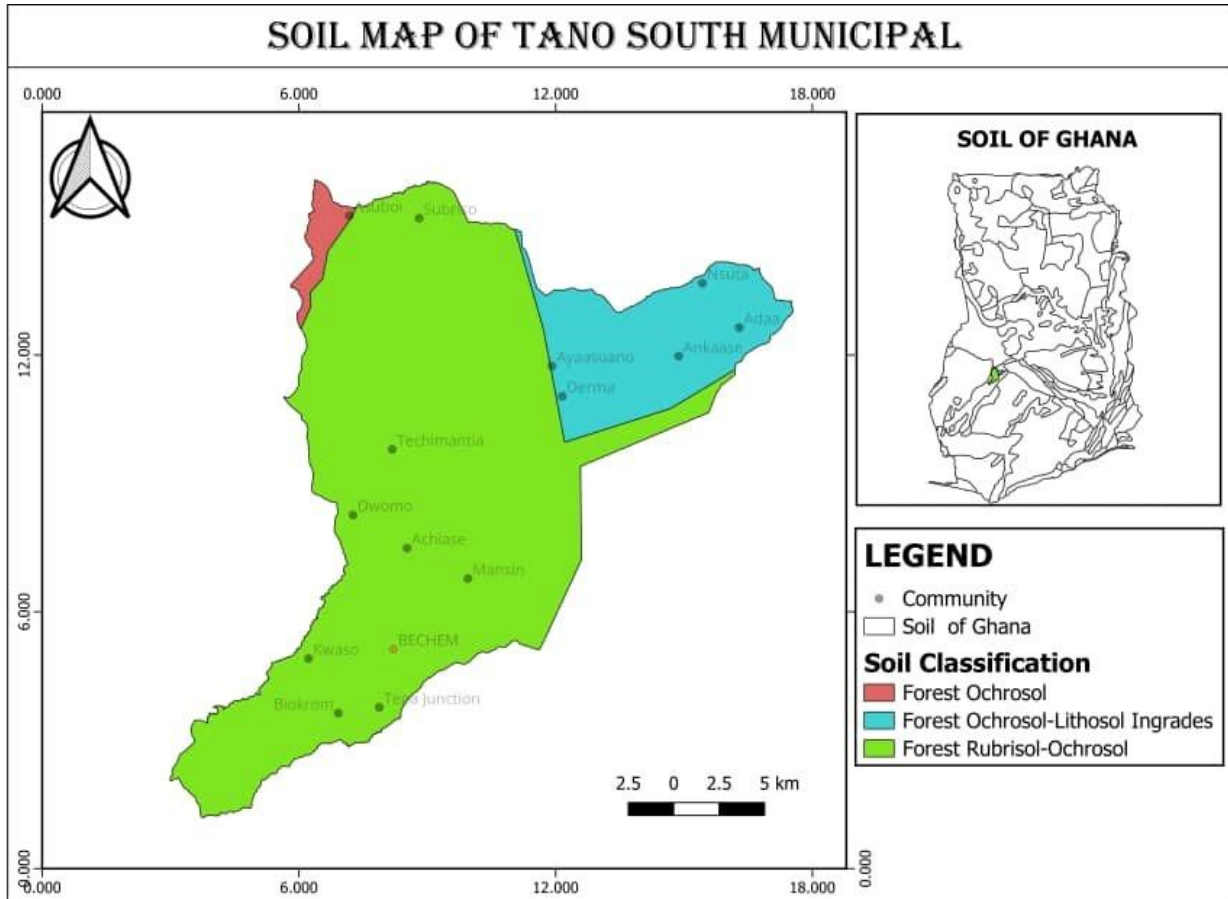
Figure 2.5: Showing the Geology Map of Tano South Municipal



2.3.1.8. Soil

The main soil formations that cover the Municipal area are the forest ochrosols and the rubrisol - ochrosols intergrades, which contain alkaline and are more richly supplied with nutrients. They are also more clayed, have greater capacity to maintain water for plant use, and are therefore ideal for the cultivation of forest crops like cocoa, coffee, oil palm, and food crops like plantain, maize, rice, cassava, and beans, among others. It is also worth noting that some communities, like Mansin, Kwasu, and others, have large sandstone deposits, which provide significant sand resources for construction, industry, and other domestic use. It also serves as a revenue mobilization resource to the Municipality and provides income to land owners and their respective Traditional Authority.

Figure 2.6: Showing Soil Types in Tano South Municipal



2.3.1.9. Water Resource Management

The water resource management in the Tano South Municipality primarily relies on small town water systems such as standpipes, limited mechanized boreholes, and point sources like boreholes and hand-dug wells. The key sources of potable water include pipe-borne water, boreholes, and streams or rivers. Efforts focus on improving access to safe and reliable water supply for the population, but challenges remain due to pollution and environmental threats to key water bodies like the Tano River.

Water Sources and Supply Infrastructure

The municipality's main water infrastructure includes small town water systems with standpipes serving communities, as well as boreholes and hand-dug wells. Some residents also depend on streams and rivers for water. There are limited mechanized boreholes in operation to supplement the supply. These water sources serve the approximately 93,070 people projected in the municipality as of 2017. The municipality also engages in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to improve public health through education and better water facilities.

Environmental Challenges Affecting Water Resources

The Tano River, a crucial water source for the area, faces significant environmental challenges such as pollution from mining runoff containing cyanide and mercury, industrial waste, agricultural chemicals, and domestic sewage. These pollutants cause unsafe drinking water conditions and harm aquatic biodiversity, with incidents such as chemical spills causing mass fish deaths and water contamination being reported. These environmental issues complicate water resource management efforts in the municipality.

Municipal Water Management Efforts

The municipal government works on projects and operations aimed at enhancing the water supply. Efficiency and reliability. This includes training personnel, increasing borehole mechanization, conducting water needs assessments, and promoting water, sanitation, and hygiene practices in communities. The WASH Advisory Group actively addresses public complaints and raises awareness on water-related health and sanitation issues.

Summary of Water Resource Challenges

- Reliance on standpipes, boreholes, and rivers as primary water sources.

- Pollution threats to the Tano River from mining and domestic sources.
- Limited mechanized boreholes to adequately meet demand.
- Need for continuous public education on sanitation and hygienic water use.

This overview reflects the current situation and challenges in water resource management within the Tano South Municipality, highlighting infrastructure, environmental pressures, and management initiatives.

2.3.2.0 Demographic Characteristics

2.3.2.1 Population size and growth

The Tano South Municipal has a population of 86,989 according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census of Ghana (GSS 2021). The population of the municipality is projected to reach 92,833 by 2025 and reach 98,411 by 2029. The municipality's population is comprised of 50.5% males (46,906) and 49.5% females (45,927) with a growth rate of 1.4 percent. The Municipal's Population Density is 190.1 persons per square kilometre. The Municipal occupies a land size of 488.4 (2021 PHC) square kilometres, with a mix of urban and rural populations.

2.3.2.2 Age Sex Structure

There are more men (50.5%) than women (49.5%) in the municipality's 92,833 residents. For every 100 females, there are 102.5 males. This suggests that there are more males than females in the population. The Municipal's demographic pyramid is narrow-topped and broad-based, which is typical of a developing nation with a large percentage of youth. Females outnumber males in nearly every age group.

The Tano South Municipal has a mostly youthful population, with about 47.48% below 20 years and a sex ratio of 102.5, indicating more females than males. Its population pyramid is broad-based and narrow-topped, reflecting high fertility and mortality rates typical of developing countries. Except for the 60+ age group, each age cohort is smaller than the one before it, with males outnumbering females in most age categories.

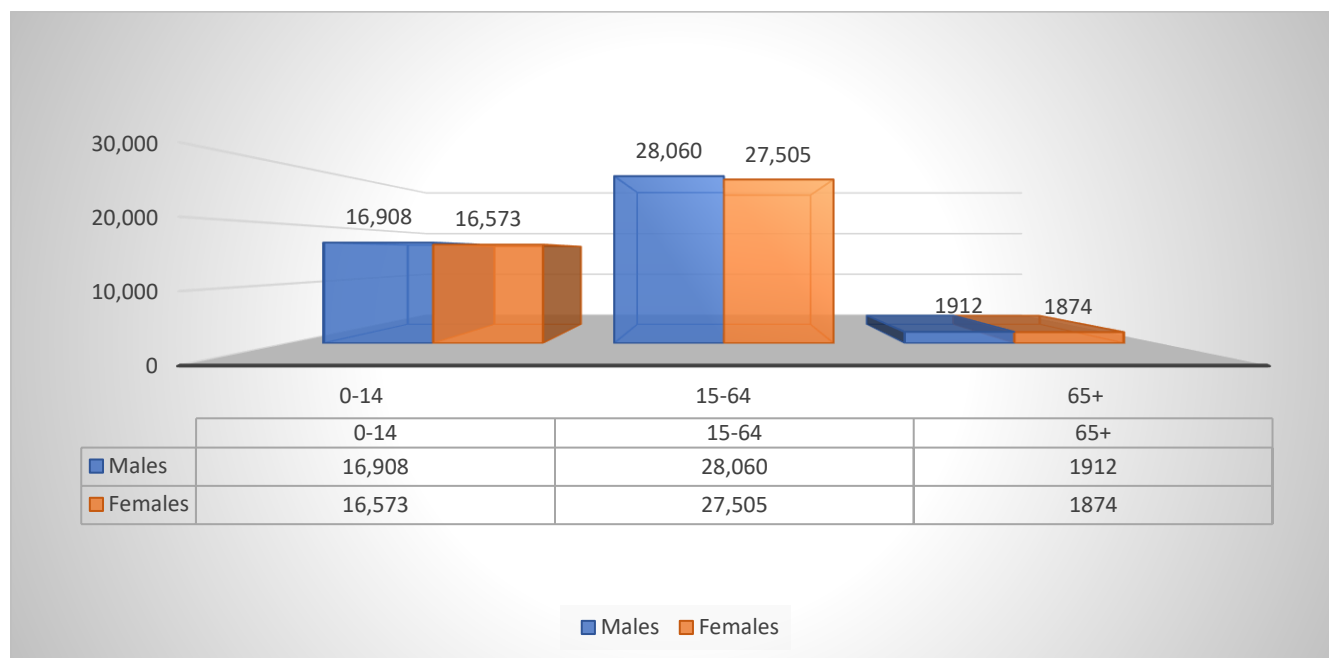
Table 2.3 Age Sex Structure

Age group	Males	Females	Total
0-14	16,908	16,573	33,481
15-64	28,060	27,505	55,565

65+	1912	1874	3,787
Total	46,906	45,927	92,833

Source: GSS, 2021 Population and Housing Census, MPCU

Figure 2.7: Showing the Population Pyramid



Sources: Stats Dep't, 2025

Table 2.4 Spatial Distribution

S/N	Communities	Baseline 2021			Projected figures				
		Male	Female	Total population	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	BECHEM	9540	10163	19703	21027	21316	21639	21964	22290
2.	TECHIMANTIA	8386	9308	17694	18883	19142	19433	19725	20017
3.	DERMA	6098	6483	12581	13426	13611	13817	14025	14233
4.	DWOMO	1857	1890	3747	3999	4054	4115	4177	4239
5.	NEW BROSANKRO	1396	1475	2871	3064	3106	3153	3201	3248
6.	BECHEM NKWANTA	1196	1193	2389	2549	2585	2624	2663	2703
7.	SUBRISO	1135	1049	2184	2331	2363	2399	2435	2471
8.	ANKAASE	1070	986	2056	2194	2224	2258	2292	2326
9.	BREME	906	846	1752	1870	1895	1924	1953	1982
10.	ONWE-NKWANTA	710	684	1394	1488	1508	1531	1554	1577
11.	MANSIN	658	726	1384	1477	1497	1520	1543	1566

12.	KWASU	682	697	1379	1472	1492	1515	1537	1560
13.	OLD BROSANKRO	600	671	1271	1356	1375	1396	1417	1438
14.	ADAA	645	587	1232	1315	1333	1353	1373	1394
15.	DERMA NKWAKYIRE	512	475	987	1053	1068	1084	1100	1117
16.	AKOBRO	483	417	900	960	974	988	1003	1018
17.	TUAGYANKROM	435	389	824	879	891	905	919	932
18.	TWEAPEASE	382	359	741	791	802	814	826	838
19.	NSUTA	281	266	547	584	592	601	610	619
20.	NYINASUA	255	248	503	537	544	552	561	569
21.	KOFIKROM	254	240	494	527	534	543	551	559
22.	KWABENA FOBINAKROM	267	227	494	527	534	543	551	559
23.	DOSA BOMFRAMA	257	228	485	518	525	533	541	549
24.	OHIANIMGUASE	253	224	477	509	516	524	532	540
25.	KWABENA TENTEN KROM	208	240	448	478	485	492	499	507
26.	ACHIASE	223	195	418	446	452	459	466	473
27.	ISIAHKROM	204	203	407	434	440	447	454	460
28.	TUAGYANKROM	218	179	397	424	429	436	443	449
29.	KWASI DOTOKROM	213	183	396	423	428	435	441	448
30.	ASIKASU	194	193	387	413	419	425	431	438
31.	BIOKROM	180	178	358	382	387	393	399	405
32.	YAW KYEKYEWKROM	217	138	355	379	384	390	396	402
33.	DOMEABRA (AGYEIKROM)	195	157	352	376	381	387	392	398
34.	KWAKU FEH KROM	166	176	342	365	370	376	381	387
35.	MPUNPUNASE NO.1	190	151	341	364	369	375	380	386
36.	KWABENA NSIAKROM	157	179	336	359	364	369	375	380
37.	SUBRI AGYA	178	147	325	347	352	357	362	368
38.	ASUBOE	160	142	302	322	327	332	337	342
39.	MONTA	145	129	274	292	296	301	305	310
40.	TEREKO NO. 1	133	135	268	286	290	294	299	303
41.	BOA WO NUA	135	122	257	274	278	282	286	291
42.	TAWIA KROM	138	108	246	263	266	270	274	278
43.	BEKAWOPA	129	106	235	251	254	258	262	266
44.	OLD BANKO	117	105	222	237	240	244	247	251
45.	AKOKOSU (AKWATIAKROM)	116	82	198	211	214	217	221	224
46.	DWOMFUOR KROM	101	91	192	205	208	211	214	217
47.	KPETIGO	98	87	185	197	200	203	206	209
48.	WORAPONHO	84	90	174	186	188	191	194	197
49.	KEENA	89	85	174	186	188	191	194	197

50.	WONSONTRE	85	87	172	184	186	189	192	195
51.	KWAKU OSEI KROM	88	82	170	181	184	187	190	192
52.	AYASUANO	85	79	164	175	177	180	183	186
53.	KWESI ADDAIKROM NO. 1	87	66	153	163	166	168	171	173
54.	NYAMEBEYE	78	70	148	158	160	163	165	167
55.	BOFOAKA	71	67	138	147	149	152	154	156
56.	MAWANINSO (OTWEKROM)	63	55	118	126	128	130	132	133
57.	TENASU	39	53	92	98	100	101	103	104
58.	ADUPRE AMPONSA KROM (KWADWO)	36	49	85	91	92	93	95	96
59.	ABOSI KROM	31	40	71	76	77	78	79	80
60.	BECHEM	9540	10163	19703	21027	21316	21639	21964	22290
61.	TECHIMANTIA	8386	9308	17694	18883	19142	19433	19725	20017
62.	DERMA	6098	6483	12581	13426	13611	13817	14025	14233
63.	DWOMO	1857	1890	3747	3999	4054	4115	4177	4239
64.	NEW BROSANKRO	1396	1475	2871	3064	3106	3153	3201	3248
65.	BECHEM NKWANTA	1196	1193	2389	2549	2585	2624	2663	2703
66.	SUBRISO	1135	1049	2184	2331	2363	2399	2435	2471
67.	ANKAASE	1070	986	2056	2194	2224	2258	2292	2326
68.	BREME	906	846	1752	1870	1895	1924	1953	1982
69.	ONWE-NKWANTA	710	684	1394	1488	1508	1531	1554	1577
70.	MANSIN	658	726	1384	1477	1497	1520	1543	1566
71.	KWASU	682	697	1379	1472	1492	1515	1537	1560
72.	OLD BROSANKRO	600	671	1271	1356	1375	1396	1417	1438
73.	ADAA	645	587	1232	1315	1333	1353	1373	1394
	DERMA NKWAKYIRE	512	475	987	1053	1068	1084	1100	1117
74.	AKOBRO	483	417	900	960	974	988	1003	1018
75.	TUAGYANKROM	435	389	824	879	891	905	919	932
76.	TWEAPEASE	382	359	741	791	802	814	826	838
77.	NSUTA	281	266	547	584	592	601	610	619
78.	NYINASUA	255	248	503	537	544	552	561	569
	KOFIKROM	254	240	494	527	534	543	551	559
79.	KWABENA FOBINAKROM	267	227	494	527	534	543	551	559

	DOSA BOMFRAMA	257	228	485	518	525	533	541	549
80.	OHIANIMGUASE	253	224	477	509	516	524	532	540
81.	KWABENA TENTEN KROM	208	240	448	478	485	492	499	507
82.	ACHIASE	223	195	418	446	452	459	466	473
83.	ISIAHKROM	204	203	407	434	440	447	454	460
84.	TUAGYANKROM	218	179	397	424	429	436	443	449
85.	KWASI DOTOKROM	213	183	396	423	428	435	441	448
86.	ASIKASU	194	193	387	413	419	425	431	438
87.	BIOKROM	180	178	358	382	387	393	399	405
88.	YAW KYEKYEWKROM	217	138	355	379	384	390	396	402
89.	DOMEABRA (AGYEIKROM)	195	157	352	376	381	387	392	398
90.	KWAKU FEH KROM	166	176	342	365	370	376	381	387
91.	MPUNPUNASE NO.1	190	151	341	364	369	375	380	386
92.	KWABENA NSIAKROM	157	179	336	359	364	369	375	380
93.	SUBRI AGYA	178	147	325	347	352	357	362	368
94.	ASUBOE	160	142	302	322	327	332	337	342
95.	MONTA	145	129	274	292	296	301	305	310
96.	TEREKO NO. 1	133	135	268	286	290	294	299	303
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98.	TAWIA KROM	138	108	246	263	266	270	274	278
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104.	WORAPONHO	84	90	174	186	188	191	194	197
105.	KEENA	89	85	174	186	188	191	194	197
106.	WONSONTRE	85	87	172	184	186	189	192	195
107.	KWAKU OSEI KROM	88	82	170	181	184	187	190	192
108.	AYASUANO	85	79	164	175	177	180	183	186
109.	KWESI ADDAIKROM NO. 1	87	66	153	163	166	168	171	173
110.	NYAMEBEYE	78	70	148	158	160	163	165	167
111.	BOFOAKA	71	67	138	147	149	152	154	156
112.	MAWANINSO (OTWEKROM)	63	55	118	126	128	130	132	133
113.	TENASU	39	53	92	98	100	101	103	104
114.	ADUPRE AMPONSA KROM (KWADWO)	36	49	85	91	92	93	95	96
115.	ABOSI KROM	31	40	71	76	77	78	79	80

Source: GSS, 2021 Population and Housing Census, MPCU

2.3.2.3 Spatial Distribution of Population

RuRural-Urban split

The Tano South Municipal has a rural population of 39,497, accounting for approximately 42.5 % of the total population, and an urban population of 53,336, accounting for approximately 57.5% of the total population. With a total population of 92,833, the municipality exhibits an uneven distribution between rural and urban dwellers, leaning slightly towards a rural character. This demographic breakdown can significantly influence the municipality's development strategies, economic activities, and social services.

The main urban areas in the Municipality are Bechem with an estimated population of 21,027 people, Techimantia with a population of 19,142, and Derma with a population of 13,426. The

proportion of growth of the rural and urban population will have implications for facility provision and service levels, especially in urban areas where rapid urbanization is taking place.

2.3.2.4. Household Characteristics

In the Tano South Municipal Assembly, the exact average household size ranges from 3 to 4 persons per household. The Municipal has a mix of rural and urban households, with varying population densities. Tano South Municipal occupies a land size of 488.4 square kilometres with a population density of 146.2 persons per square kilometre. The nuclear family system is dominant among households. The main ethnic groups in the municipality are primarily Akan groups, which include the Brongs and the Ahafos, both belonging to the Akan ethnic stock. These groups are the majority in the region. There are also other minor ethnic groups, but the dominant ethnic identity is Akan, specifically Brongs and Ahafos, who have deep cultural and historical ties to the region.

The population percentages of ethnic groups in the Tano South Municipal Assembly based on the 2021 census data are approximately as follows:

- Akan: 61.8% (~53,931 people)
- Mole-Dagbani: 20.3% (~17,761 people)
- Gurma: 6.9% (~6,013 people)
- Ewe: 3.1% (~2,680 people)
- Mandé: 2.9% (~2,570 people)
- Grusi: 2.3% (~1,978 people)
- Ga-Dangme: 0.4% (~360 people)
- Guan: 0.3% (~245 people)
- Other ethnic groups: 1.7% (~1,487 people)

2.3.2.5. Origin, Ethnicity, and Culture

The Akan people, who are the main ethnic group in Tano South, have rich cultural traditions deeply tied to the Tano River, which is considered sacred and central to their spiritual and daily life. The Tano River is associated with the deity Taakora, the river god, and serves as a ritual center for Akan spirituality and clan lineage. The culture of the people in this municipality encompasses respect for ancestral shrines, sacred water bodies, spirit animals, and includes

practices such as healing, ritual purification, oath-taking, cooperative fishing, inter-clan marriage, and river festivals.

The origin and identity of the Tano South area are thus closely linked to the Akan people's language, cultural, and spiritual heritage, as well as the ethnic diversity surrounding the Tano River basin in Ghana. The municipality's culture is a vibrant part of the Akan cosmology and community life, with historical and contemporary importance placed on the Tano River and its spiritual significance.

2.3.2.6 Religion

The religious status of the Tano South Municipal Assembly area shows that Christianity is the dominant religion, practiced by about 78.6% of the population. Islam is the next most widely practiced religion, with about 13.8% adherents. Traditional African religions are practiced by less than 1% of the population. Additionally, about 6.2% of the people do not practice any religious belief. This religious composition indicates a mainly Christian community with significant Muslim and a small traditional religion presence, alongside a minority who are non-religious.

2.3.2.7 Traditional System

The traditional system within the Tano South Municipal area operates through established traditional councils that embody the cultural and social structures of the people. These councils are led by paramount chiefs and divisional chiefs, who hold significant authority over their communities. The traditional authorities play a crucial role in the governance and development of the municipality by exercising authority primarily through the arbitration of cases and the invocation of traditional taboos. Their support and cooperation are vital for the success of development initiatives led by the Municipal Assembly. The traditional councils serve as a potent force in community leadership and development efforts, working alongside the formal administrative structures of the Tano South Municipal Assembly to foster local governance and social cohesion.

2.3.2.8 Occupation distribution

The occupation distribution in Tano South Municipal Assembly is diverse, with a strong emphasis on agriculture. 56% of the employed population works in this sector (Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Work), highlighting the municipality's rural character and agricultural potential. 16.5%

of the workforce is engaged in service and sales, which includes various businesses and trading activities. 9.25% of the population is involved in craft and related trades, showcasing the Municipal's artisanal skills. 9.8% of the workforce holds management, professional, and technical positions, indicating a smaller but significant presence of skilled professionals.

In terms of employment status, the Municipal has 66.6% of the workforce falling into this category (Self-Employed without Employees), indicating a high level of entrepreneurship and self-reliance, 5% of the workforce contributes to family businesses or farms without receiving a formal salary. 1.1% of the workforce engages in casual labor, often on a temporary or seasonal basis.

The private informal sector dominates the job market, providing employment opportunities for 78.9% of the population. This suggests that many residents are engaged in informal businesses, trading, or small-scale agriculture.

2.3.2.9 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio for Tano South Municipal Assembly is 67%, indicating a relatively high proportion of dependents (people under 15 and above 65) to the working-age population (15-64 years). This ratio suggests that for every 100 working-age individuals, approximately 67 dependents are relying on them for support. The Female Dependency Ratio is 68.6%, whilst the Male Dependency Ratio is 70.2. This data implies a significant burden on the working-age population to support dependents, which can have implications for policy formulation, planning, and interventions in areas like education, healthcare, and economic development.

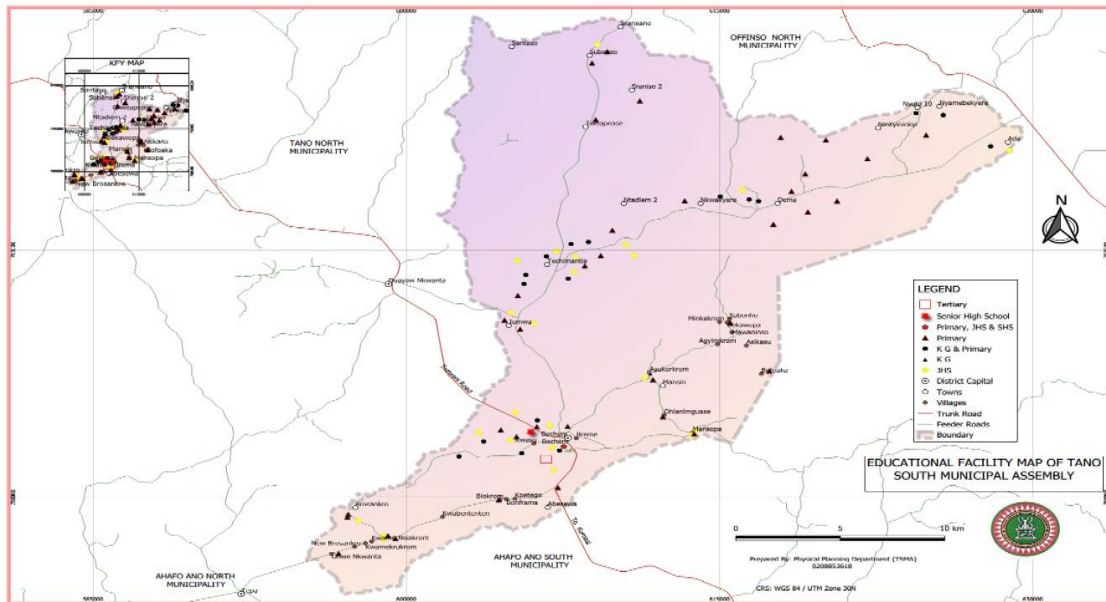
2.3.3.0 Social Characteristics

2.3.3.1. Education

There are two hundred and forty (240) educational institutions in the Municipality, made up of one hundred and seventy-nine (179) public and Sixty-one (61) private schools. The public institutions consist of Sixty (60) Kindergartens, twenty-three (23) Primary schools, fifty (50) Junior High Schools (JHS), three (3) Second-Cycle Institutions, and one (1) College of Education in the Municipality. There is also a Special School for the Deaf owned by the government. The private institutions are made up of twenty-three (23) Kindergartens, twenty-three (23) Primary Schools, and thirteen (13) Junior High Schools. The Municipal has 1445 trained teachers and 23 untrained

teachers in the public basic schools. The number of private schools in the municipality is 61. (MED-TSMA, 2025). The education facility map of the Municipality is shown in the Figure below.

Figure 2.8 Showing Education Facility Map of Tano South Municipal



Source: *TSMAS Education Directorate, 2025*

Education has been a priority in the Municipality over the planned period (2022-2025). The Municipal Assembly has collaborated effectively with the Municipal Education Directorate, the Ghana Education Service, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and other stakeholders to improve the quality of education in the Municipality through the provision of basic infrastructure, teaching and learning logistics, as well as the human resource requirements. Education-related activities accounted 16.2% of the Assembly’s expenditure over the period. Government programmes such as School Feeding, Capitation Grant, and Free Senior High School have, to a large extent, supported the education drive in the Municipality. The concerted efforts by the Assembly, Central Government, Donors, and other stakeholders in the education sector. The Assembly continues to prioritize investments in access, equity, quality, and infrastructure at all

levels of education. Efforts have been directed at expanding educational facilities, improving teaching and learning outcomes, enhancing teacher deployment, and promoting inclusive education. Despite progress, the sector continues to face challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, gender disparities, low learning outcomes in some areas, and limited access to higher levels of education in certain communities. Addressing these challenges remains critical to achieving the Municipality’s broader development goals and aligning with national education policies and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Despite advancements, the educational sector still faces challenges like poor infrastructure, gender inequality, poor learning outcomes in certain areas, and restricted access to higher education in other communities. In order to accomplish the Municipal's more general development objectives and to be in line with both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national education policy, it is still imperative to address these issues.

2.3.3.2. Educational Infrastructure

Table 2.5 School Infrastructure in the Municipality

Type of School	Public	%	Private	%	Total	Total%
Kindergarten (KG)	60	33.5	23	37.7	83	34.51
Primary school	61	34.08	23	37.7	84	35
Junior High School (JHS)	50	27.9	13	21.32	63	26.25
Senior High School	3	1.7	1	1.64	4	1.7
Vocational Institutions/ Technical Schools	3	1.7	1	1.64	4	1.7
University/Tertiary	1	0.56	0	0	1	0.42
Special School	1	0.56	0	0	1	0.42
Total	179	100	61	100	240	100

Source: *TSM Education Directorate, 2025*

2.3.3.3. Gender Parity Index in the Municipal

The data shows enrolment trends for boys and girls across various educational levels (Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, SHS) over four academic years. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is interpreted based on the proportion of enrolment by sex, with a 50:50 ratio indicating gender parity.

Table 2.6 Gender Parity Index (2021/2022 – 2024/2025)

Level	Enrolment											
	2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Boys	Girl	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Kindergarten	2598	2429	5027	3034	2864	5898	2524	2451	4975	2323	2110	4433
Primary	6530	6018	6018	6315	5772	12087	6557	5981	12538	6219	5813	12032
JHS	2665	2386	5051	2806	2525	5331	2665	2451	5116	2589	2398	4987
SHS	2939	2366	5303	3321	3089	6410	3057	2556	5613	3142	2843	5985
Total	14732	13199	22626	15476	14250	29726	14803	13439	28242	14273	13164	27437

Source: TSMA Education Directorate, 2025

From the table, Kindergarten, Boys have consistently higher enrolment than girls each year, but the gap narrows in **2023/2024** before slightly widening again in **2024/2025**. The total enrolment trends downward from **5027** in **2021/22** to **4433** in **2024/25**. Gender parity favors boys moderately but remains relatively balanced.

In the primary level, the total enrolment rises initially from **12087** in **2022/23** to **12538** in **2023/24**, then drops to **12032** in **2024/25**. Boys have slightly higher numbers than girls consistently. The gender gap is less pronounced but indicates more boys enrolled than girls. Junior High School (JHS): Enrolment is fairly balanced between boys and girls, with totals decreasing slightly over the years (from **5331** in **2022/23** to **4987** in **2024/25**). The gender gap is minimal, suggesting better parity at this level. Senior High School (SHS): numbers fluctuate, but boys consistently outnumber girls at all points. Total enrolment rises from **5303** in **2021/22** to **6410** in **2022/23**, then declines to **5985** in **2024/25**. Boys have a notable majority, indicating gender disparity favoring boys in SHS. Overall, Total enrolment across all levels shows boys consistently outnumber girls each year, though the gap shrinks slightly over time. The difference is most marked at SHS and Kindergarten, less so at Primary and JHS. While the data shows progress toward gender balance, particularly in JHS and Primary, full gender parity (**close to a 1:1 ratio**) has not been achieved. In summary, the enrolment data reveal moderate gender disparities with boys generally having higher enrolment rates than girls across all levels and years. Efforts could focus on improving enrolment and retention of girls, especially in Kindergarten and Senior High School levels, to reach gender parity in education.

2.3.3.4. Teacher Population and Teacher Pupil Ratio

The teacher population in Tano South Municipal schools, including senior high levels, is favorable when considering the pupil-teacher ratio across all categories of schools. The table below shows the number of teachers in both public and private schools, as well as the overall pupil-teacher ratio in the Municipal.

Table 2.6 Number and Level of Teachers.

Type of school	Teacher Population			Total Enrolment	Overall Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio
	Trained	Untrained	Total			
Kindergarten	212	7	219	4123	1:19	1:19
Primary	486	4	490	11058	1:23	1:23
JHS	386	0	386	5273	1:14	1:14
SHS	361	12	373	6210	1:17	1:17
Total	1445	23	1468	26664	1:18	1:18

Source: TSMA, Education Directorate

The data presents the distribution of teachers, enrollment, and pupil-teacher ratios across four types of schools: Kindergarten, Primary, JHS (Junior High School), and SHS (Senior High School). Teacher Population and Enrollment: The total number of teachers is **1,468**, with **23** untrained, indicating that most teachers are trained. Primary schools have the highest number of teachers (**490**) and the largest enrollment (**11,058 students**), while Kindergarten has the lowest teacher count (**219**) and relatively smaller enrollment (**4,123 students**). Pupil-Teacher Ratio: The overall pupil-teacher ratios vary by school type. JHS has the lowest ratio at **1:14**, meaning fewer students per teacher, which suggests smaller class sizes or more individualized attention. Primary schools have the highest ratio at **1:23**, reflecting larger class sizes. Consistency in Ratios: The overall pupil-teacher ratio matches the pupil-trained teacher ratio in each case, implying the untrained teachers' presence is minimal and does not significantly affect the calculation. This suggests a balanced distribution of trained teachers but highlights potential challenges with higher student loads in primary schools compared to JHS, which may affect teaching quality or student engagement.

2.3.3.5. School Performance

Table 2.7 BECE performance (2022 to 2025)

	2022	2023	2024
Total Number of Pupils Presented	1786	1844	1685
No. Passed (No of pupils who got admission to Second Cycle)	1529	1259	1306
Percentage Passed	85.6	68.3	77.5

Source: TSMA, Education Directorate

The table above shows the total number of pupils presented for exams, the number who passed (gaining admission to second-cycle education), and the pass percentage over three years: 2022, 2023, and 2024. In 2022, 1786 pupils were presented, with 1529 passing, resulting in a high pass rate of 85.6%. In 2023, the number of pupils presented increased slightly to 1844, but those who passed dropped significantly to 1259, lowering the pass rate to 68.3%. This is a notable decline compared to 2022. In 2024, the number of pupils presented decreased to 1685, while the number passing slightly improved to 1306, raising the pass rate to 77.5%. This suggests some recovery in performance compared to 2023, but still below the 2022 level. Overall, the trend shows a strong start in 2022, a sharp decline in 2023, and a partial recovery in 2024, indicating potential challenges in 2023 that affected pupil performance, followed by improvement efforts in the following year.

2.3.3.6 Health Sector

The development of both the Municipality and the country as a whole is closely linked to the overall health status of the population. Therefore, obtaining comprehensive background information on the current state of health systems, including infrastructure, workforce capacity, and accessibility, as well as key health indicators such as disease prevalence, mortality rates, and service coverage, is essential. This data will enable the Assembly to design and implement targeted projects and programs that effectively enhance health service delivery, promote disease prevention, and improve the well-being of the community.

2.3.3.7. Health Infrastructure

The municipality operates four hospitals, comprising two government-run facilities and two private institutions. These hospitals serve as the primary referral centers for managing

emergencies, conducting surgeries, and providing maternal care services. Additionally, two government health centers within the municipality deliver comprehensive primary healthcare to the local population. Complementing these centers are ten CHPS compounds strategically located to offer accessible rural health services, ensuring wider coverage for communities in remote areas. Across the municipality, thirty-nine CHPS zones have been clearly demarcated, all of which are fully functional and actively serving their designated areas. Furthermore, the Family Planning Unit plays a vital role by providing essential reproductive health services, including counseling and easy access to a variety of contraceptive methods, thereby supporting informed family planning and promoting overall reproductive health among residents.

Table 2.8 Health facilities in the Municipality

HEALTH FACILITY	NUMBER
Government Hospital	2
Private Hospital	2
Government Health Centres	2
Private Health Centre	0
Rural Clinic	0
Private clinic	0
Clinic (CHAG)	1
CHPS Compounds	10
CHPS zones Demarcated	39
Functional CHPs Zones	39
Family Planning Unit	10

Source: TSMA, Health Directorate, 2025

Table 2.9 Health Facilities and Ownership

NO	HEALTH FACILITIES	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
1	Bechem Government Hospital	Bechem	Government
2	Kwasu CHPS	Kwasu	Government
3	Mansin CHPS	Mansin	Government
4	Breme CHPS	Breme	Government
5	Pisgah Advanced Medical Centre	Bechem	Private

6	St. Josephs Clinic	Bechem	CHAG
7	Brosankro Health Centre	Brosankro	Government
8	Derma Health Centre	Derma	Government
9	147 Hospital	Derma	Private
10	Ankaase CHPS	Ankaase	Government
11	Adaa CHPS	Adaa	Government
12	Nsuta CHPS	Nsuta	Government
13	Techimantia Government Hospital	Techimantia	Government
14	Dwomo CHPS	Dwomo	Government
15	Subriso CHPS	Subriso	Government
16	Asuboe CHPS	Asuboe	Government

Source: Tano South Municipal, Health Directorate, 2025

2.3.3.8. Incidence of diseases

Malaria has consistently been the primary reason for OPD visits over the years. While the number of cases increased from 2022 to 2023, there was a subsequent decrease in 2024, possibly reflecting enhanced malaria control measures like increased use of insecticide-treated nets, spraying campaigns, or improved diagnostic methods. The dataset below shows the top ten diseases reported at the Municipal Outpatient Departments (OPD) from 2022 to 2024, highlighting trends in disease burden, changes in prevalence, and new health challenges.

Table 2.10. Top Ten OPD Morbidity 2022-2024

S/No.	2022			2023			2024		
	Diagnosis	No. of Cases	%	Diagnosis	No. of Cases	%	Diagnosis	No. of Cases	%
1	Malaria	28506	26.6	Malaria	22413	22.4	Malaria	21341	17.7
2	URTI	8362	7.8	URTI	7480	7.5	URTI	7007	5.8
3	Rheumatism and other joint pains	4977	4.6	Aneamia	5342	5.3		6713	5.6
				Anaemia					

4	Aneamia	4295	4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4913	4.9	Rheumatism and other joint pains	6422	5.3
5	Acute urinary tract infection	3904	3.6	Pneumonia	4386	4.4	Pneumonia	5458	4.5
6	Pneumonia	3806	3.6	Rheumatism and other joint pains	4199	4.2	Acute urinary tract infection	4730	3.9
7	ulcer	3663	3.4	Ulcer	3923	3.9	ulcer	4226	3.5
8	Diarrhoea diseases	3637	3.4	Diarrhoea diseases	3632	3.6	hypertension	3962	3.3
9	Skin Diseases	3198	3	Skin Diseases	3018	3	intestinal worms	3839	3.2
10	Acute Eye Infection	2482	2.3	Intestinal worms	2717	2.7	Diarrhoea diseases	3664	3.0
	Top Ten Total	66830	62.4	Top Ten Total	62023	62	Top Ten Total	67362	55.9
	All Others	40231	37.6	All Others	38078	38	All Others	5322	44.1
	Grand Total	107061	100	Grand Total	100101	100	Grand Total	120584	100

Source: Tano South Municipal, Health Directorate

2.3.3.9. Doctor & Nurse Population Ratio, 2022-2025

This dataset presents essential indicators of the health workforce, focusing on the availability of Physician Assistants (PAs), Nurses, and Midwives in proportion to the population. These ratios are vital for evaluating access to healthcare services, the sufficiency of health personnel, and the overall quality of service delivery.

Table 2.11. Doctor & Nurse Population Ratio, 2022-2024

INDICATORS	2022	2023	2024
Annual Population	89051	90921	91358
Number of Physician Assistants	11	11	8
PA Population ratio	1:8,096	1:8,266	1:11,420
Number of Nurses	675	589	617
Nurse population ratio	1:132	1:155	1:149
Midwife to Women in fertility Age pop. Ratio	1:134	1:157	1:100

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Tano South Municipal

From Table 2.11, the table above indicates that the number of PAs did not increase; it remained the same in 2023 and declined in 2024. Although there was no increase in absolute numbers from 2022 to 2023, the PA population ratio worsened (from 1:8,096 to 1:8,266) due to overall population growth. Overall, PA coverage remains low, far below the WHO recommendation of one doctor per 1,000 population. While PAs are not full doctors, they serve as frontline care providers in many Ghanaian Municipals. The coverage of Physician Assistants is critically low, which places additional pressure on nurses and community health workers, especially in hard-to-reach areas.

In addition, the nurse workforce decreased slightly in 2023, worsening the nurse-to-population ratio. However, in 2024, a significant increase in nurses (from 589 to 617) improved this ratio from 1:155 to 1:149. This positive development indicates efforts to strengthen frontline care capacity, particularly at CHPS and health centre levels. The slight improvement in the ratio could lead to better service delivery, enhanced patient monitoring, and improved health outcomes. Nonetheless, the sustainability of this gain, through retention and motivation, must be ensured.

Furthermore, the midwife-to-women of fertility age population ratio declined in 2023, likely due to an increase in the number of women of reproductive age. These ratios suggest a stretched midwifery workforce, which can negatively affect the quality of maternal and newborn care,

especially in rural communities. However, there was an improvement in this ratio in 2024, from 1:57 to 1:100. This improvement is expected to increase access to skilled maternal care, which is critical for achieving SDG 3 (maternal health), particularly in reducing maternal mortality.

2.3.4.1 Social and Child Protection

The Municipality safeguards social protection by addressing vulnerability issues through targeted interventions and inclusive policies. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), vulnerability is defined as a state of acute and persistent disadvantage. This includes women, persons living in informal settlements, individuals with disabilities, people affected by HIV/AIDS, street and working children, and hard-to-reach populations.

In response, the Municipal Assembly has implemented various social protection programs aimed at reducing vulnerability and promoting equity. Key interventions include:

- **School Feeding Programme:** Provides daily meals to pupils in selected basic schools, improving nutrition and supporting consistent school attendance.
- **Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP):** A cash transfer program supporting extremely poor households, especially those with orphans, elderly members, or persons with severe disabilities.
- **Free National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for Indigents:** Ensures access to essential health services for poor and vulnerable individuals who would otherwise be excluded due to financial constraints.
- **Capitation Grant:** Financial support to promote universal basic education by eliminating school fees, thereby encouraging enrollment and retention of children from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- **Persons with Disability (PWD) Fund:** Offers financial and logistical support to persons with disabilities to encourage income-generating activities and social inclusion.

Together, these interventions form the foundation of the Municipality's approach to reducing inequality, protecting at-risk populations, and promoting inclusive development. However,

effective implementation, continuous monitoring, and community engagement remain crucial to ensuring these programs reach the intended beneficiaries and achieve sustainable impact.

2.3.4.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The Municipality has four small town piped systems at Bechem, Brosankro, Derma, and Breme. Two communities are covered under Ghana Water Company Limited, i.e., Techmantia and Dwomo.

One hundred and sixty-two (162) boreholes and 11 hand-dug wells are spread across the Municipality. Household toilet facilities account for 33% of the toilet facilities in the Municipality. Thirty-four (34) public toilets and four (4) are privately owned, accounting for about 60% of the needs of the people in the Municipality. The remaining 7% do not have proper places of convenience. There is one final refuse disposal site and 25 evacuation sites.

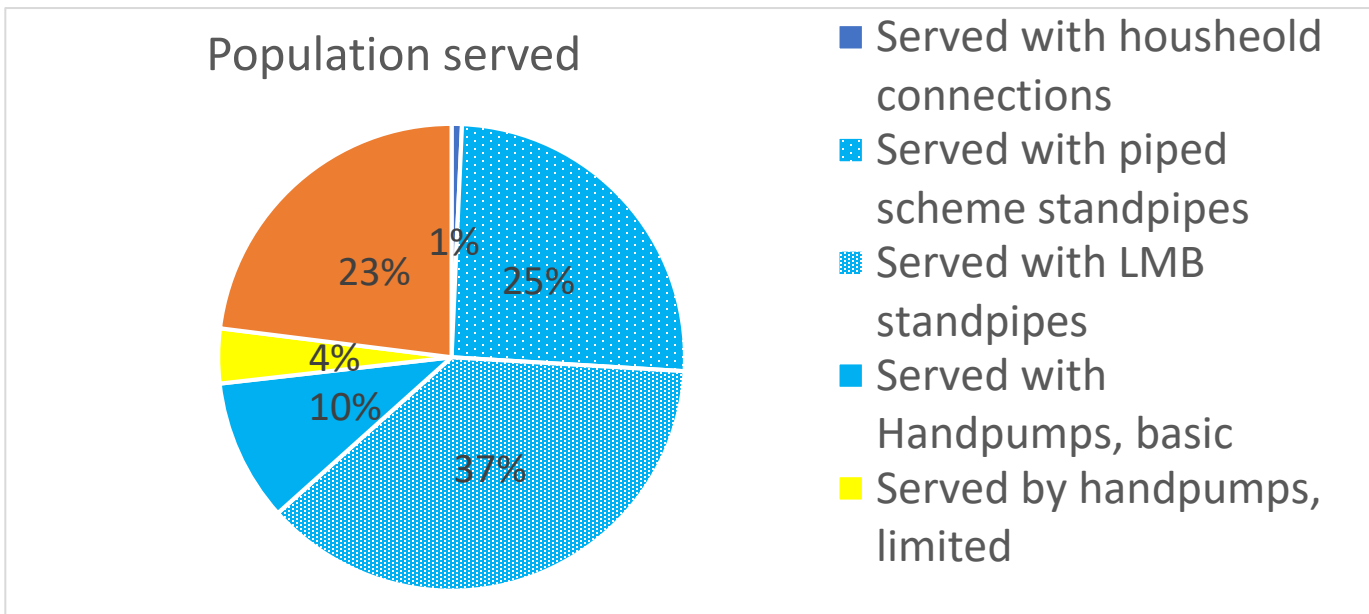
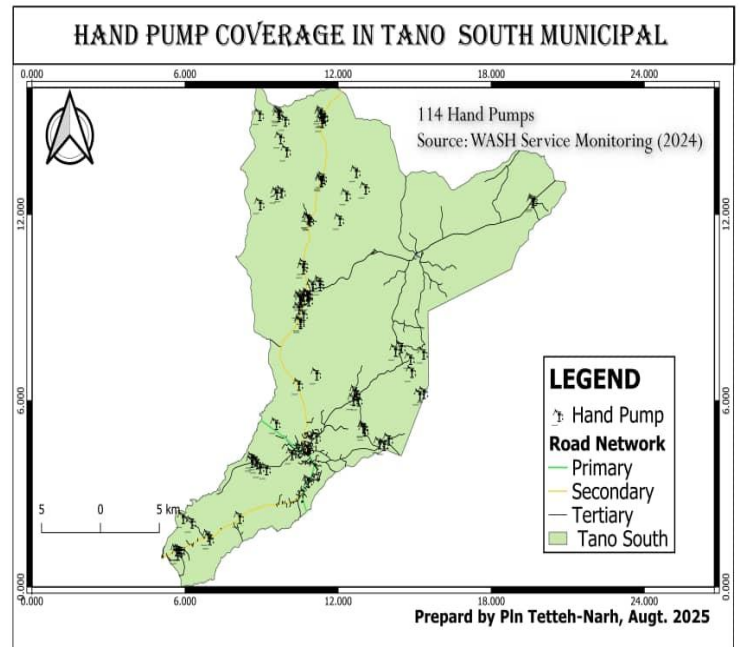
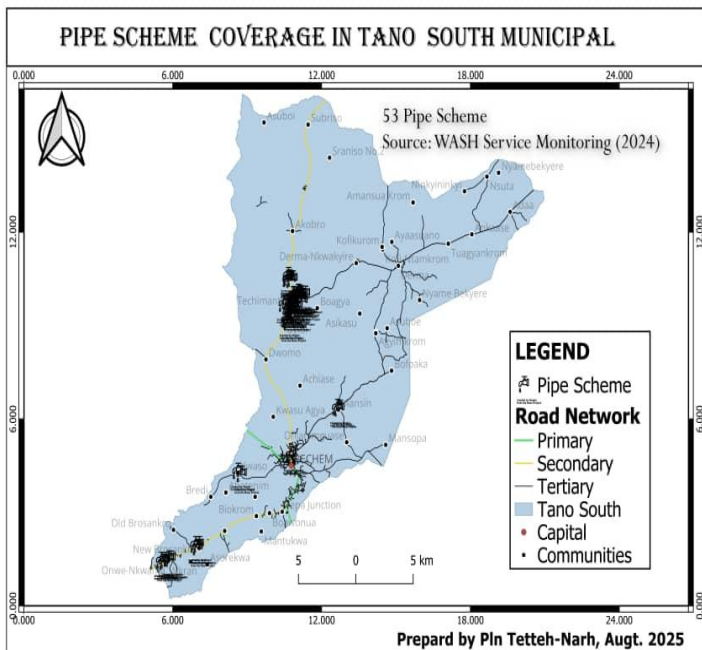
The municipality has good water coverage of about 87.0%, with the major source being small town water systems (stand pipes), limited mechanized boreholes, boreholes with hand pumps, and Ghana Water. Others rely relatively on unhealthy sources of water like hand-dug wells and streams, especially those in rural communities. Generally, the yield from underground water in the Municipality is very good, and this has boosted the supply of potable water for the majority of the people. Urban coverage (49.1%), however, lags far behind rural coverage (188%). Private sector participation in the processing and supply of treated drinking water (sachet water) is also high in the municipality. The Municipality has a total of 114 boreholes (hand pumps) and 25 limited mechanized boreholes at various communities within the Municipality. The Municipality has 4 small town water systems at Bechem, Derma, Breme, and New Brosankro with 68 stand pipes serving these communities and beyond. Additionally, the Dwomo and Techimantia Communities are supplied by the Ghana Water Company Limited.

Though sanitation facilities such as final disposal sites, refuse containers, latrines, amongst others, are woefully inadequate in the Municipality, members of the community respond positively to improve the situation.

The Municipal has attached importance to the need for the people to have access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), which will lead to enhancing public health and also achieving sustainable development. The Tano South Municipal has designed a master plan to help

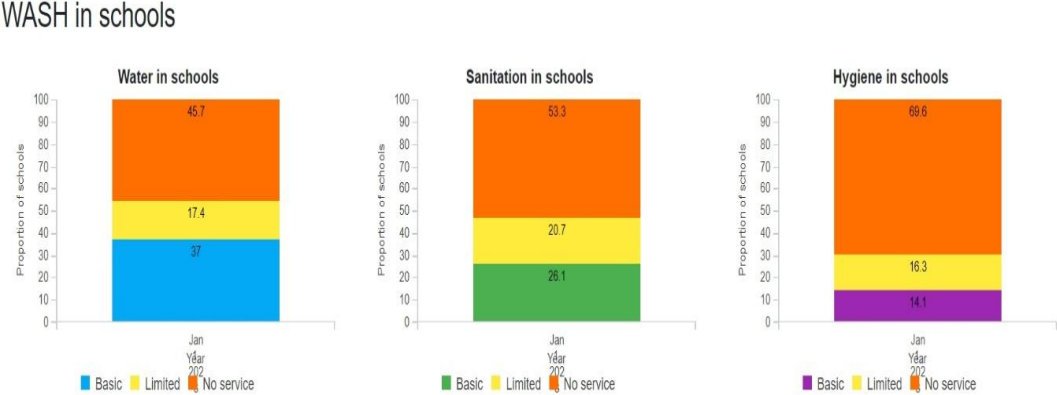
the Assembly solve the issue of Inadequate WASH services leading to disease spread, poor health, and reduced productivity, especially among women and children. There are partners in the municipality helping the municipality to address water, sanitation, and hygiene. They are: GWCL, CWSA, Zoomlion, IRC Ghana, Aquaya Institute, Saha Global, Netcentric Campaigns, and Safe Water Network to expand the supply of potable water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion, hence contributing to both national and global development goals, including the SDGs..

FIGURE 2.9: Pipe and Hand Pump scheme



A total of 240 schools in the municipality were assessed. As shown in Figure 10 below, 37% of schools have basic water services, and 45.6% of schools are without water services. The remaining 17.4% of schools have limited water services, with an improved water source, but with water not available at the time of data collection.

Figure 10: WASH in schools



Source: Wash Service Monitoring, TSMA, 2024

To have basic hygiene services, schools should have hand-washing facilities with water and soap available. This was the case for 14.1% of the assessed schools. Some 69.6% had no handwashing facilities without water in place at all. The remaining schools did have hand-washing facilities with water, but no soap.

To have basic sanitation, schools should have improved sanitation facilities for students that are usable (accessible, functional, and private) and gender-separated. Overall, 26.1% of the assessed schools were found to have basic sanitation services, as shown in Figure 10. Some 53.3% of schools were without sanitation facilities (thus, without any facility or with unimproved facilities). Of the remaining 20.7% of schools with limited sanitation services, the majority did not meet the basic sanitation benchmark because of a lack of privacy (which means there were no closable doors that locked from the inside or there were large gaps in the structure).

WASH in Health Care Facilities

All 16 health care facilities in the municipality have been assessed. The figure below shows the number of HCFs with different levels of water, sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste management services.

In order to have basic water services, the HCF should have water available from an improved source on the premises. This was the case for 12 of the 16 HCFs. Three HCFs were reported to have limited water services, not having an improved source on their premises (but within 500 m), and one (1) HCF was reported not to have water from an improved water source within 500 m.

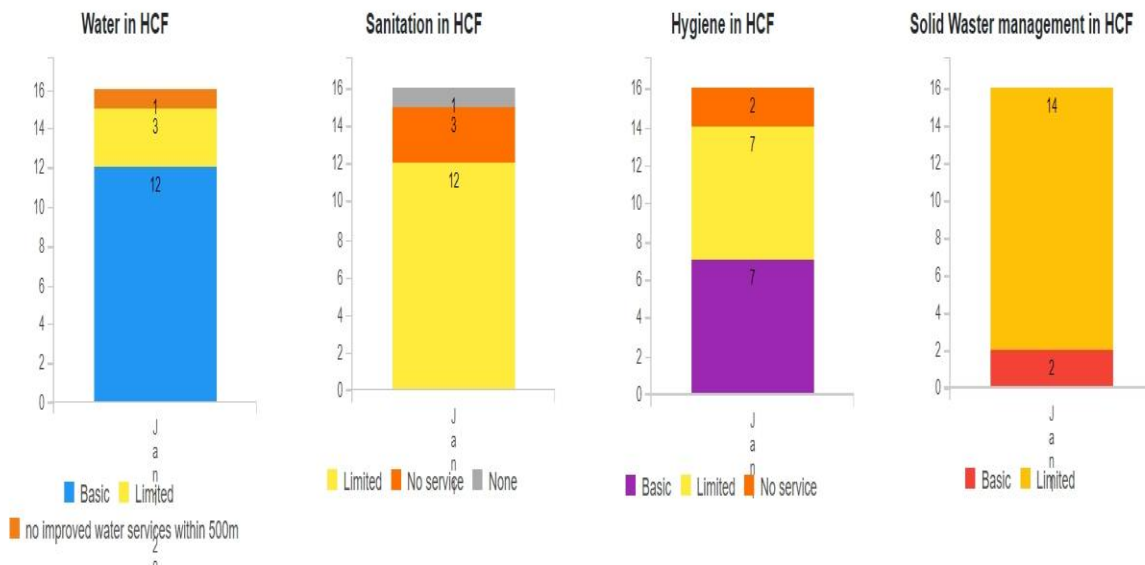
To have basic sanitation services, HCFs should have improved sanitation facilities that are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility. None of the HCFs had access to basic sanitation services. Although 12 of the 16 HCFs had limited sanitation facilities in place, they met all criteria for basic sanitation. The Ankaase CHPS compound, Derma Health Center, and Mawaninso CHPS compound were reported not to have sanitation facilities in place at all. There are 14 HCFs with usable (functional, private, and accessible) improved sanitation facilities, 7 with dedicated improved facilities for staff, 11 with latrines that are sex-separated, 12 with menstrual hygiene facilities, and only one HCF has sanitation facilities accessible to people with limited mobility.

In order to have basic hygiene services, an HCF should have functional hand hygiene facilities (with water, soap, and/or alcohol-based hand rub) available at points of care and within 5 metres of toilets. A total of 7 HCFs were reported to have hand hygiene stations available at points of care, but only 7 also had handwashing facilities with soap and water at toilets. But 2 HCFs did not have handwashing facilities with soap and water at toilets.

To have basic solid waste management services, HCFs should have waste safely segregated into at least three bins and sharps and infectious waste treated and disposed of safely. In addition to the 2 HCFs that indeed have basic solid waste management services in place, 14 HCFs were reported to have limited solid waste management services in place, with limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service were met.

Figure 2.11: Showing WASH in health care facilities (HCFs)

WASH in Health Care Facilities



Source: TSMA, WASH Service Monitoring, 2024

Overview of the main institutional WASH challenges

School WASH service levels are low:

- More than two-thirds of schools do not have improved water services that were functional at the time of the assessment.
- Almost two-thirds of schools did not have improved, usable, sex-separated latrines.
- More than two-thirds of schools did not have hand-washing facilities with water and soap available.

Health care facility WASH services are low, especially related to sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste:

- There are 4 health care facilities that do not have water available from an improved source on their premises.
- None of the HCFs meet all the basic sanitation standards. Only 1 HCF has sanitation facilities accessible to people with disabilities, and at least 7 have menstrual hygiene facilities.
- Only seven (7) HCFs meet the basic hygiene service standards.
- Only two (2) HCFs have basic solid waste management in place.

Institutional water coverage in the Municipality, especially that of the schools, needs to improve significantly, and the assembly is taking steps to address these challenges by giving priority to institutions, especially schools, in the current DACF water infrastructure allocations. This will go a long way to promote sanitation and hygiene in schools, which are necessary conditions for effective teaching and learning.

Challenges in the Water Sector

There is a regular breakdown of water facilities. This is largely due to the non-existence of functional WSMT Committees with regard to point water sources in the communities to manage these facilities. Regular power challenges have also affected small-town water systems and the Ghana Water Company, as they cause regular breakdown of pumping machines that are costly to maintain and repair. Patrons' refusal to pay tokens charged at the various standpipes and borehole points largely affects the ability to repair and maintain these facilities. Water, sanitation, and hygiene planning must be seriously considered by the Assembly and other development actors. The MWST needs to be strengthened and capacitated to provide the necessary supervision, monitoring, and technical support to communities.

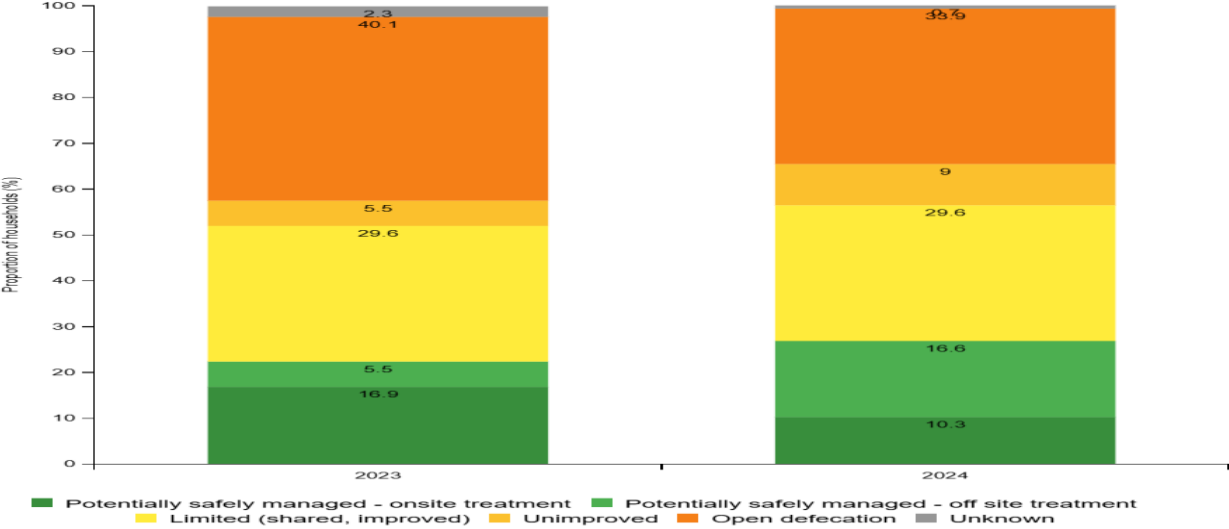
Sanitation

Environmental Sanitation Management remains a significant national concern, as it directly impacts the health, productivity, and overall well-being of the population. The Municipal continues to face persistent challenges in managing waste, including large refuse heaps, widespread littering,

blocked drains, stagnant water, and frequent flooding during the rainy season. These conditions contribute to the spread of sanitation-related diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, and typhoid. To promote a healthier environment, the Municipal undertakes several activities, including the management of liquid waste, inspection of hospitality facilities (such as hotels, guest houses, and restaurants), food hygiene and vendor screening, issuance of hygiene certificates to food vendors, and health education in schools. Regular inspections are conducted to ensure food hygiene and safety. Common issues identified during these inspections include flies around food, damaged insect screens, unclean waste bins, smoke, noise, and improper waste disposal practices. Public health education campaigns are also carried out across communities to address sanitation issues.

Data from recent service monitoring in Figure 2.3 shows that progress in sanitation is slower than in water. The majority of households still rely on unimproved or shared facilities, with open defecation persisting in some communities. This implies that the Municipal has failed to meet SDG 6.2 (adequate sanitation for all).

Figure 2.12 Sanitation Service Ladder



Source: TSMA. WASH Service Monitoring, 2024

A major sanitation challenge facing the Municipality is the widespread practice of crude and illegal dumping of solid waste. Many residents dispose of household waste in drains, on streets, and along roadsides, where it is left to mass up. Currently, waste management systems are inadequate, and a comprehensive solution is still lacking. Greater effort is

therefore required from the Municipal Assembly, NGOs, WASH partners, and individuals to support the acquisition of more refuse containers and improve overall waste disposal practices. Liquid waste management is also another area that the environmental health office is paying attention to.

The table below shows the number of refuse dumps and containers in the Municipal.

Table 2.13 Number of refuse dumps and containers in the Municipal

S/N	Zonal council	No. of containers	No. of final disposal sites
1.	Bechem	7	2
2.	Techimantia	5	4
3.	Brosankro	2	-
4.	Derma	4	-
5.	Ankaase/Adaa	1	-
6.	Dwomo/Mansin	2	-
7.	Subriso	1	-

Source: TSMA, Environmental Health Officer,2025

Table 2.14 State of public toilets

Zonal Council	No. of public toilet	Hand washing facility	Condition		Remarks
			Good	Bad	
Bechem	7	4	4	3	Intensify health education. Provision of hand washing by toilet operators
Techimantia	9	0	5	4	
Brosankro	2	0	0	2	
Derma	4	0	0	4	
Ankaase/Adaa	0	0	0	0	
Dwomo/Mansin	3	0	1	2	
Subriso	0	0	0	0	

Source: TSMA, Environmental Health Officer,2025

The public toilets are not managed properly by the managers and are in a deplorable state. There has been an increase in household toilets from 8871 in 2022 to 10196 in 2025. The surge is due to vigorous education by sanitation officers and the need for each household to get a toilet facility.

Institutional WASH

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services in institutions such as schools and health facilities play a vital role in safeguarding public health, promoting education, and supporting economic activity in Tano South Municipal. Institutional WASH ensures that these facilities have reliable access to safe water, adequate sanitation infrastructure, and proper hygiene practices, in line with Ghana’s national guidelines and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the area of water supply, most basic schools in the municipality have access to improved sources, including boreholes fitted with handpumps. These facilities help reduce the time spent by students fetching water and improve the learning environment. However, a few remote schools still depend on community water points, which can cause interruptions to instructional hours.

For health facilities, particularly CHPS compounds and health centers, water is usually provided through mechanized boreholes. While this arrangement generally meets basic service standards, challenges remain with supply reliability, especially during the dry season when groundwater levels drop.

During the service monitoring, it was seen that some schools saw improvements in water access in 2024, but not all have reliable and sustainable sources. Data implications show that schools without adequate water face hygiene challenges (handwashing, cleaning), also girls especially suffer due to lack of water for menstrual hygiene, leading to absenteeism, and academic performance is indirectly affected due to poor sanitation and hygiene environments. Furthermore, it can be seen that health facilities perform better than schools, but not all meet the “**basic service**” **standard** (improved source on premises).

Figure 2.14 Water in Schools

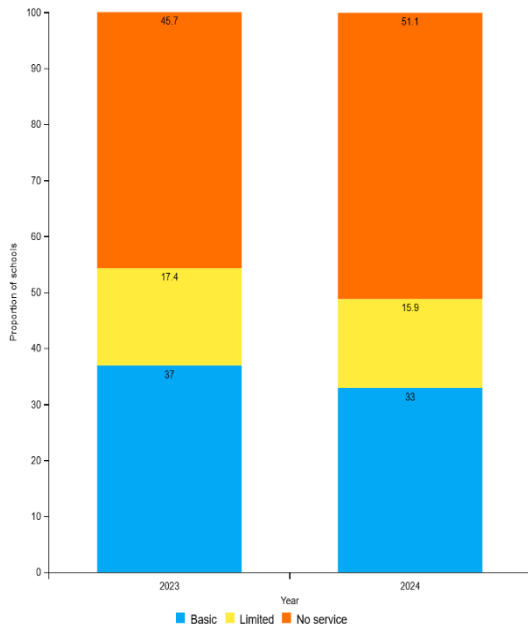
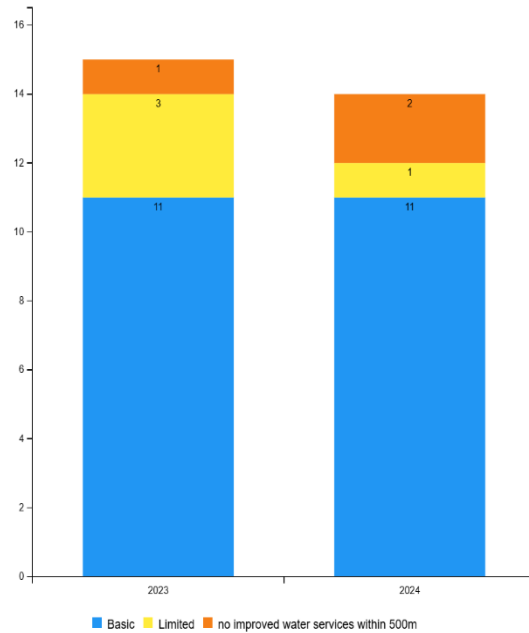


Figure 2.15 Water in HCFs



Source: *TSMA WASH Survey, 2024*

Sanitation facilities in institutions vary in type and quality. Schools typically use improved ventilated pit latrines (KVIPs), but the Ghana Education Service requirement for separate toilet facilities for boys and girls has not yet been achieved. Sanitation access in schools is still poor, with a mix of limited and unimproved facilities. Some progress in 2024, but gender-sensitive toilets are still lacking. This implies that the girls’ retention and attendance drop during menstruation, and there is an increased risk of communicable diseases in overcrowded toilets. This also makes the school environments remain uncondusive for effective learning. This gap affects privacy, hygiene, and gender-sensitive learning environments. In health facilities, toilet facilities are generally adequate, but improvements are needed to make them more disability-friendly and to maintain cleanliness. Sanitation in health facilities lags behind water services. Some facilities still lack improved toilets with proper waste disposal, which exposes patients to cross-infections, undermines efforts to maintain safe maternity wards and delivery rooms, and contradicts the WHO WASH in health facilities guidelines. Sanitation service levels in schools and healthcare facilities can be seen in Figures 2.6 and 2.7, respectively.

Figure 2.16 Sanitation in Schools

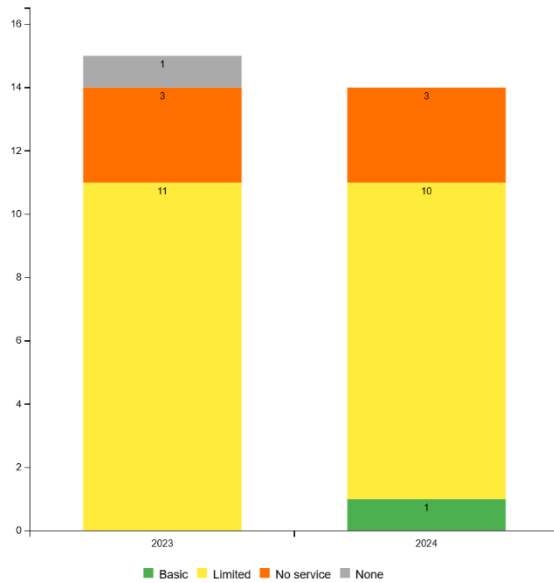
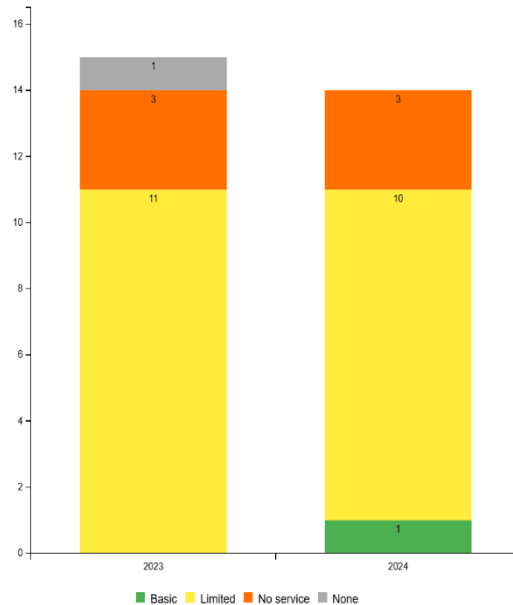


Figure 2.17 Sanitation in HCFS



Source: *WASH Service Monitoring, 2024*

Hygiene services in institutional settings have improved in recent years, partly due to increased awareness from COVID-19 prevention campaigns. Many schools, health facilities, and markets now have hand-washing stations, although regular replenishment of soap and water is not always guaranteed. Hygiene promotion activities, such as school WASH clubs and community sensitization campaigns, have contributed to improved practices, including menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls. Solid waste management in institutions is also improving, with some schools and health facilities beginning to practice separation at source, but collection and disposal systems still require strengthening.

Figure 2.18 Hygiene in Schools

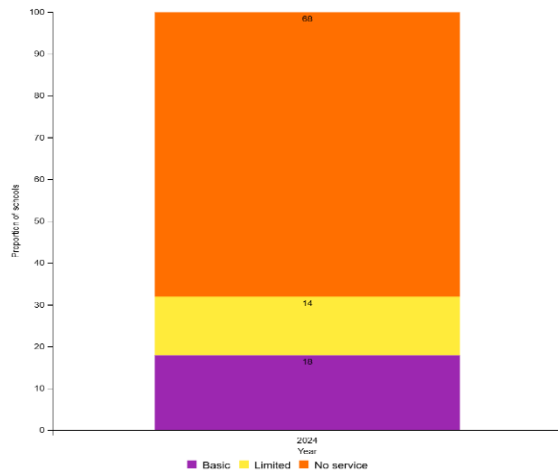
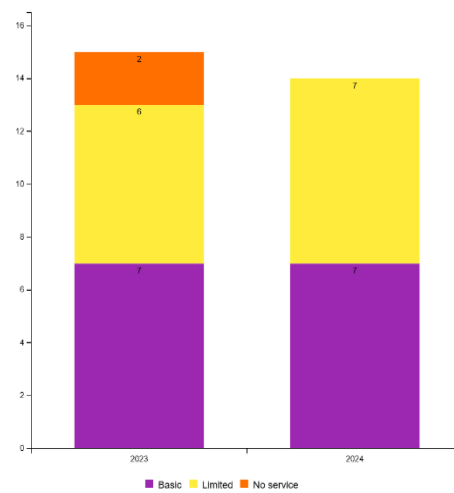


Figure 2.19 Hygiene in HCFs



Source: WASH Service Monitoring, 2024

Despite these advancements, institutional WASH in Tano South faces persistent challenges. Limited funding constrains regular maintenance and repair of infrastructure. Gaps remain in meeting national standards, particularly for sanitation and hygiene in schools, and weak enforcement of management responsibilities sometimes leads to facility neglect.

To address these issues, the Municipality, in collaboration with WASH partners, is implementing targeted interventions. These include upgrading water supply systems in schools and CHPS compounds, constructing gender segregated sanitation facilities, and expanding hygiene promotion campaigns linked to climate change resilience and public health outcomes. These efforts aim to ensure that institutional WASH services in Tano South are not only functional but also sustainable, equitable, and aligned with the municipality’s broader development goals.

2.3.4.4. Poverty Profiling

The poverty profiling status in the municipality, based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census, reveals several key points:

- The incidence of multidimensional poverty in the municipality is 23.7% of the population, with an average intensity of poverty of 42.6%. This results in a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of 0.101 for the municipality.

- The Municipality is ranked 111th out of 261 districts nationwide for the percentage of the population living in multidimensional poor households and is third in poverty ranking among the six districts in the Ahafo Region.
- The municipality shows the highest deprivation in improved toilet facilities (85.4%), overcrowding (44.1%), and cooking fuel (43.4%). These are some of the major contributors to the multidimensional poverty experienced by residents.
- For seven out of 13 poverty indicators considered, Tano South Municipal's deprivation levels exceed the national averages.

These findings indicate that while nearly a quarter of the population is multidimensional poor, the depth and specific areas of deprivation highlight significant challenges related to basic sanitation, housing conditions, and energy use in the municipality.

2.3.4.5 Economy of the Municipal

The economy of the Tano South Municipal Assembly is primarily based on agriculture, which employs about 67.6% of the population. Major crops grown include cassava, plantain, maize, rice, and vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, okra, and pepper. Industrial crops include cocoa, oil palm, coffee, and cashew. The municipality produces approximately 72,259.7 metric tons of tomatoes annually, mainly in areas such as Derma, Techimantia, and Dwomo.

In addition to agriculture, the industrial sector employs about 21.7% of the active population. Small-scale industries in the municipality include sawmills, palm oil extraction, and cassava processing factories. The Assembly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, is constructing a cassava extraction factory at Dwomo under the government's 1D1F industrial policy to further process oil palm produce.

The Assembly focuses on mobilizing human, physical, and financial resources to improve socio-economic conditions and create an enabling environment for wealth creation. It promotes sustainable exploitation of the municipality's natural and financial resources to enhance the living

conditions of its people, with special emphasis on agriculture and industry development, as well as capacity building and resilience building to reduce climate disaster impact.

In summary, the Tano South Municipal economy relies heavily on agriculture, with supportive industrial activities aimed at processing agricultural products and encouraging MSMEs for economic growth and development.

2.3.4.6 Local Economic Development (LED)

The Municipal has varied resources that foster community development, including farming, small-scale trades like phone repairs, hairdressing, shoemaking, and mushroom rearing, as well as hospitality services. Its lone radio station plays a key role in public education, entertainment, and promoting accountability. The Business Advisory Resource supports youth skills development, job creation, and business productivity through training, counselling, credit facilitation, and NVTI exam registration. However, rising operational costs, limited credit access, and weak entrepreneurial skills continue to constrain business growth, employment, and income generation.

The Municipal rich cocoa production offers a major opportunity for local economic growth through value addition and innovation. Cocoa pods and their by-products can be transformed into organic fertilizer, livestock feed, biochar, biomass fuel, and pectin for food processing, reducing farm costs and boosting soil fertility. Promoting cocoa-based enterprises, especially among youth and women, can create soaps, lotions, handicrafts, and briquettes, fostering inclusive economic participation. Positioning the Municipal as a cocoa innovation hub through tourism and events can enhance market access, while increased licensing, tolls, and private partnerships will grow Internally Generated Funds. Skills training in processing, packaging, and marketing, with support from COCOBOD, NGOs, and other partners, will enable communities to fully tap into these opportunities. By strategically harnessing the potential of cocoa pods and their derivatives, the municipality can diversify its economy, create sustainable jobs, and enhance resilience while positioning itself as a center for cocoa-based development.

2.3.4.7. Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is not only the largest employer in the Municipal, but also the cornerstone of food security and economic resilience. The sector encompasses crop farming, livestock rearing, and agro-processing, and plays a vital role in sustaining both rural and peri-urban livelihoods. The Municipal is known for the cultivation of staple crops such as cassava, maize, plantain, yam, and cocoyam, as well as cash crops like cocoa and oil palm.

Livestock farming, including poultry, goats, sheep, and pigs, also contributes to household income and food diversity. Agricultural produce from the Municipal is regularly supplied to markets in other parts of the country, strengthening the Municipal's position in the national food chain.

Despite its dominance, the agricultural sector faces challenges such as limited access to modern farming technologies, post-harvest losses, climate variability, and inadequate extension services. Nonetheless, the sector holds vast potential for growth if properly supported with investment in irrigation, mechanization, input supply, and value chain development.

2.3.4.8. Trade and commerce

Trade and commerce in the Tano South Municipal are primarily driven by agriculture and supported by small-scale industries and vibrant market centers. Agriculture employs about 67.6% of the population, with major crops including cassava, plantain, maize, rice, vegetables (tomatoes, garden eggs, okro, pepper), and industrial crops like cocoa, oil palm, coffee, and cashew. The municipality has significant production in tomato farming in areas like Derma, Techimantia, and Dwomo.

Trade is vibrant in three major towns: Bechem (the capital), with Tuesday as the weekly market day, Techimantia with Monday, and Derma with Wednesday. These towns have both daily and weekly market activities, attracting traders from neighboring districts and regions.

The industrial sector employs about 21.7% of the active population and includes small-scale industries such as sawmills, palm oil extraction, and cassava processing factories. The local government, through collaborations with ministries and programs like the Rural Enterprises

The Programme is investing in processing factories to add value to agricultural produce, such as a cassava processing factory in Dwomo.

The municipality emphasizes improving market facilities, transforming subsistence farming to commercial farming, and developing market centers to boost economic activities. Efforts in economic development target enhancing agriculture, small-scale industries, and the establishment of business centers facilitated by the Business Resource Center.

Overall, trade and commerce in Tano South Municipal revolve around agriculture-based products and are supported by small-scale manufacturing, with significant market activities in key towns that serve as commercial hubs for the municipality and surrounding areas.

This vibrant trading activity not only enhances local economic resilience but also serves as a key source of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the Municipal Assembly. The contribution of these markets to the Municipal's revenue profile is significant, particularly through market tolls, license fees, and daily user charges. Communities like Techimantia and Derma view market infrastructure development as a priority due to their strategic location and potential for trade growth. However, many markets face poor conditions, including inadequate sanitation, storage, commodity spaces, and trader shelters. Upgrading to modern facilities is essential to maximize revenue potential and socio-economic benefits.

2.3.4.9. Mining Sector

Small-scale and artisanal mining activities are also prevalent in parts of the Municipal, particularly in mineral-rich communities like Breme, Ohianinguase, and Mansopa. These activities provide alternative employment opportunities and contribute to household incomes. However, they are often characterized by informal operations and environmental degradation, highlighting the need for improved regulation and sustainable practices.

2.3.5.1 Small Scale Manufacturing Industry

The small-scale manufacturing industry in the Tano South Municipal Assembly is characterized by sawmills, palm oil extraction, and cassava processing factories. The industrial sector employs about 21.7% of the active population. There are ongoing efforts to enhance this sector, including the construction of a cassava extracting factory at Dwomo in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Rural Enterprises Programme under the government's 1D1F industrial policy. The Business Resource Center in the municipality supports the facilitation of industrial activities. However, the broader Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) sector in the district has experienced a recent decline in growth rate. The Municipal Assembly focuses on mobilizing resources and creating an enabling environment for wealth creation through active participation and collaboration with civil society to improve the living conditions of its people, which includes supporting the small-scale manufacturing industry.

2.3.5.2 Banking and Financial Services

The presence of Ghana Commercial Bank, Derma Rural Bank, Teacher's Credit Union, and mobile money agents has enhanced access to financial services across the Municipal. These services support savings, credit, and payment transactions for farmers, traders, and small-scale entrepreneurs, thereby promoting financial inclusion and stimulating local economic activity.

2.3.5.3 Services and Industry

The services sector, comprising transportation, hospitality, education, and health services, is gradually expanding, driven by population growth and urbanization. In addition, there is growing interest in light industrial activities, including sawmills, carpentry, tailoring, Palm Oil Processing, and metal fabrication, which offer employment and value addition to local raw materials.

2.3.5.4 Tourism

The tourism situation in the Municipality is characterized by several cultural and natural attractions with some potential for development. Key tourist sites include traditional shrines such as Taa-Dwomo and Dosoago at Dwomo, the Kwasi Bamboo Grove, the Samuel Otu Memorial Tomb,

and the Onyia Kyere at Dwomo. These sites have cultural significance and offer opportunities for heritage tourism. The shrine at Dwomo is noted to have historical importance linked to the famous fetish priest Okomfo Anokye, which could be further developed as a tourist destination.

Additionally, the municipality has a number of hotels like the London Sympathy Hotel, Orange Hotel, Olive Hotel, Oak Ambassador Hotel, and others in Bechem and Techimantia, providing accommodation for visitors. Tourism is supported by the area's strategic location as an entry point into the Ahafo Region and the evolving infrastructure, such as ongoing road construction, though some rural roads remain challenging, especially in the rainy season.

Tourism in the municipality is integrated with trade and industry policies, with efforts being made to implement plans for its growth. However, the sector is still in a developing stage with room for enhancement, particularly in improving accessibility to tourist sites and increasing awareness of the municipality's cultural heritage.

In summary, Tano South Municipal offers cultural and ecological sites with tourism potential, supported by some hospitality infrastructure and ongoing development projects to improve access and economic engagement through tourism.

2.3.5.5 Environment

The quality of the environment is vital for the sustainable development of the municipality. This will no doubt promote an efficient, safe, healthy, and sustainable environment.

2.3.5.6 Conditions of the Natural Environment.

Human activities, particularly illegal mining 'galamsey', annual routine bush burning, inappropriate farming practices, indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood and charcoal, have led to increasing loss of the vegetation cover, which in effect, has given way to soil erosion and depletion of soil fertility. The vegetation consisting of both tall and short trees and grasses constitutes the critical element of the natural environment in the Municipal. The municipality is endowed with gold deposits, and this has attracted small-scale (illegal galamsey) mining activities in the Municipal. The mineral deposits can mainly be found around communities such as Breme, Mansopa, Ohianinguase, and others. Reliance on fuel wood for cooking, annual bush fires, charcoal burning, the activities of chainsaw operators, and poor farming practices constitute the

major activities that degrade the environment. This not only leaves farming land bare and exposed to erosion, but it is also gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the municipality. Farming along water courses has also brought about the silting of water bodies and the destruction of the vegetation protecting the water bodies.

The Municipality lies in the moist semi-deciduous forest zone and also the semi-equatorial climatic zone, which experiences a double maxima rainfall pattern. Relative humidity ranges between 75-80 percent in the rainy season and 50-70 percent in the dry season. The main geological formations that cover the Municipality are the forest ochrosols and the rubrisol-ochrosols intergrades, which are alkaline and are more richly supplied with nutrients.

The successive intensive use of land for agricultural purposes has reduced the fallow period from about 6-7 years to 2 or fewer years. This has resulted in low soil fertility and the continuous demand for crops, which originally did not require fertilizer. This trend precipitates climate. The Tano South Municipality is blessed with several natural resources that serve as a potential for development. Agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in the Tano South Municipality, engaging an estimated 67.6 percent of the working population. The favorable climatic conditions and fertile forest ochrosol soils support the cultivation of major staple crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, and cocoyam, which contribute significantly to household food security and local commerce. In addition to staple production, vegetable farming is widely practiced, with tomato cultivation being particularly prominent. The Derma enclave serves as a major production hub, recording an estimated 7,400 metric tons of tomatoes annually, making the municipality one of the notable tomato-producing zones in the Ahafo Region. This presents substantial opportunities for agro-processing. The occurrence of changes in rainfall patterns affects food production and increases disasters in the municipality.

2.3.5.7 Natural Resource Utilisation

The municipality is also endowed with significant forest resources, which form an important component of local livelihoods. Tano South hosts two major forest reserves: the Bosomkese Forest Reserve (approximately 138.41 km²) and the Apaape Forest Reserve (approximately 19.04 km²). These reserves contain economically valuable tree species such as Odum, Mahogany, Ceiba, Cassia, and Akasaa. The exploitation of these species supports various economic activities, including timber production, carpentry, wood carving, and the harvesting of non-timber forest

products. The forest ecosystem also plays an important role in environmental regulation, biodiversity conservation, and the protection of water sources within the municipality.

Overall, the municipality's resource base, particularly agriculture and forestry, provides a strong foundation for socio-economic development. However, sustainable management, improved value addition, and targeted investment are required to fully harness these resources for inclusive growth in the medium term.

2.3.5.8 The Built Environment

The impact of human activities on the built environment, such as poor drainage systems, waste management, housing, road construction, and inadequate settlement planning, characterizes the built environment in the municipality.

In recent times, unauthorized siting of containers and kiosks by traders, especially in the Central Business District and along the green belts, is on the increase. These kiosks are, in most cases, placed on utility lines, lanes, pavements, hydrants, and other unauthorized places, which tend to cripple the planning schemes in the municipality.

The direction of growth in the Municipality is towards the South and West, and that is Bechem Junction and Bechem-Sunyani Road. This may suggest the need to open up the area with social services and infrastructure development.

2.3.5.9. Climate Change

Climate change has become one of the most pressing development challenges globally, with local manifestations in the form of rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and increased frequency of extreme weather events. In Ghana, and particularly in the Tano South Municipal, the impacts of climate change are visible in reduced agricultural productivity, deforestation, land degradation, and water stress.

As a response to these challenges, climate mitigation and adaptation strategies have been implemented through various programs, including the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) and Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI). Community durbars and workshops were held to educate farmers and local leaders on climate change, its local impacts, and the role of forests in climate mitigation. Farmers were also trained to integrate shade trees in cocoa farms, improve soil health, and adopt sustainable farming practices that reduce land degradation.

As part of Green Ghana Day afforestation efforts, tree seedlings were distributed and planted along degraded forest edges, water bodies, and schools. Local volunteers and traditional authorities were involved in forest monitoring and reporting illegal activities.

The municipal Assembly has intended to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration among government, NGOs, traditional authorities, and farmer cooperatives, and also expand farmer field schools and training programs on climate-smart agriculture.

2.3.6.0 Infrastructure

2.3.6.1. Road Infrastructure

Road transport remains the dominant and most accessible mode of transportation in Tano South Municipal, serving as the primary means by which people, goods, and services move within and between communities. The importance of road infrastructure goes beyond mobility; it plays a critical role in shaping the spatial organisation of the municipality, influencing the location and accessibility of settlements, public services, economic activities, and social amenities.

A key aspect of spatial development is the distribution of services, such as health, education, markets, and administrative centres. These services are typically concentrated in accessible locations, and their reach to rural and outlying communities is largely dependent on the quality and extent of the road network. Communities located along well-maintained roads tend to enjoy better access to services, while those in remote or poorly connected areas remain underserved. The road network in the Municipal is predominantly made up of feeder roads, which link the rural communities to major towns and trunk roads. These feeder roads are essential for agricultural production and trade, as they enable the transportation of farm produce to market centres and input supplies to farming areas. However, the network is often constrained by inadequate funding, poor drainage, and limited all-weather access.

Construction, rehabilitation, and periodic maintenance of these feeder roads are undertaken by the Feeder Roads Unit of the municipal Works Department, in collaboration with the Regional Department of Feeder Roads. Despite ongoing efforts, many feeder roads remain in poor condition, especially during the rainy season, leading to restricted access, increased transportation costs, and delayed service delivery. Improving the road network is therefore vital for promoting equitable development, enhancing socio-economic opportunities, and ensuring effective decentralised governance. Prioritising road investment and routine maintenance will help bridge the accessibility

gap between urban and rural communities and strengthen the overall spatial integration of the municipality.

The total length of roads network in the Municipality are as follows;

- Engineered - 38km,
- Partially-engineered - 94.5km
- Un-engineered - 33.55km

Bechem-Techimantia-Akumadan (40.4km) has been completed, commissioned & opened to traffic.

Currently, about 33.9km of road construction is ongoing in the Municipality and is at various stages of completion. These are;

- Asuoso-Derma-Techimantia (27km)
- Bechem Town Roads (1st Phase 6.9km).

2.3.6.2. Settlement system

The settlement pattern of Tano South Municipal can be described as predominantly rural with dispersed settlements clustered around key service centers. The larger settlements, namely Bechem, Techimantia, Derma, Kwasu, and Mansin, lie on different routes. This type of settlement hinders the distribution of facilities such as water, schools, health facilities, etc. A scalogram analysis, which presents a matrix of services available across settlements, was used to establish the centrality and functional importance of each settlement. This tool offers insight into the spatial economy of the Municipal and assists in identifying gaps and priorities for infrastructure and service delivery.

The functional Matrix shows the major settlements, the populations, and their corresponding economic and social services and facilities existing in them. With a population density of 146.6 persons per square kilometer, the Municipality is sparsely populated. This is a result of a dispersed type of settlement pattern, which hinders the distribution of facilities such as water, schools, health, etc. These are without a threshold population to make their delivery cost-effective.

The Tano South Municipal Assembly has a settlement pattern that is characterized by a mix of rural and urban settlements, with Bechem being the capital town and largest settlement. The

municipality has dispersed Settlements. It has a total of 12 listed settlements, including: Major Towns: Bechem (capital town), Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro, Kwasu, Mansin, Ohianinguase, Breme, Dwomo, Tweapease, Subriso, and Onwenkwanta. The settlements are primarily engaged in agriculture, with a focus on crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, and cocoyam, as well as livestock farming. The land tenure system in the municipality is primarily based on family ownership, with land passed down from generation to generation. The municipality is working to improve infrastructure, including roads, water supply, and sanitation facilities, to support the growth of its settlements.

2.3.6.3 Governance

The Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936) grants the Tano South Municipal Assembly deliberative, legislative, and executive powers and responsibilities in managing the Municipality's development and serving its citizens. The Municipality comprises thirty-nine (39) Electoral Areas distributed among seven (7) Zonal Councils: Bechem, Brosankro, Dwomo/Mansin Techimantia, Derma, Ankaase/Adaa, and Subriso. Each Zonal Council has its own Unit Committees. The General Assembly, led by an elected Presiding Member, is the highest political body performing legislative and deliberative functions. The General Assembly consists of the Members of Parliament, the Municipal Chief Executive, elected representatives from all 39 electoral areas, and government appointees. Five (5) statutory sub-committees report to the General Assembly through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. These sub-committees are Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Works, Social Services, and Justice and Security. Additionally, the Assembly has a Public Relations and Complaints Committee in accordance with section 26 of Act 936. To address its development challenges, the Assembly has also formed the Agriculture Sub-Committee (an ad hoc Committee) to focus specifically on the agriculture sector, which the Municipal Assembly deemed essential.

2.3.6.4. Emergency Preparedness and Response

Tano South Municipal is prone to various disasters, both natural and human-induced. Common incidents include fire outbreaks, windstorms, building collapses, and occasional epidemic threats. There have been a few reported cases of bushfires that have destroyed people's farms and the

vegetation. However, there had been incidents of ripped roofs of school buildings and mud buildings collapsing in rural areas and a few urban settlements during torrential rainfalls and heavy storms. Indiscriminate disposal of waste, especially into drains, coupled with an open drain system, leads to choked or heavily silted drains. These disasters disrupt lives, damage property, displace residents, and strain municipal resources and infrastructure.

In response to these risks, the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) maintains a functional office in the Municipality. The presence of NADMO has significantly enhanced the Municipality's ability to manage disaster-related issues through early warning, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

2.4. List of Development Issues Emerging from the Analysis of the District's Existing Situation

The situational analysis of the Municipality reveals several development challenges affecting economic growth, social welfare, environmental sustainability, and institutional capacity. These issues were identified through stakeholder consultations and community needs assessments.

1. Economic Development Issues

- Low agricultural productivity for some major crops due to erratic rainfall, drought, pests, and the high cost of inputs
- Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture with limited irrigation facilities
- Limited access to credit and finance for farmers, MSMEs, and entrepreneurs
- Low level of agro-processing and value addition, leading to post-harvest losses
- Inadequate job creation, especially in the industrial and service sectors
- High youth unemployment and underemployment
- Weak private sector investment and low establishment of new industries
- Limited skills training and entrepreneurial development for the youth
- Poor linkage between agricultural production and markets

2. Social Development Dimension

- Low JHS enrolment and participation compared to KG and Primary levels
- Inadequate educational infrastructure in some communities
- Unequal access to quality education in rural areas
- High HIV prevalence rate relative to targets
- Inadequate health facilities and CHPS compounds in some communities

- Unequal distribution of health professionals across the Municipality
- High disease burden from malaria and other communicable diseases
- Inadequate access to improved sanitation facilities, especially in rural areas
- Poor solid and liquid waste management in urban and peri-urban areas
- Open defecation practices persist in some communities
- Social Protection and Vulnerability
- Inadequate coverage of social protection programmes (LEAP, PWD support)
- Teenage pregnancy and child protection concerns
- Limited support services for persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups

3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

- Poor condition of urban and feeder roads, limiting mobility and market access
- Inadequate drainage systems contribute to flooding
- Frequent bushfires are affecting farmlands, forests, and livelihoods
- Increasing flood incidents leading to loss of property and displacement
- Degradation of forests, wetlands, and natural ecosystems
- Unplanned urban expansion and weak land use control
- Limited access to electricity in some communities
- Weak disaster preparedness and response capacity

4. Governance and Institutional Development Issues

- Weak alignment between planning, budgeting, and implementation
- Limited internally generated revenue (IGF) and revenue leakages
- Weak sub-district structures and decentralised governance systems
- Low participation of women in decision-making processes
- Rising crime levels and an inadequate police-citizen ratio
- Weak citizen participation and accountability mechanisms
- Inadequate monitoring, evaluation, and data management systems

5. Cross-Cutting Development Dimensions

- Climate change impacts on agriculture, water resources, and livelihoods.
- Inadequate climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Weak integration of ICT in service delivery and economic activities.

- Limited public awareness of environmental protection and sustainable practices.

The analysis of the district's existing situation shows that the Tano South Municipality faces multidimensional development challenges across economic, social, environmental, and governance sectors. Addressing these issues requires coordinated interventions aimed at improving infrastructure and social services, strengthening local economic development and employment creation, enhancing environmental sustainability, and improving governance and institutional capacity. These issues, therefore, form the basis for prioritizing development interventions in the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029).

2.5 Prioritised Harmonised Development Issues

The prioritised harmonised development issues were identified through a comprehensive analysis of the Municipality's existing situation. The process involved stakeholder consultations, community needs assessments, and the application of analytical tools. The aim was to identify and prioritise the most critical development challenges affecting the Municipality and harmonise them with the national development policy framework. The prioritisation process considered several criteria, including the severity of the problem, the number of people affected, its impact on socio-economic development, the potential multiplier effects on the local economy, and its relevance to cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender equality, and disaster risk reduction. The outcome of the process resulted in a set of prioritised development issues that will guide the formulation of development goals, objectives, and strategies for the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

2.5.1 List of Prioritised Harmonised Development Issues

Based on the analysis, the following issues were identified as the key development priorities of the Municipality:

1. Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics
2. Inadequate access to a potable water supply
3. Low quality of education
4. Low agricultural production
5. Poor road nature and road network

6. Inadequate security services
7. Poor telecommunication services
8. Inadequate access and poor condition of sanitation facilities
9. High unemployment rate
10. Inadequate access to electricity
11. High post-harvest losses
12. Low performance of Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (SMSEs)
13. Low internal revenue mobilization
14. Natural resource depletion (especially forest resources)
15. Dysfunctional decentralized departments and sub-municipal structures
16. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
17. Inadequate community centres and funeral grounds
18. Inadequate support systems for vulnerable and marginalized populations.
19. High vulnerability of communities to disasters such as bushfires and floods.
20. Poor maintenance and management structure for WASH facilities.
21. Low water quality testing.
22. Lack basic water services (25%).
23. Incidence of open defecation (40.3%).
24. Poor waste disposal.
25. Lack of hand washing facilities in schools (59.6%).

These issues represent the major constraints to socio-economic development in the Municipality and therefore require targeted interventions within the planning period.

2.6. Identifying Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats

To promote sustainable and inclusive development, it is crucial to conduct a thorough assessment of the internal and external factors that impact the progress of the municipality. One of the most valuable tools for this analysis is the SWOT framework, which systematically identifies the key Strengths and Weaknesses within the municipality, as well as the Opportunities and Threats present in its external environment. This comprehensive evaluation provides actionable insights

that guide strategic planning, helping to leverage strengths, address weaknesses, seize opportunities, and mitigate potential risks to ensure balanced and resilient growth.

2.6.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis is a strategic tool utilized to evaluate development issues prior to programming them for implementation. This process assists in refining the Municipality's goals, objectives, policies, and strategies by systematically identifying internal strengths and weaknesses, alongside external opportunities and threats. Aligned with national policy frameworks, the prioritized development issues of the Municipality undergo a comprehensive SWOT analysis. The objective is to ensure the formulation of appropriate and realistic strategies that effectively address identified gaps, leverage available resources, and enhance the overall impact and efficiency of development initiatives. This sector-based SWOT analysis serves as a critical foundation for informed decision-making and sustainable development planning.

SWOT Analysis for the Municipality

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Logistics			
<p>Presence of some health facilities and CHPS compounds in the Municipality</p> <p>Support from national health programmes and health directorate</p>	<p>Inadequate number of health facilities</p> <p>Shortage of medical logistics and health professionals</p> <p>Limited access to healthcare in rural communities</p>	<p>Government health sector investment programmes</p> <p>Support from NGOs and development partners in health service delivery</p> <p>Expansion of the CHPS programme</p>	<p>Increasing population pressure on existing health facilities</p> <p>Limited funding for health infrastructure</p> <p>Disease outbreaks and health emergencies</p>
Inadequate Access to Potable Water Supply			
<p>Existing boreholes and small-town water systems</p> <p>Institutional support from water and sanitation agencies</p>	<p>Limited coverage of mechanised water systems</p> <p>Poor maintenance of water facilities</p> <p>Dependence on unsafe water sources in some communities</p>	<p>Government and donor-funded water supply projects</p> <p>Community participation in water management</p> <p>Technology for improved water systems</p>	<p>Climate variability affecting water sources</p> <p>Rapid population growth increasing water demand</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p>
Low Quality of Education			
<p>Availability of schools across the Municipality</p> <p>Government programmes supporting education</p>	<p>Inadequate school infrastructure</p> <p>Shortage of trained teachers</p> <p>Insufficient teaching and learning materials</p>	<p>Government education reform programmes</p> <p>Support from NGOs and private sector in education</p>	<p>High dropout rates</p> <p>Poverty affecting school attendance</p> <p>Inadequate funding for</p>

		Increasing community awareness of education importance	education improvement
Low Agricultural Production			
Availability of arable land Large labour force engaged in agriculture	Dependence on rain-fed agriculture Limited access to improved farm inputs Inadequate extension services	Government agricultural support programmes Availability of improved farming technologies Potential for agro-processing and value addition	Climate change and erratic rainfall Pest and disease outbreaks Fluctuating market prices for agricultural produce
Poor Road Nature and Road Network			
Existence of some feeder and trunk roads Government commitment to infrastructure development	Poor condition of feeder roads Inadequate road network in rural areas	Government infrastructure investment programmes Potential public-private partnerships for road development	High cost of road construction and maintenance Seasonal rainfall damaging roads
Inadequate Security Services			
Presence of police stations and community security initiatives	Limited security personnel and logistics Inadequate security infrastructure	Government initiatives to improve community policing Collaboration with traditional authorities and communities	Increasing crime rates Population growth increasing security demands
Poor Telecommunication Services			
Presence of some telecommunications networks	Weak network coverage in rural communities Limited ICT infrastructure	Expansion of telecommunication companies Increasing use of digital technology	High cost of ICT infrastructure expansion Network interruptions affecting communication
Inadequate Access to Sanitation Facilities			

Existence of some public sanitation facilities	Limited household toilet facilities	Government sanitation campaigns	Outbreaks of sanitation-related diseases
Government sanitation improvement initiatives	Poor waste management practices	Private sector participation in waste management	Rapid urbanisation is increasing waste generation
High Unemployment Rate			
Large youthful labour force	Limited job opportunities	Skills development programmes	Rural-urban migration
Presence of small-scale enterprises	Low level of industrial development	Government employment initiatives	Increasing youth population without jobs
Low Internal Revenue Mobilization			
Existence of revenue sources within the Municipality	Inefficient revenue collection systems	Revenue mobilization reforms	Economic hardship affecting taxpayers
Institutional framework for revenue collection	Limited taxpayer compliance	Digitization of revenue collection	Resistance to tax payment
Natural Resource Depletion			
Availability of forest and natural resources	Unsustainable exploitation of resources Weak enforcement of environmental regulations	Environmental protection programmes Community-based natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation and land degradation • Climate change impacts
Inadequate support systems for vulnerable and marginalized populations			
Presence of existing social protection programmes.	Limited coverage of social protection programmes.	Support from the central government and development partners for social protection programmes.	Increasing poverty and unemployment levels increasing vulnerability.
Existence of institutional structures.	Inadequate funding and logistics to support effective service delivery.	National social protection policies and programmes aimed at reducing inequality.	Inadequate funding from central government to sustain programmes.

High vulnerability of communities to disasters such as bushfires and floods.			
Presence of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	Limited logistics and equipment for effective disaster response and management. Inadequate early warning systems and disaster preparedness mechanisms in some communities.	Support from central government and development partners for disaster risk reduction programmes. Availability of national policies on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.	Increasing climate variability leading to more frequent floods and bushfires. Environmental degradation such as deforestation and poor waste management increasing disaster risks.
Existing community awareness and sensitization programmes on disaster prevention.			
Poor maintenance and management structure for WASH facilities			
Existing WSMTs and Environmental Health Unit	Poor maintenance culture Weak management systems	Capacity building for WSMTs Support from NGOs and government	Rapid deterioration of facilities Breakdown of water systems
Presence of WASH facilities	Inadequate funding for maintenance		
Low Water quality testing			
Presence of water sources (boreholes, standpipes)	Inadequate testing equipment Limited technical capacity	Government and donor support Training opportunities for staff	Water contamination Increased waterborne diseases
Institutional framework for water management	Irregular monitoring		
Lack basic water services (25%)			

Existing water infrastructure	Inadequate water coverage	Expansion of water projects	Population growth increasing demand
Community demand for water services	Inequitable distribution of facilities	Donor and government support	Water scarcity
Incidence of open defecation (40.3%).			
Existing sanitation programmes (CLTS) Environmental Health Unit	Poor sanitation practices Lack of household toilets Weak enforcement of bylaws	Community sensitization programmes Low-cost sanitation technologies	Disease outbreaks Environmental pollution
Poor waste disposal			
Presence of waste management structures Some waste collection services	Inadequate waste infrastructure Irregular waste collection Poor disposal practices	Private sector participation Recycling initiatives	Environmental degradation Health hazards
Lack of hand washing facilities in schools (59.6%).			
Existing school system Awareness of hygiene importance	Lack of handwashing facilities Poor WASH infrastructure in schools	School WASH programmes NGO and government support	Spread of communicable diseases Poor hygiene practices among pupils

Source: MPCU, 2025

The SWOT analysis highlights the internal strengths and weaknesses of the Municipality as well as the external opportunities and threats associated with each prioritized development issue. This

analysis provides a strategic basis for designing interventions that leverage existing strengths and opportunities while addressing the weaknesses and threats affecting development in the Municipality.

Medium-Term Needs Assessment

Development needs and issues identified by various stakeholders revealed numerous challenges contributing to the current situation of the Municipality. This information will help the Assembly align planned programmes and sub-programmes with relevant thematic areas during the planned period. Primary data was collected from all seven zonal councils: Bechem, Techimantia, Dwomo/Mansin, Subriso, Ankaase/Adaa, Derma, and Brosankro. The participants included men's and women's groups, zonal council executives, Assembly members, unit committee members, chiefs, elders, persons with disabilities, religious leaders, and youth groups from communities within these zonal councils. The Tano South Municipal Assembly conducted a community needs assessment across 39 electoral areas within the seven zonal councils. The key issues identified are presented below.

List of key issues

1. Natural Resource Depletion.
2. Inadequate access to the electricity grid.
3. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations.
4. Poor nature of roads and network.
5. Poor sanitation and waste management.
6. Poor drainage system.
7. Lack of credit for agriculture.
8. Lack of a recreational center.
9. Inadequate extension officers.
10. High Unemployment Rate.
11. Lack of credit for agriculture
12. Lack of a recreational center.
13. Inadequate extension officers.

14. High Unemployment Rate.
15. Low quality of education.
16. Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services.
17. Inadequate emergency services.
18. Inadequate Access to Potable Water Supply.
19. Inadequate security services.
20. Dysfunctional decentralized departments and sub-Municipality structures.
21. Low internal revenue mobilization.
22. Inadequate emergency infrastructure and response systems.
23. Weak disaster relief management.
24. Disruptions in health, food, and economic systems due to COVID-19.
25. Weak implementation and coordination of development plans.
26. Inadequate Monitoring & Evaluation capacity and data usage.
27. Poor production and utilization of statistics.
28. Weak knowledge management.
29. Poor maintenance and management structure for WASH facilities.
30. Low water quality testing.
31. Lack basic water services (25%).
32. Incidence of open defecation.
33. Poor waste disposal.
34. Lack of hand washing facilities in schools (59.6%).

2.7. Development Projection

Development projections provide an outlook of the expected social, economic, environmental, and institutional changes over the medium-term planning period. They guide the Assembly in anticipating future needs, prioritizing investments, and aligning resources with emerging opportunities and challenges. By using population trends, sector performance data, and national policy directions, the MTDP outlines realistic projections that inform target setting, programme formulation, and resource allocation. These projections ensure that development interventions remain forward-looking, evidence-based, and responsive to the evolving needs of communities within the Municipality.

2.7.1. Population projection

Population projection provides an estimate of the future population size and structure of the Municipality over the MTDP period. It helps the Assembly anticipate demographic changes such as growth rates, age distribution, and spatial settlement patterns, which directly influence demand for education, health, housing, water, sanitation, and other essential services. By using data from the latest census, demographic trends, and acceptable projection methods, the MTDP ensures that development planning is evidence-based and responsive to the needs of current and future populations. These projections serve as a foundation for setting realistic targets, allocating resources, and designing programmes that support sustainable development.

Table 2.20. Showing population projection

S/N	Communities	Projected figures					
		Total population	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	BECHEM	19703	21027	21316	21639	21964	22290
2.	TECHIMANTIA	17694	18883	19142	19433	19725	20017
3.	DERMA	12581	13426	13611	13817	14025	14233
4.	DWOMO	3747	3999	4054	4115	4177	4239
5.	NEW BROSANKRO	2871	3064	3106	3153	3201	3248
6.	BECHEM NKWANTA	2389	2549	2585	2624	2663	2703
7.	SUBRISO	2184	2331	2363	2399	2435	2471
8.	ANKAASE	2056	2194	2224	2258	2292	2326
9.	BREME	1752	1870	1895	1924	1953	1982
10.	ONWE-NKWANTA	1394	1488	1508	1531	1554	1577
11.	MANSIN	1384	1477	1497	1520	1543	1566
12.	KWASU	1379	1472	1492	1515	1537	1560
13.	OLD BROSANKRO	1271	1356	1375	1396	1417	1438
14.	ADAA	1232	1315	1333	1353	1373	1394
15.	DERMA NKWAKYIRE	987	1053	1068	1084	1100	1117
16.	AKOBRO	900	960	974	988	1003	1018
17.	TUAGYANKROM	824	879	891	905	919	932
18.	TWEAPEASE	741	791	802	814	826	838
19.	NSUTA	547	584	592	601	610	619
20.	NYINASUA	503	537	544	552	561	569

21.	KOFIKROM	494	527	534	543	551	559
22.	KWABENA FOBINAKROM	494	527	534	543	551	559
23.	DOSA BOMFRAMA	485	518	525	533	541	549
24.	OHIANIMGUASE	477	509	516	524	532	540
25.	KWABENA TENTEN KROM	448	478	485	492	499	507
26.	ACHIASE	418	446	452	459	466	473
27.	ISIAHKROM	407	434	440	447	454	460
28.	TUAGYANKROM	397	424	429	436	443	449
29.	KWASI DOTOKROM	396	423	428	435	441	448
30.	ASIKASU	387	413	419	425	431	438
31.	BIOKROM	358	382	387	393	399	405
32.	YAW KYEKYEWKROM	355	379	384	390	396	402
33.	DOMEABRA (AGYEIKROM)	352	376	381	387	392	398
34.	KWAKU FEH KROM	342	365	370	376	381	387
35.	MPUNPUNASE NO.1	341	364	369	375	380	386
36.	KWABENA NSIAKROM	336	359	364	369	375	380
37.	SUBRI AGYA	325	347	352	357	362	368
38.	ASUBOE	302	322	327	332	337	342
39.	MONTA	274	292	296	301	305	310
40.	TEREKO NO. 1	268	286	290	294	299	303
41.	BOA WO NUA	257	274	278	282	286	291
42.	TAWIA KROM	246	263	266	270	274	278
43.	BEKAWOPA	235	251	254	258	262	266
44.	OLD BANKO	222	237	240	244	247	251
45.	AKOKOSU (AKWATIAKROM)	198	211	214	217	221	224
46.	DWOMFUOR KROM	192	205	208	211	214	217
47.	KPETIGO	185	197	200	203	206	209
48.	WORAPONHO	174	186	188	191	194	197
49.	KEENA	174	186	188	191	194	197
50.	WONSONTRE	172	184	186	189	192	195
51.	KWAKU OSEI KROM	170	181	184	187	190	192
52.	AYASUANO	164	175	177	180	183	186
53.	KWESI ADDAIKROM NO. 1	153	163	166	168	171	173
54.	NYAMEBEYE	148	158	160	163	165	167
55.	BOFOAKA	138	147	149	152	154	156
56.	MAWANINSO (OTWEKROM)	118	126	128	130	132	133
57.	TENASU	92	98	100	101	103	104

58.	ADUPRE AMPONSA KROM (KWADWO)	85	91	92	93	95	96
59.	ABOSI KROM	71	76	77	78	79	80
60.	BECHEM	19703	21027	21316	21639	21964	22290
61.	TECHIMANTIA	17694	18883	19142	19433	19725	20017
62.	DERMA	12581	13426	13611	13817	14025	14233
63.	DWOMO	3747	3999	4054	4115	4177	4239
64.	NEW BROSANKRO	2871	3064	3106	3153	3201	3248
65.	BECHEM NKWANTA	2389	2549	2585	2624	2663	2703
66.	SUBRISO	2184	2331	2363	2399	2435	2471
67.	ANKAASE	2056	2194	2224	2258	2292	2326
68.	BREME	1752	1870	1895	1924	1953	1982
69.	ONWE-NKWANTA	1394	1488	1508	1531	1554	1577
70.	MANSIN	1384	1477	1497	1520	1543	1566
71.	KWASU	1379	1472	1492	1515	1537	1560
72.	OLD BROSANKRO	1271	1356	1375	1396	1417	1438
73.	ADAA	1232	1315	1333	1353	1373	1394
74.	DERMA NKWAKYIRE	987	1053	1068	1084	1100	1117
75.	AKOBRO	900	960	974	988	1003	1018
76.	TUAGYANKROM	824	879	891	905	919	932
77.	TWEAPEASE	741	791	802	814	826	838
78.	NSUTA	547	584	592	601	610	619
79.	NYINASUA	503	537	544	552	561	569
80.	KOFIKROM	494	527	534	543	551	559
81.	KWABENA FOBINAKROM	494	527	534	543	551	559
82.	DOSA BOMFRAMA	485	518	525	533	541	549
83.	OHIANIMGUASE	477	509	516	524	532	540
84.	KWABENA TENTEN KROM	448	478	485	492	499	507
85.	ACHIASE	418	446	452	459	466	473
86.	ISIAHKROM	407	434	440	447	454	460

87.	TUAGYANKROM	397	424	429	436	443	449
88.	KWASI DOTOKROM	396	423	428	435	441	448
89.	ASIKASU	387	413	419	425	431	438
90.	BIOKROM	358	382	387	393	399	405
91.	YAW KYEKYEWKROM	355	379	384	390	396	402
92.	DOMEABRA (AGYEIKROM)	352	376	381	387	392	398
93.	KWAKU FEH KROM	342	365	370	376	381	387
94.	MPUNPUNASE NO.1	341	364	369	375	380	386
95.	KWABENA NSIAKROM	336	359	364	369	375	380
96.	SUBRI AGYA	325	347	352	357	362	368
97.	ASUBOE	302	322	327	332	337	342
98.	MONTA	274	292	296	301	305	310
99.	TEREKO NO. 1	268	286	290	294	299	303
100.	BOA WO NUA	257	274	278	282	286	291
101.	TAWIA KROM	246	263	266	270	274	278
102.	BEKAWOPA	235	251	254	258	262	266
103.	OLD BANKO	222	237	240	244	247	251
104.	AKOKOSU (AKWATIAKROM)	198	211	214	217	221	224
105.	DWOMFUOR KROM	192	205	208	211	214	217
106.	KPETIGO	185	197	200	203	206	209
107.	WORAPONHO	174	186	188	191	194	197
108.	KEENA	174	186	188	191	194	197
109.	WONSONTRE	172	184	186	189	192	195

110.	KWAKU OSEI KROM	170	181	184	187	190	192
111.	AYASUANO	164	175	177	180	183	186
112.	KWESI ADDAIKROM NO. 1	153	163	166	168	171	173
113.	NYAMEBEYE	148	158	160	163	165	167
114.	BOFOAKA	138	147	149	152	154	156
115.	MAWANINSO (OTWEKROM)	118	126	128	130	132	133
116.	TENASU	92	98	100	101	103	104
117.	ADUPRE AMPONSA KROM (KWADWO)	85	91	92	93	95	96
118.	ABOSI KROM	71	76	77	78	79	80

2.7.2. Health Projections

Health projections outline the expected trends in healthcare needs, service demand, and health outcomes over the MTDP period. These projections help the Assembly and health directorate anticipate changes in population health, including maternal and child health requirements, incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and demand for emergency and preventive services. By analyzing demographic patterns, disease trends, and service utilization data, the MTDP provides evidence-based estimates that guide investments in health infrastructure, staffing, logistics, and outreach programmes. Health projections ensure that the Municipality is better prepared to allocate resources, expand access, strengthen service delivery, and improve overall health outcomes in line with national health policies and SDG targets.

Table 2.21 Showing Health Projection

Required Facility	No. Existing (2025)	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			93946	95,074	96,501	97,949
Hospitals	4		1:23,487	1:23,769	1:24,126	1:24,488
Health Centres	2		1:46,973	1:47,537	1:48,251	1:48,975
Clinics/CHPS	11		1:8,541	1:8,644	1:8,773	1:8,905

Doctor/Population ratio	9		1:10,439	1:10,564	1:10,723	1:10,884
Nurse/Population ratio	617		1:153	1:155	1:157	1:159

Source: TSMA, Health Directorate, 2025

2.7.3 Education Infrastructure Projection

Education infrastructure projections estimate the future demand for classrooms, furniture, teacher accommodation, ICT facilities, and other essential learning resources required to support quality education delivery over the MTDP period. Using population growth, enrolment trends, and transition rates, the projections help determine gaps in existing infrastructure and forecast the additional facilities needed at the Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, and SHS levels. These projections enable the Municipality to plan strategically for the expansion, rehabilitation, and equitable distribution of educational infrastructure. By aligning with national education policies and local development priorities, the projections ensure that investments in school facilities effectively support improved access, equity, and learning outcomes across all communities.

2.7.3.1 Pre School

Assumptions

- A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
- One classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils
- It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
- The age range for preschool ranges between 0-5 years

Table 2.22 showing Education Projections

Year	No. of children	No. of schools existing	No. of schools required	Surplus/back log	No. of classroom Existing	Standard	No. of classroom Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025	4,123	61	83	22	117	1:25	166	49	0
2026	4180	61	84	23	118	1:25	168	50	0
2027	4239	61	85	24	118	1:25	170	52	0

2028	4299	61	86	25	120	1:25	172	52	0
2029	4390	61	87	26	122	1:25	174	52	0

Source: TSMA, Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.7.3.2 Primary Schools

Assumptions

- A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
- Schools would be provided on an annual basis based on backlogs and the resource strength of the Municipal
- One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
- The age range for primary education is 6-11 years

Table 2.23 Projections for Primary Schools

Year	No. of children	No. of schools existing	No. of schools required	Backlog	Surplus	No. of classroom Existing	Standard	No. of classroom Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025 (Base year)	11058	62	53	2	9	352	1:35	316	12	36
2026	11214	63	53	2	10	357	1:35	320	12	37
2027	11373	63	54	2	9	362	1:35	325	12	37
2028	11534	64	55	2	9	366	1:35	330	12	36
2029	11697	64	56	2	8	371	1:35	334	12	37

Source: TSMA, Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.7.3.3 Junior High School

Assumptions

- A JHS shall contain three classrooms
- Schools would be provided on an annual basis based on backlogs and the resource strength of the Municipal
- A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
- The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

Table 2.24 Projections for JHS

Year	No. of children	No. of schools existing	No. of schools required	Backlog	Surplus	No. of classroom Existing	Standard	No. of classroom Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025 (Base year)	5273	51	50	0	1	173	1:35	150	0	23
2026	5347	51	51	2	0	173	1:35	153	6	20
2027	5423	51	52	0	1	174	1:35	156	0	18
2028	5499	51	52	2	1	174	1:35	156	6	18
2029	5577	52	53	0	1	175	1:35	159	0	16

Source: TSMA, Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.7.3.4 Senior High School

Assumptions

- The age range for SHS is 15-18 years.
- SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighbourhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
- All Senior High Schools would have a constant sphere of influence.
- Continuous implementation of the free SHS programme will result in high enrolments.

Table 2.25 Projections for SHS

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
	(Base year)				
Total District Population	6210	6297	6385	6474	6565
No. of Schools existing	3	3	3	3	3
Total/No. of Schools required	3	3	4	4	4
Surplus/backlog	2	2	1	1	1
No. of Existing classroom	113	115	116	118	119
Standard	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40
classroom needed	156	158	160	162	165
Surplus/backlog	43	43	44	44	46

Source: TSMA, Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.7.3.5 Teachers Requirement

Assumptions

- Teachers are classified as those who have gone through some teacher training
- The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
- The school-going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-14 years
- Projections are across the board for the entire Municipal
- The Municipal would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

Table 2.25 Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2025	26664	1468	1:35	1468	880	588
2026	27037	1489	1:35	1489	880	588
2027	27415	1509	1:35	1509	920	589
2028	27798	1531	1:35	1531	920	611
2029	28185	1552	1:35	1552	920	920

Source: TSMA, Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.7.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Projection

2.7.4.1 Water Projections

Water is one of the basic needs of a population. Service monitoring rounds carried out in 2024 revealed that a total of 111 hand pump-operated boreholes, 5 Piped Schemes, and 60 Limited mechanized boreholes have been successfully mapped and documented within the Municipal. These water systems serve as the primary sources of potable water for many rural and peri-urban communities.

The LMBs and Piped schemes are particularly critical, as they offer more reliable and higher-capacity water supply options. Together, these systems have provided a total of 120 functional public standpipes and taps, strategically located in various communities to ensure convenient access to water. In addition, approximately 1,502 households have been directly connected to the piped networks, enhancing access to water at the household level and reducing the time and burden associated with fetching water, especially for women and children. The water situation in Tano South Municipal is generally not satisfactory.

Assumptions

- A small town piped system can serve an estimated population of 10,000 per the standards of CWSA.
- A mechanized Borehole can serve a population of 2,000 per CWSA standards.
- A manual Borehole fitted with a hand/foot pump can serve a population of 300 per CWSA standards.

Table 2.26 Projections on Water facilities

s/n	Community	Current Population (2025)	Available Facilities (2025)	Type of Facility	NUMBER OF BH/LMS/STWSS REQUIRED				
					2026	2027	2028	2029	REMARKS
1.	BECHEM	21027	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
2.	TECHIMANTIA	18883	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
3.	DERMA	13426	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
4.	DWOMO	3999	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
5.	NEW BROSANKRO	3064	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
6.	BECHEM NKWANTA	2549	1	Piped scheme	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
7.	SUBRISO	2331	4	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
8.	ANKAASE	2194	5	BH 1, MB 1	0	0	0	0	Expansion
9.	BREME	1870	4	MB 2, BH 2	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
10.	ONWE-NKWANTA	1488	4	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed

11.	MANSIN	1477	5	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
12.	KWASU	1472	5	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
13.	OLD BROSANKRO	1356	3	BH	2	0	0	0	2 BH needed
14.	ADAA	1315	4	BH	1	1	0	0	2 BH needed
15.	DERMA NKWAKYIRE	1053	3	BH	1	1	0	0	2 BH needed
16.	AKOBRO	960	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
17.	TUAGYANKROM	879	3	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
18.	TWEAPEASE	791	3	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
19.	NSUTA	584	2	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
20.	NYINASUA	537	2	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
21.	KOFIKROM	527	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
22.	KWABENA FOBINAKROM	527	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
23.	DOSA BOMFRAMA	518	1	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
24.	OHIANIMGUASE	509	3	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
25.	KWABENA TENTEN KROM	478	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
26.	ACHIASE	446	2	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
27.	ISIAHKROM	434	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
28.	TUAGYANKROM	424	3	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
29.	KWASI DOTOKROM	423	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
30.	ASIKASU	413	3	Borehole	1	0	0	0	No WF needed
31.	BIOKROM	382	2	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
32.	YAW KYEKYEWKROM	379	2	MB, BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
33.	DOMEABRA (AGYEIKROM)	376	1	MB, Dug out	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
34.	KWAKU FEH KROM	365	2	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
35.	MPUNPUNASE NO.1	364	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
36.	KWABENA NSIAKROM	359	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No BH require
37.	SUBRI AGYA	347	1	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
38.	ASUBOE	322	2	BH	0	0	0	1	No BH require

39.	MONTA	292	1	BH	0	0	0	1	No BH require
40.	TEREKO NO. 1	286		BH	0	0	0	1	No BH require
41.	BOA WO NUA	274		BH, Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
42.	TAWIA KROM	263		Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
43.	BEKAWOPA	251	2	Borehole	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
44.	OLD BANKO	237		Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
45.	AKOKOSU (AKWATIAKROM)	211		BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
46.	DWOMFUOR KROM	205		BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
47.	KPETIGO	197	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
48.	WORAPONHO	186	1	BH, Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
49.	KEENA	186		BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
50.	WONSONTRE	184		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
51.	KWAKU OSEI KROM	181		BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
52.	AYASUANO	175		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
53.	KWESI ADDAIKROM NO. 1	163	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
54.	NYAMEBEYE	158	2	Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
55.	BOFOAKA	147	1	Borehole	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
56.	MAWANINSO (OTWEKROM)	126	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
57.	TENASU	98		BH 3, MB 2	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
58.	ADUPRE AMPONSA KROM (KWADWO)	91		MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
59.	ABOSI KROM	76		Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed

Source: TSMA, Works Department, 2025

2.7.4.2 Sanitation

Sanitation in Tano South Municipal Assembly involves various efforts focused on improving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and practices, particularly in schools and communities. The assembly faces challenges such as inadequate and partially functional sanitation facilities in schools and residents' difficulties in paying for waste management services. Various projects and programs have been initiated to improve waste collection, disposal, and community sensitization on sanitation. Many communities lack safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, which contributes to disease outbreaks and lowers the quality of life. Toilet coverage is particularly low in rural and peri-urban areas, resulting in widespread open defecation. Existing facilities include water closets, various types of improved pit latrines, and traditional pits; however, many are poorly maintained, lack handwashing stations, or become unusable due to irregular emptying.

Most households in the Municipal do not have access to improved sanitation, especially in hard-to-reach locations, due to inadequate waste management, weak enforcement of by-laws, and limited hygiene education. Institutional sanitation is also insufficient, with some schools lacking toilets or facilities separated by gender. To tackle these issues, the Municipal Assembly and its partners are mapping sanitation needs and prioritizing interventions. The table below summarizes existing toilet facilities across the Municipal, categorized by type, location, and ownership. This data supports planning to guide targeted investments, monitor progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, and guarantee that every community, regardless of size or location, has access to safe sanitation.

Table 2.26 Toilet Facilities in the Municipal

Household Latrines					Public Latrines			Institutional latrines		
W/C	KVIP	VIP	STL	Pit	W/C	KVIP	Pit	W/C	Biofel	VIP
5,392	8	275	35	281	5	42	2	44	0	45

Source: Municipal Environment Health Unit, 2025

Toilet facilities in the municipality currently serve about 57,556 people, leaving 35,276 without access and reliant on open defecation. To address this, the Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with WASH partners and Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs), plans to sensitize communities on the importance of household-owned toilets. Households will also be introduced

to affordable options, such as Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) facilities, to eliminate open defecation.

Table 2.27 Projected Toilet Facilities Required (2026-2029)

Number of houses without access to toilet facility in the Municipal	Projected toilet facilities for houses in the Municipal			
	2026	2027	2028	2029
12,431	220	220	220	220

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2025

2.6.4.3 WASH in Schools

Hand washing in schools has become an essential part of the educational system, and therefore, all schools must have water facilities. Providing these facilities will improve hygiene conditions in schools and across the entire municipality. The table below outlines the projected water facilities for schools.

Sanitation and personal hygiene remain critical challenges in developing countries, posing significant concerns for us as the Assembly. In the municipality, sanitation and hygiene in basic schools are unsatisfactory, highlighting the need to project future demand for such facilities.

A total of 216 schools in the Tano South Municipality were assessed during the WASH service monitoring. It is expected that every school in the municipality should have access to basic water services from an improved source located on the school premises. Most schools in urban areas have access to basic water, while many schools in rural areas lack water services. Some schools only have limited water services.

For basic sanitation, schools should have improved sanitation facilities that are accessible, functional, private, and separated by sex. Of the schools assessed, 58 were found to have basic sanitation services, 26 had no sanitation facilities (either none or unimproved), and the remaining 28 had limited sanitation services. Most of these limited services did not meet the basic sanitation standards due to a lack of privacy, such as missing lockable doors or large gaps in the structures.

To ensure basic hygiene services, schools must have handwashing facilities stocked with water and soap. This was the case in the assessed schools. However, 63 schools had no handwashing facilities with water at all, and 15 had handwashing facilities with water but without soap.

Table 2.28 Projected Water Facilities in Schools

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	WATER FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2026	2027	2028	2029	REMARKS
KG	83	63	20	5	5	5	5	20 Water facilities needed
Primary	84	48	36	8	8	10	10	36 Water facilities needed
JHS	63	52	11	3	3	3	2	11 Water facilities needed
SHS	4	3	0	0	Exp	0	0	Need for expansion

Source: MPCU, 2025

Table 2.29 Projected Toilet Facilities in Schools

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2026	2027	2028	2029	REMARKS
KG	59	15	44	10	10	10	4	44 Toilet facility needed
Primary	58	29	29	9	9	9	2	29 Toilet facility needed
JHS	39	18	21	6	6	6	3	21 Toilet facility needed
SHS	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	Expansion required

Source: MPCU, 2025

2.6.5 Municipal Security

Tano South has a Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC), which is in charge of security and human safety issues. In the Tano South Municipality, there is a Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) of which the Municipal Chief Executive is the Chairman. It draws its membership from the various Security Agencies in the Municipality, the Police, BNI, Immigration, and the Fire Service. This body is responsible for all matters relating to security in the Municipality. In the Municipality, there are only a few police stations in a few communities: Bechem, Derma,

Brosankro, and Techimantia. The implications are that the locations of these police stations are distant from most of the communities, and this has either increased or not curbed general crime like drug abuse, stealing, etc.

Commercial activity continues to increase despite an inadequate security infrastructure, which generates issues with safety, law enforcement, and public safety. The likelihood of robbery, assault, traffic accidents, and other social vices that may accompany huge crowds and increased human movement increases with economic activity.

Despite a lacklustre security infrastructure, commercial activity keeps growing, posing problems for public safety, security, and law enforcement. Economic activity raises the risk of robbery, assault, traffic accidents, and other social vices that may accompany large crowds and increased human mobility.

Projections have been established to estimate future security demands based on the anticipated population growth during the planned period and the Ghana Police Service's present staffing level within the Municipal. The frequency of market days and events, urbanization patterns, population growth trends, the availability of police infrastructure, and national security staffing benchmarks are some of the fundamental assumptions that underpin these estimates.

The following table outlines the existing security configuration and offers forecasts to direct planning, funding, and resource mobilization initiatives aimed at enhancing public safety and guaranteeing the municipality's continued prosperity as a secure economic hub.

2.7.5.1 Security Infrastructure Needs

Assumptions

- Police stations and posts would be constructed according to the municipality's overall population.
- They would be distributed equally to guarantee a timely reaction to security requirements.
- Within the plan period, one police station or post would be constructed.

Table 2.30 Municipality Security Projections

Year	Total Municipal Population	No. of existing police stations	Required Standard	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	92,833	4	1:20,000	0	0
2027	94,133	5	1:20,000	1	0
2028	95,451	6	1:20,000	1	0
2029	96,787	7	1:20,000	1	0

Source: Tano South MPCU, 2025

2.7.5.2 Police Strength Needs

Assumptions

- The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
- Each of the communities within the municipality would have an equal number of police officers.

Table 2.31 Municipal Police Strength Projections

Year	Total Municipality Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	92,833	102	1:500	102	138	- 26
2027	94,133	102	1:500	102	140	- 38
2028	95,451	102	1:500	102	142	- 40
2029	96,787	102	1:500	102	144	- 42

Source: Tano South MPCU, 2025

2.7.6 Agricultural Projection

Tano South Municipal's economy is predominantly driven by agriculture, which serves as the primary livelihood source for most residents. The Municipality benefits from fertile soil, a favourable climate, and ample water resources, all of which facilitate year-round agricultural activities. Both subsistence and commercial farming are extensively practiced, making agriculture a crucial foundation for food security and a significant generator of household income and local economic progress. The key food crops cultivated in the area include rice, maize, cassava, millet, yams, plantain, tomatoes, cabbage, and cocoyam. These staples not only fulfil the nutritional needs of

the local population but are also traded in local markets to serve surrounding communities, thus reinforcing food availability and supporting livelihoods. In addition to food crops, cash crops, particularly cocoa, are grown extensively in communities such as Bechem, Breme, Asikasu, Biokrom Tweapease, Derma, Mansin, and Dwomo. Cocoa production plays a vital role as a major source of export revenue for the Municipal, contributing substantially to the overall economy. Other communities engage in cashew farming as well: Derma, Monta, and Tuogyankrom.

Agricultural activities in Tano South offer widespread employment opportunities, engaging farmers, farm labourers, traders, and agro-processors. This employment network helps alleviate rural poverty and reducing migration by providing a steady income and promoting rural economic stability. Agriculture is also a key contributor to Tano South's internally generated funds (IGF) through various levies, market tolls, and licensing fees collected by the Municipal Assembly. These revenues support diverse development projects within the Municipal. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), alongside non-governmental organizations and agribusiness stakeholders, actively supports farmers by promoting modern farming techniques, facilitating access to improved inputs, and linking producers to broader markets.

Despite these strengths, agricultural productivity faces several challenges. Limited access to mechanized farming equipment slows production efficiency, while post-harvest losses from inadequate storage and handling reduce overall yield and profitability. Climate variability—such as unpredictable rainfall patterns and increased incidence of drought or floods—also poses significant risks to crop output. Moreover, insufficient infrastructure for storage and processing further constrains value addition and market competitiveness.

To enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability in Tano South, concerted efforts must focus on infrastructure development, including improved roads, storage facilities, and irrigation systems. Strengthening farmer capacity through training and robust extension services is critical to the adoption of modern agricultural practices. Additionally, developing value chains from production through processing to marketing will increase farmers' earnings and build resilience against economic and climatic shocks. Together, these strategies will fortify food security, stimulate economic growth, and promote sustainable livelihoods across the Municipal.

Assumptions

- The registered Municipal farmers’ population will stay constant during the plan period.
- Ten (10) extension officers are required annually throughout the planning period.
- Agriculture will continue to be a vital component in the development of the municipality.
- Extension services will be delivered solely by the public extension system.

Table 2.32 Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

Year	Current farmer pop.	Standard	Current ratio	Required AEAs	Current available AEAs	Surplus/ Backlog
2026	17,400	1:500	1:2,900	34	6	-28
2027	17,700	1:500	1:2,950	35	6	-29
2028	18,054	1:500	1:3,009	36	6	-30
2029	18,370	1:500	1:3,061	37	6	-31

Source: TSMA, Agric Dept., 2025

2.7.7 Projections of the Municipality’s Finances

2.7.7.1 Revenue

The availability of financial resources is crucial for the effective management and governance of a municipality or any administrative body, as it enables the achievement of its planned goals and objectives. In preparing development interventions for the medium-term period spanning 2026 to 2029, the Tano South Municipal Assembly must necessarily adopt and implement robust strategies aimed at mobilizing adequate resources. This resource mobilization is vital to successfully execute the development programs outlined in the assembly’s strategic plan. Funding for the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is expected to come from a variety of sources.

To make informed financial projections for the years following 2025, the Assembly relied on certain assumptions grounded in the Ministry of Finance’s budget ceilings, particularly regarding Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and other external funding sources allocated for the 2025 fiscal year. These assumptions serve as the basis for planning and estimating the financial resources available in the medium term, ensuring that the assembly can strategically allocate funds to achieve its development agenda.

Assumptions

- The Assembly will adopt prudent strategies to utilize unspent internally generated funds effectively.
- Timely releases of the Municipal Assemblies Common Fund will improve, with the budget ceiling remaining constant.
- Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is expected to increase by an average of 10% annually over the planned period.
- The Municipal Assembly should capitalize on DDF/DPAT opportunities, maintaining the 2025 allocated sum throughout the plan period.
- Over the projected timeframe, GOG budget ceilings are projected to increase by an average of 4% per year.

Table 2.33 Expected Municipal Revenue from 2026-2029

Source of Funding	Base year (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	1,835,781.82	1,366,724.99	1,439,972.29	1,534,177.18	1,643,952.27
Municipal Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	19,564,640.00	23,694,912.87	27,003,966.77	30,784,522.12	35,094,355.22
MP-CF	7,021,380.94	7,021,380.94	7,021,380.94	7,233,426.64	7,305,760.91
PWD-CF	586,939.20	588,939.20	600,717.98	606,725.16	612,792.42
DPAT/DDF	306,535.90	1,425,979.20	1,193,232.00	1,205,164.32	1,217,215.96
GOG	16,820,427.71	20,672,076.38	21,265,562.67	21,673,089.92	22,712,284.42
TOTAL	46,135,705.57	54,770,013.58	58,524,832.65	63,037,105.34	68,586,361.20

Source: Tano South MPCU, 2025

2.7.7.2 Expenditure

Revenues and expenditures are closely connected, as spending can only occur once revenue has been generated. However, effective expenditure management requires prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability, and fiscal discipline. In this context, the Tano South Municipal Assembly must adhere to the guidelines outlined in the Public Finance Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658), and the Public Procurement

(Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914) when disbursing and utilizing public resources. The table illustrates the expected expenditure patterns for the Municipal Assembly, with 2025 as the reference year.

Assumptions

- Compensation of employees is projected to increase by 17.89%.
- Goods, services, and assets are expected to rise by 26.03% and 15.32%, respectively.
- Implementation of the Municipal maintenance plans will be carried out.
- Monitoring of interventions under the DMTDP will be strengthened.
- Capital investments will be intensified to drive development.
- Fiscal discipline will be upheld in managing Municipal finances.
- Expenditure will be reduced while efforts to settle outstanding debts or commitments continue.

Table 2.34 Municipal Expenditure (2026-2029)

Expenditure Head	Base Year 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation	17,004,583.71	20,048,659.18	20,650,118.96	21,476,123.71	21,905,646.19
Goods and Services	8,075,247.68	10,177,161.80	10,482,476.65	10,901,775.72	11,228,828.99
CAPEX	22,634,991.24	26,102,709.01	26,885,790.28	27,961,221.89	28,800,058.55
TOTAL	47,714,822.63	56,328,529.99	58,018,385.99	60,339,121.33	61,934,533.73

Source: Tano South MPCU, 202

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0. Introduction

This chapter details the key development priorities of the Municipality for the 2026-2029 planning period. These priorities are drawn from the performance review and analysis of the current situation of the Municipality for the 2022-2025 plan implementation period.

3.1 Key Development Priorities

The factors that guided the prioritization process included, but were not limited to, the severity and diversity of the development issues and their intended socio-economic, socio-political, and socio-environmental benefits of addressing the development problems. The degree of multiplier effect on local economic development and sustainability, particularly attracting private investments to champion job creation in the Municipality, was another invaluable factor considered. With the provision of basic needs for the citizenry as a core mandate of the Assembly, the degree of linkages between and among the various development needs to be addressed, and their impacts were also considered in prioritizing the development issues. Sustainable spatial development in addressing the development issues of the Municipality in the next planning period also took center stage in arriving at the key development issues.

The key development priorities of the Municipality have been cogently linked to the national development priorities under the development dimensions and respective focus areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). This alignment was established through strategic planning tools such as SWOT analysis, which examined the District's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, as well as impact and sustainability assessments to ensure that the chosen priorities yield lasting benefits. The Assembly firmly believes that by systematically addressing these prioritized development areas, it can channel its resources and efforts more efficiently. This focused strategy will strengthen the District's ability to achieve its development goals within the specified timeframe, enhance residents' quality of life, and create a strong foundation for long-term socio-economic growth.

Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the SWOT analysis and community needs are assessed using the impact analysis. In order to give a true reflection of the analysis, the Municipality's needs and aspirations were used to determine the implications of the issues on the impact analysis criteria when they are addressed. The analysis was done with the following criteria:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights, e.g., immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in the future, and reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development.
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g., attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes, and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - Balanced development;
 - Natural resource utilization;
 - Cultural acceptability;
 - Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions. e.g., elimination of stigmatization;
 - Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - Nutrition.
 - Child protection issues
 - Climate change issues

This was supported by the parameters displayed in table 3.2.

Table 3.1: Parameters for Prioritization

Parameter	Definition
3	Higher effect on the criteria
2	High effect on the criteria
1	An effect on the criteria
0	No relationship with the criteria

Source: MPCU-TSMA, 2025

Table 3.2: Impact Analysis of Prioritized Issues

Development Issues	Needs and Aspirations	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Impact on Population groups; Balanced development; Natural Resource Utilization; Cultural Acceptability; Resilience and disaster risk reduction; Climate change mitigation and adaptation; Institutional reforms	Impact on the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	Rank
1. Low internal revenue mobilization	Intensify the mobilization of internal revenue	0	2	1	0	3	15 th
2. Dysfunctional decentralized departments and sub-Municipality structures	Enhance the functions of the decentralized departments and sub-Municipality structures	0	1	1	0	2	17 th
3. Inadequate security services	Improvement in Security Services	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
4. Inadequate Health	Improve Health Care Delivery	3	2	3	2	10	1 st

Infrastructure and Logistics							
5. Low quality education	Improvement in the quality of education	2	2	3	2	9	3 rd
6. Poor telecommunication services	Improve Telecommunication Services	1	2	1	0	4	11 th
7. Inadequate community centers and funeral grounds	Provision of community centers and funeral grounds	0	0	1	0	1	19 th
8. Inadequate access and poor condition of sanitation facilities	Improve access to sanitation facilities	2	1	2	1	6	7 th
9. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Enforcement of planning and building regulations	0	1	1	0	2	17 th

10. Inadequate Access to Potable Water Supply	Increase in the provision of potable water	3	2	3	2	10	1 st
11. Poor road nature and network	Improve road network and conditions	1	3	2	0	6	7 th
12. Inadequate access to the electricity grid	Extension of electricity grid	1	2	1	0	4	11 th
13. Natural Resource Depletion (forest)	Environmental Protection against lumbering activities	0	1	2	0	3	15 th
14. Low agricultural production	Increase in agricultural production	2	3	2	1	8	4 th
15. High post-harvest losses	Reduction in post-harvest losses	1	2	1	0	4	11 th
16. Low performance of SMSEs	Create conducive environment for SMSEs to operate	1	2	1	0	4	11 th

17.High Unemployment Rate	Provision of Employment Opportunities	1	3	1	1	6	7 th
18. Inadequate support systems for vulnerable and marginalized populations	Strengthen social protection systems	2	1	3	2	8	4 th
19. High vulnerability of communities to disasters such as bushfires and floods	To strengthen disaster preparedness and response systems	1	1	3	2	7	6 th
20. Poor maintenance and management structure for WASH facilities	Strengthen maintenance and management systems for WASH facilities	2	1	2	1	6	7 th

21. Low water quality testing	Improve water quality monitoring and testing systems	2	1	3	2	8	4 th
22. Lack basic water services (25%).	Increase access to basic water services	3	2	3	2	10	1 st
23. Incidence of open defecation (40.3).	Reduce open defecation through improved sanitation practices	3	1	3	2	9	3 rd
24. Poor waste disposal	Improve solid waste management systems	2	2	3	2	9	3 rd
25. Lack of hand washing facilities in schools (59.6%).	Improve access to hand washing facilities in schools	2	1	3	2	8	4 th

Source: *MPCU-TSMA, 2025*

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the development goals, objectives, and strategies that will guide the implementation of the Tano South Municipal Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029. It provides a comprehensive framework for translating the municipality's development aspirations into actionable programmes and interventions aimed at promoting inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and sustainable development.

In summary, this chapter serves as the strategic core of the Medium-Term Development Plan, providing a clear direction and operational framework for the Tano South Municipal Assembly to achieve its development vision and contribute meaningfully to national development outcomes.

4.1 Formulation of development goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The formulation of the development goals and objectives is based on the key development issues identified through the situational analysis presented in the preceding chapters. It also reflects the priorities and aspirations of the people of Tano South, as captured through participatory planning engagements with communities, stakeholders, and development partners. The Assembly's goals and strategies are therefore designed to address the root causes of the municipality's development challenges while harnessing its comparative advantages for accelerated socio-economic transformation.

Furthermore, the goals and objectives outlined in this chapter are aligned with the national and international development frameworks, the National Vision 2057 alignment, as well as the climate adaptation, Gender responsiveness, and Sustainable Development Goals integration. This alignment ensures policy coherence and facilitates effective coordination of development interventions across sectors and levels of governance.

The strategies proposed in this chapter provide the roadmap for achieving the stated goals and objectives by outlining specific actions, projects, and programmes to be pursued during the 2026–2029 planning period. Emphasis is placed on improving infrastructure, enhancing human development, strengthening local economic growth, promoting environmental sustainability, and ensuring good governance and institutional effectiveness.

Table 4.1 Goal Matrix

	Enhance Local Economic Development and Job Creation	Improve Access to Quality Social Services	Develop and Maintain Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Promote Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience	Enhance Good Governance, Institutional Capacity, and Civic Participation	Advance Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	Strengthen Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Management
Enhance Local Economic Development and Job Creation		High	High	High	High	High	High
Improve Access to Quality Social Services	High		High	High	High	High	High
Develop and Maintain Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	High	High		High	High	High	High
Promote Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience	High	High	High		High	High	High
Enhance Good Governance,	High	High	High	High		High	High

Institutional Capacity, and Civic Participation								
Advance Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	High	High	High	High	High			High
Strengthen Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Management	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	

Source: MPCU-TSMA, 2025

Table 4.2 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
<i>Dimension/ Thematic area</i>					
Focus Area 1.1: Macro-Economy					
Low level of revenue mobilization	Strengthen Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Management	By 2029, the Tano South Municipal Assembly will increase its Internally Generated Fund (IGF) by 80% from the 2025 baseline of GHS1, 835,781.82 to GHS 1,643,952.27, through improved collection systems, tax base expansion, and staff training.	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Implement a computerized revenue collection system to streamline processes and reduce leakages Strengthen tax enforcement and compliance measures to minimize tax evasion Provide continuous training and capacity-building programs for revenue officers	Public Financial Management and Revenue Mobilization Programme

				Enhance institutional capacity for revenue mobilization and management.	
Focus Area 1.6: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development					
Low agricultural production	Enhance Local Economic Development and Job Creation.	By 2029, increase agricultural productivity in the Tano South Municipality by at least 40% from the 2025 baseline through improved access to agricultural inputs, mechanization services, extension support, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices.	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation	<p>Improve farmers' access to improved agricultural inputs such as high-yielding seeds, fertilizers, and agrochemicals.</p> <p>Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery to provide farmers with technical training on improved farming practices.</p> <p>Promote climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management practices</p>	Agricultural Development Programme

				to improve resilience to climate variability. Promote value chain development and agro-processing activities to enhance productivity and reduce post-harvest losses.	
High post-harvest losses	Enhance Local Economic Development and Job	By 2029, reduce post-harvest losses in major crops by 30% from the 2025 baseline through improved storage, processing, and market linkages.	Improve post-harvest management	Promote improved storage technologies and facilities. Support agro-processing and value addition. Provide farmer training on post-harvest handling practices. Strengthen market access and logistics systems.	Agricultural Service and Management
Focus Area: Private Sector Development					
Low performance of SMSEs	Enhance Local Economic	By 2029, increase the productivity and	Improve support for entrepreneurship	Provide business development services for SMEs.	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development

	Development and Job	survival rate of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs) in the Municipality by 40% through access to finance, skills training, and market opportunities.	and MSME development	Facilitate access to credit and financial services. Promote digital business and innovation. Strengthen market access and trade linkages.	
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
Dimension/Thematic Area : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area 2.3: Health and Health Services					
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Logistics	Improve Access to Quality Social Services	By December 2029, construct 5 new health facilities, renovate 10 existing facilities, and equip 15 facilities to Ghana Health Service standards.	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	Construct and rehabilitate health infrastructure. Strengthen logistics and medical equipment supply systems. Promote public–private partnerships in health service delivery.	Public Health Services and Management

Focus Area 2.7: Sports and Recreation

<p>Inadequate community centers and funeral grounds</p>	<p>Develop and Maintain Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>By December 2029, improve access to social infrastructure in the Tano South Municipality by constructing and rehabilitating at least five (5) community centers and developing three (3) designated funeral grounds in selected communities to support social, cultural, and community development activities.</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all</p>	<p>Construct new community centers in underserved communities to support social gatherings, meetings, and community programmes.</p> <p>Rehabilitate existing community centers to improve their functionality and accessibility.</p> <p>Develop and demarcate designated funeral grounds to support cultural and community activities.</p> <p>Promote community participation and partnerships in the development and maintenance of community social infrastructure.</p> <p>Mobilize resources from government, private sector, and development partners for social infrastructure development.</p>	<p>Human Settlements Development</p>
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Focus Area 2.5: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene					
Poor maintenance and management structure for WASH facilities	Improve access to quality social services	By December 2029, increase the functionality and sustainability of WASH facilities in the Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% through strengthened maintenance systems, capacity building of Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs), and improved monitoring and supervision	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Strengthen the capacity of Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs)	Establish and implement routine maintenance schedules for all water and sanitation facilities. Improve monitoring and supervision systems Promote community ownership and participation

<p>Low water quality testing</p>	<p>Improve access to quality social services</p>	<p>By 2029, the Tano South Municipal Assembly will increase the frequency of water quality testing from the current quarterly baseline to monthly across 90% of all water points in the municipality, achieving 95% compliance with Ghana Water Resources Commission (WRC) standards and WHO guidelines for drinking water. This objective aligns with SDG 6.3 to improve water quality by reducing pollution and ensuring safe water management.</p>	<p>Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system</p>	
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Lack basic water services (25%).	Improve Access to Quality Social Services	By December 2029, increase household access to basic water services from 75% to 95%, measured via annual coverage surveys by the Municipal Water and Sanitation Team, targeting the 25% deficit areas through 50 new boreholes and small piped schemes, leveraging GWCL/CWSA partnerships and DACF funding, within the MTDP.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Enhance partnerships for resources	Public Works, rural housing and water management
Inadequate access and poor condition of sanitation facilities	Improve Access to Quality Social Services	By December 2029, increase access to improved sanitation	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water	Promote the construction of household toilet facilities through the Community-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

		<p>facilities in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% coverage and eliminate open defecation in targeted communities through the construction of household and institutional sanitation facilities and improved sanitation management.</p>	<p>supply services for all</p>	<p>Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.</p> <p>Construct and rehabilitate public and institutional sanitation facilities, including toilets in markets, schools, and public places.</p> <p>Strengthen enforcement of environmental sanitation bylaws to promote proper sanitation practices.</p> <p>Promote public education and awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation practices.</p> <p>Encourage private sector participation in sanitation service delivery and waste management.</p>	
<p>Incidence of open defecation (40.3).</p>	<p>Improve Access to Quality Social Services.</p>	<p>By December 2029, reduce the open defecation rate in the Tano South</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable</p>	<p>Promote the construction of household toilet facilities through the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.</p>	<p>Environmental Health and Sanitation Services</p>

		Municipality from 40.3% to less than 10% through the promotion of household toilet facilities, sanitation education, and enforcement of sanitation bylaws.	environmental sanitation services.	<p>Strengthen enforcement of environmental sanitation bylaws to discourage open defecation.</p> <p>Conduct public education and sensitization campaigns on proper sanitation and hygiene practices.</p> <p>Provide technical support and incentives for low-cost household toilet construction, especially in rural communities.</p> <p>Promote partnerships with NGOs and private sector actors to support sanitation improvement initiatives.</p>	
Poor waste disposal	Improve Access to Quality Social Services.	By December 2029, improve solid waste management in the Tano South Municipality by increasing regular	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management.	<p>Improve waste collection services through the provision of waste containers and waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Promote public education and awareness campaigns on proper waste disposal</p>	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

		waste collection coverage from the 2025 baseline to at least 80% and promoting proper waste disposal practices in all major communities.		and environmental sanitation practices. Strengthen enforcement of environmental sanitation bylaws to prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste. Promote private sector participation in waste management services, including recycling and waste treatment. Develop and improve waste management infrastructure, such as landfill sites, transfer stations, and recycling facilities.	
Lack of hand washing facilities in schools (59.6%).	Improve Access to Quality Social Services.	By December 2029, reduce the proportion of schools without functional handwashing facilities in the Tano	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services.	Construct handwashing facilities in basic schools lacking adequate WASH infrastructure. Promote hygiene education and behavioral change programmes in schools to	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

		South Municipality from 59.6% to less than 10% through the construction of handwashing stations and promotion of hygiene education in all basic schools.		<p>encourage proper handwashing practices.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration between the Municipal Assembly, Ghana Education Service, and development partners to support school WASH initiatives.</p> <p>Promote community participation and school management involvement in maintaining school sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Integrate school WASH programmes into environmental health and sanitation initiatives within the Municipality.</p>	
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Focus Area 2.9: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

Inadequate support systems for vulnerable and marginalized populations	Improve Access to Quality Social Services	By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Social Protection and Inclusion Programme
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		marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes.		<p>Improve identification and targeting mechanisms</p> <p>Increase support for existing social protection programmes.</p> <p>Promote livelihood empowerment programmes.</p>	
Focus Area 3.18: Hydrological threats					
High vulnerability of communities to disasters such as bushfires and floods	Promote Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience	By 2029, reduce the impact of bushfires and floods in the Municipality by 40% through improved disaster preparedness and response systems.	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	<p>Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)</p> <p>Conduct regular public education and community sensitization programmes</p> <p>Establish and strengthen early warning and community-based disaster preparedness systems.</p> <p>Promote environmental management practices</p>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programme

				Improve drainage systems and flood control infrastructure.	
Focus Area 2.6: Education and Training					
Low quality education	Improve Access to Quality Social Services	By 2029, improve the BECE pass rate by at least 30% through teacher training, improved infrastructure, and provision of teaching and learning materials.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Train and deploy qualified teachers. Improve school infrastructure and learning environment. Promote inclusive and equitable education.	Education, Youth and Sports Services
Focus Area 2.8: Employment and Decent Work					
High Unemployment Rate	Enhance Local Economic Development and Job	By 2029, reduce youth unemployment in the Tano South Municipality by 20–30% from the 2025 baseline through skills development, entrepreneurship	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Establish youth skills training centers focusing on agro-processing, digital services, and vocational trades in partnership with NYDA and MoTI	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development

		support, and improved linkages with productive sectors.		Facilitate apprenticeships and job placements in emerging service sectors like tourism and ICT, targeting rural-urban linkages.	
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
Dimension/Thematic Area : ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area 3.1: Protected Areas					
Natural Resource Depletion (forest)	Promote Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience	By December 2029, restore 1,500 hectares of degraded forest areas and reduce the annual deforestation rate significantly.	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Promote community forest management. Implement afforestation and reforestation programmes. Promote sustainable land use practices.	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Focus area 3.8: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water					
Poor road nature and network	Develop and Maintain Resilient Infrastructure	By 2029, improve the condition of 80% of feeder roads in the Municipality to	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	Rehabilitate and maintain feeder roads.	Human Settlements Development

		enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities.	infrastructure and services	Promote public–private partnerships in road infrastructure development. Strengthen routine maintenance systems.	
Focus area: Energy and Petroleum					
Inadequate access to the electricity grid	Develop and Maintain Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	By December 2029, increase electricity access in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline of 89.2% to 99% by extending the national grid and deploying alternative energy solutions to unserved communities.	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	Extend electricity distribution networks to unserved and underserved communities through collaboration with the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG). Promote renewable energy solutions such as solar mini-grids and solar home systems for off-grid communities. Support rural electrification initiatives through government and donor-funded programmes. Promote productive use of electricity to support local	

				<p>economic development and small businesses.</p> <p>Facilitate partnerships with private sector and development partners to mobilize resources for electricity infrastructure expansion.</p>	
Focus area: Human Settlements Development					
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Develop and Maintain Resilient Infrastructure and Human Settlements	By December 2029, strengthen enforcement of planning and building regulations in the Tano South Municipality by ensuring that at least 90% of new physical developments comply with approved planning standards through improved monitoring, public awareness, and	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	<p>Strengthen the capacity of the Physical Planning Department to effectively monitor and enforce planning and building regulations.</p> <p>Conduct regular monitoring and inspection of physical developments to ensure compliance with approved building plans.</p> <p>Enhance public awareness and education on planning and building regulations.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration between the Assembly,</p>	Human Settlements and Land Use Planning Management Programme

		institutional capacity strengthening.		<p>traditional authorities, and relevant stakeholders to prevent unauthorized developments.</p> <p>Improve the development permit application and approval processes through digitization and streamlined procedures.</p>	
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Focus area 3.9: Information and Communication Technology Development

Poor telecommunication services	Develop and maintain resilient infrastructure and human settlement	By December 2029, increase reliable mobile network and internet coverage in underserved communities in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% coverage through expansion of telecommunications infrastructure and	Expand the digital technology Landscape	<p>Facilitate the expansion of telecommunication infrastructure such as mobile network towers and broadband facilities in underserved communities.</p> <p>Promote partnerships with telecommunication companies to improve mobile network and internet connectivity.</p> <p>Encourage private sector investment in ICT infrastructure development within the Municipality.</p>	Human Settlements Development
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		promotion of digital connectivity.		Promote digital inclusion initiatives to improve access to ICT services in rural communities. Advocate for improved regulatory support and policies to enhance telecommunication service delivery.	
PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
Dimension/Thematic Area : GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area 4.2; Local Governance and Decentralization					
Dysfunctional decentralized departments and sub-Municipality structures	Enhance good governance, institutional capacity, civic participation	By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Provide training and capacity building for staff. Allocate adequate resources to sub-district structures. Establish monitoring and evaluation systems for performance.	General Administration

Focus Area: Security and Public Safety						
Inadequate security services	Enhance Governance, Institutional Capacity, and Civic Participation	Good	By December 2029, improve security service delivery in the Tano South Municipality by increasing the number of security personnel and operational logistics by 40% and establishing community-based security systems in all Zonal Councils to reduce crime and enhance public safety.	Enhance public safety and security	<p>Strengthen collaboration between the Municipal Assembly and security agencies to improve security service delivery.</p> <p>Provide logistics and infrastructure support such as vehicles, communication equipment, and office facilities for security agencies.</p> <p>Establish and strengthen community policing initiatives to enhance community participation in crime prevention.</p> <p>Construct or rehabilitate police posts in underserved communities to improve security presence.</p> <p>Promote public education and awareness on crime prevention and security cooperation.</p>	Public Safety and Security Services Programme

PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
Dimension/Thematic Area : INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS					
Focus Area: 5.1					
Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development.	Enhance good governance, institutional capacity and civic participation	Strengthen relationships with the diaspora community to promote their participation in community development initiatives.	Leverage the Ghanaian Diaspora for Economic, Political and Cultural Development	<p>Establish a diaspora engagement platform or database to strengthen communication and collaboration with citizens living abroad.</p> <p>Promote partnerships with diaspora associations and international organizations to support local development initiatives.</p> <p>Organize periodic investment and development forums to attract diaspora participation in municipal development projects.</p> <p>Promote diaspora investment in local economic development initiatives, including</p>	Sister-Cities Relations Programme

				<p>agribusiness, tourism, and SMEs.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration with national diaspora engagement institutions to mobilize technical expertise and financial resources.</p>	
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4.2. Integration of Spatial Plans

The Spatial and Structure Plan for the Tano South Municipal Assembly provides a long-term framework to guide the physical development, land use organisation, infrastructure expansion, and environmental management of the Municipality. The plan aligns with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the Regional Spatial Development Framework, and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Tano South.

The purpose of this plan is to ensure orderly, equitable, resilient, and sustainable development that supports economic growth, efficient land use, improved service delivery, and enhanced quality of life for residents.

Figure 3.0 Desired Future Maps

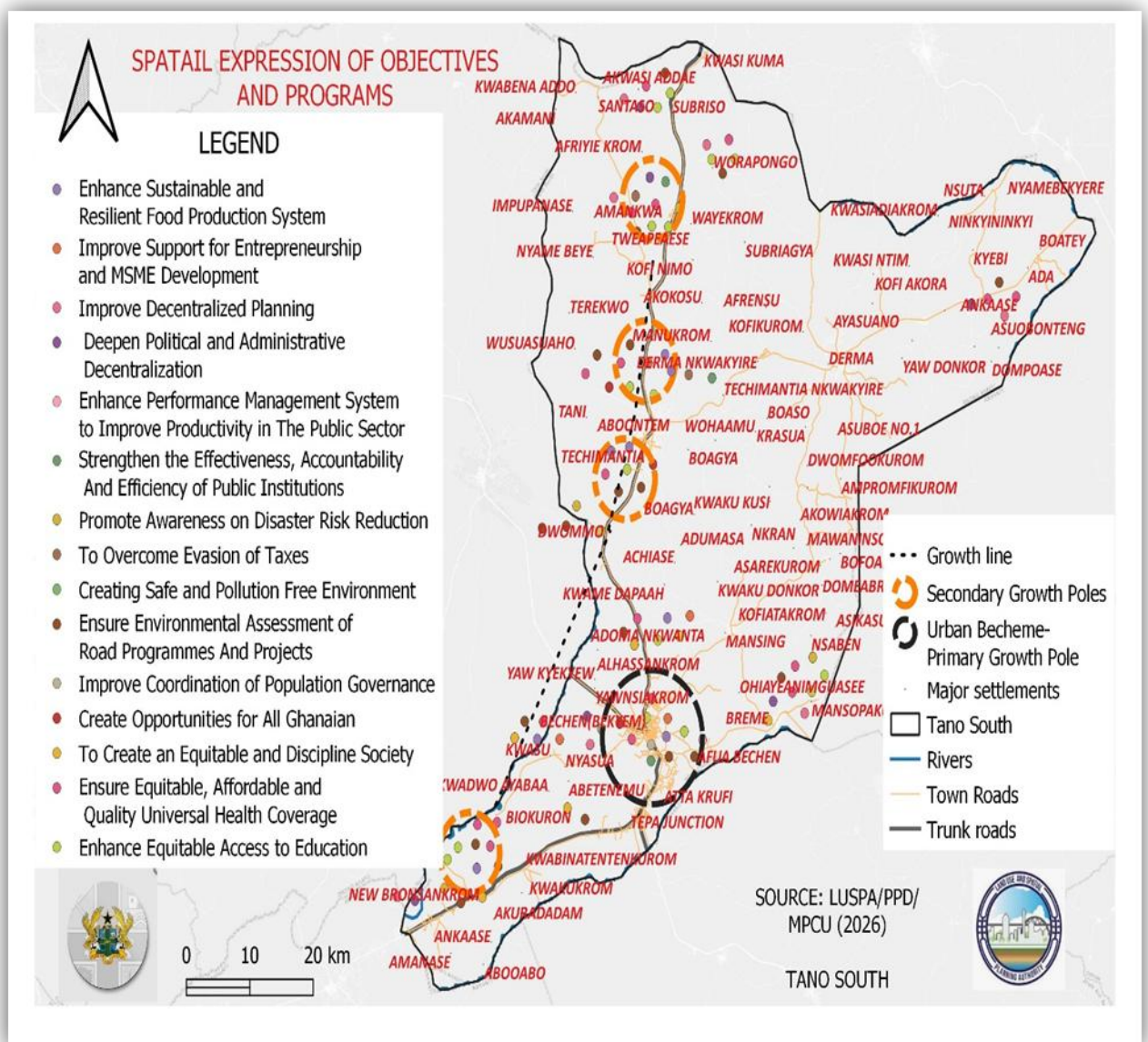


Figure 3.0 above illustrates the spatial concentration of projects and programs in the Bechem Urban Area. Bechem appears as the dominant project location across markets, education infrastructure, health services, sanitation, administration, and security. Investments such as the 24-hour modern market, major classroom blocks, CHPS coordination, environmental sanitation investments, governance, and administrative functions are concentrated in the Bechem zone. The Bechem zone is clearly positioned as a municipal growth pole and a hub for services and commerce. However, this risks urban primacy and service imbalance.

Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro, and Dwomo have emerged as secondary nodes. These settlements receive proposed projects in education infrastructure, health outreach, sanitation services, and agricultural extension activities. These areas function as secondary service centres within a nodal hierarchy. However, the scale of investment remains modest compared to Bechem.

Spatially, some proposed projects are “municipal-wide” in implementation, such as extension services, social protection, and monitoring, sensitisation, and governance activities. The benefits of such projects are diffuse and not spatially anchored.

Proposed agricultural programs dominate the economic development dimension. Market infrastructure is limited but strategic, such as the 24-hour modern market in Bechem. This implies that agricultural productivity zones are supported without strong spatial value-chain clustering. Such a scenario may lead to a risk of raw commodity export without local value addition. The proposed health and education infrastructure is widely distributed, supporting spatial equity. This is a clear attempt to reduce distance-based access inequalities, especially in rural areas. In terms of environmental and human settlements development, there is a strong focus on sanitation (toilets, SIP, refuse evacuation), urban roads, street lighting, development control, and the preparation of local plans at Bechem and Mansin Extension. The preparation of only two local plans may not suffice, as there may be multiple fast-growing settlements in the municipality. Moreover, the construction of the police station and police command quarters at Dwomo is aligned with crime-risk areas spatially.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

Following a comprehensive analysis of the municipality's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in relation to key development priorities, it was established that formulating context-specific development goals, objectives, and strategies is essential to align with the needs and aspirations of the local communities. Accordingly, this chapter presents the framework for designing targeted initiatives and programmes that will facilitate the attainment of these development objectives. Furthermore, the chapter examines the internal and external resources required for the effective implementation of projects and programmes within the planning period. Recognizing that the successful execution of these initiatives is contingent upon resource adequacy, strategies for mobilizing and leveraging additional resources have been articulated to ensure efficient and sustainable execution.

Assumptions and Methodologies used for the Costing

General assumptions were made as follows:

- Projected economic growth rate and its impact on revenue generation
- Projected inflation rate and its impact on costs
- Projected population growth rate and its impact on service delivery.
- Policy and regulatory changes.
- Bottom-Up Costing (Estimating costs based on specific project activities and inputs)
- Top-Down Costing (Estimating costs based on overall program or sectoral budgets.)
- Zero-Based Budgeting: Estimating costs from scratch, without reference to previous budgets.
- Activity-Based Costing: Estimating costs based on specific activities and their associated costs.
- Cost-Benefit Analysis: Evaluating costs and benefits of different options.
- There shall be no or minimal natural disasters.
- There shall be little or no civil unrest in the District during the planned period.

- The population growth rate of 1.4% shall remain unchanged over the planned period.
- The existing birth and death rates shall remain the same during the duration of the plan;
- The current net migratory trend shall remain the same during the planned period.
- The proportion of each broad age cohort will not vary significantly.

5.1. Programs of Action (PoA)

	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Financial Management Programme					598,000.00	214,500.00	113,000.00	0.00	✓	✓	CAD	Finance Dept, Audit Unit
Agricultural Service and Management					418,600.00	5,324,303.00	150,150.00	79,100.00	✓	✓	Agric Dept	CAD
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development					179,400.00	2,281,844.00	64,350.00	33,900.00	✓	✓	CAD	BRC
Education, Youth and Sports Services					1,456,000.00	6,512,756.00	9,500.00	1,026,638.00	✓	✓	MED	CAD
Public Health Services and Management					582,400.00	2,605,102.00	3,800.00	410,655.00	✓	✓	MHD	CAD
Social Protection and Poverty Reduction					436,800.00	1,953,827.00	2,850.00	307,991.00	✓	✓	SWCD	CAD, T.A
Birth and Death Registration Service					291,200.00	1,302,551.00	1,900.00	205,328.00	✓	✓	BDR	CAD,MHD, T.A
Population Management					145,600.00	651,276.00	950.00	102,664.00	✓	✓	CAD	STATS. DEPT.

Public Works, rural housing and water management					26,847.30	2,881,544.00	292,170.00	28,200.00	✓	✓	Works Dept.	CAD, Finance Dept.
Human Settlements Development					13,423.65	1,440,772.00	146,085.00	14,100.00	✓	✓	CAD	PPD, T.A, Assembly Members
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services					26,847.30	2,881,544.00	292,170.00	28,200.00	✓	✓	CAD	MEHU, Finance Dept.
Disaster Prevention and Management					13,423.65	1,440,772.00	146,085.00	14,100.00	✓	✓	NADMO	CAD, Finance Dept
Natural Resource Conservation and Management					8,949.10	960,515.00	97,390.00	9,400.00	✓	✓	Forestry Division	CAD, Finance Dept.
Finance and Audit					1,992,167.64	129,096.43	67,611.49	0.00	✓	✓	Finance Dept.	CAD, Audit Unit
Human Resource Management					996,083.82	64,548.21	33,805.75	0.00	✓	✓	CAD	HRD, Finance Dept.
General Administration					13,945,173.47	903,674.98	473,279.85	0.00	✓	✓	CAD	Finance Dept.
Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation					2,988,251.45	193,644.64	101,417.84	2,988,251.45	✓	✓	CAD	Finance Dept, MPCU
Total					24,129,168.38	27,768,279.26	1,886,714.93	5,218,527.45				

Source: MPCU-TSMA, 2025

5.2. Programme Financing

Development Programmes	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Others (Specify)		
Financial Management Programme	5,925,000.00	1,424,344.00	22,300.00	6,554,833.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,926,477.00	3,001,477
Agricultural Service and Management	14,972,153.00	5,225,566.00	50,870.77	5,347,566.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,596,155.77	1,624,002.77
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	6,559,494.00	4,902,492.00	120,445.75	3,654,992.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,237,423.75	4,677,929.75
Education, Youth and Sports Services	19,004,894.00	10,556,684.00	293,884.33	4,543,843.00	1,900,726.00	0.00	0.00	26,300,031.33	7,295,137.33
Public Health Services and Management	15,020,139.00	12,753,220.64	87,756.00	7,843,680.45	1,430,624.32	0.00	0.00	22,115,281.41	7,095,142.41
Social Protection and Poverty Reduction	5,701,468.00	2,654,049.55	200,500.20	4,544,275.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,398,825.2	1,697,357.2
Birth and Death Registration Service	6,800,979.00	2,654,763.00	96,566.00	6,865,893.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,617,222.00	2,816,243.00
Population Management	2,100,490.00	805,642.55	63,925.76	1,476,542.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,346,110.86	245,620.86
Public Works, rural housing and	8,228,761.3	1,566,010.89	544,393.82	8,766,510.89	1,710,241.16	0.00	0.00	12,587,156.76	4,358,395.46

water management									
Human Settlements Development	22,614,380.65	1,778,566.34	288,395.44	32,758,580.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	34,825,542.12	12,211,161
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	4,228,761.3	1,674,443.00	97,679.34	6,674,429.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,446,552.28	4,217,790.98
Disaster Prevention and Management	1,614,380.65	654,544.00	50,000.00	1,554,543.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,259,087.00	644,706.35
Natural Resource Conversation and Management	975,254.1	843,643.00	33,039.54	143,643.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,020,325.54	45,071.44
Finance and Audit	2,188,875.56	940,332.00	90,000.00	1,350,332.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,380,664.00	191,788.44
Human Resource Management	1,094,436.96	723,432.00	360,343.51	23,312.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,107,087.51	12,650.55
General Administration	15,322,128.3	9,889,554.00	440,334.00	9,889,554.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,219,442.00	4,897,313.7
Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	4,271,565.38	2,563,442.00	500,440.00	2,573,432.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,637,314.62	1,365,749.24
Total	145,534,741.60	63,610,728.97	4,340,874.46	104,555,972.62	5,041,591.48	0.00	0.00	193,020,699.15	56,397,537.48

5.3 Revenue Generation Measures

Adequate and reliable financial resources are essential for the successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). However, the Assembly's current revenue sources, including Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and the DACF–Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), are insufficient to finance all development priorities. It is therefore critical to adopt innovative and diversified strategies to enhance fiscal capacity, strengthen revenue administration, and leverage external partnerships. This section of the report outlines the revenue generation measures, resource mobilization strategies, financial management interventions, and monitoring mechanisms that will guide the Assembly throughout the plan period.

5.3.1 Objectives of the Revenue Mobilization Strategy

The overall objective is to significantly increase IGF and external funding to support the implementation of development programs and infrastructure projects. Specific objectives include:

1. Improve IGF collection through valuation, digitization, and efficient billing systems.
2. Expand the local revenue base through infrastructure investment and private sector engagement.
3. Strengthen partnerships with development partners, NGOs, and private investors.
4. Ensure prudent and transparent public financial management.

5.3.2 Revenue Generation Measures and Strategies

To strengthen financial capacity and support the implementation of development projects, the Assembly will adopt a mix of internal revenue improvements, private sector engagement, and external resource mobilization. Key strategies include undertaking a comprehensive valuation of properties to ensure realistic fee fixing and enhance property rate collection. The Assembly will also develop a centralized commodity market and station permanent revenue collectors to improve market tolls.

In addition, partnerships with NGOs, development partners, and civil society organizations will be intensified to mobilize technical and financial assistance. Creating a conducive environment for

private sector investment through streamlined business registration, provision of serviced land, and promotion of PPPs will help expand the local revenue base.

The Assembly will invest in commercial infrastructure such as markets, lorry parks, and business centres to generate long-term income. The ongoing digital property addressing system will also be strengthened to improve billing accuracy and reduce leakages. To complement these efforts, project funding proposals will be developed and submitted to external agencies, while stringent financial management measures will be implemented to reduce expenditure and enhance savings for investment. Together, these measures aim to improve IGF performance, reduce over-reliance on central government transfers, and ensure sustainable financing of development priorities.

The Assembly recognizes the critical role of sustainable financing in achieving development outcomes. By strengthening internal revenue systems, leveraging partnerships, and ensuring prudent financial management, the Assembly will improve resource availability and enhance the successful implementation of the MTDP.

5.4 Strategic Environmental Analysis of formulated programmes

The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts are in this section, subjected to a strategic environmental analysis. This analysis is done using the SEA manual provided by the NDPC/EPA. The compatibility matrix, compound matrix, and sustainability test are the tools used to assess the needs and aspirations of the Municipality derived from the adopted development issues.

Assessment with the Compatibility Matrix

The compatibility matrix is used to determine whether the Municipality's needs and aspirations are in conflict, mutually supportive of each other, or have no significant interaction. The matrix is used to compare the way in which the various issues or aspirations interact with each other. In using the compatibility matrix, the various signs as depicted in Table 5.3 are interpreted as follows;

- √- The two issues/needs are mutually supportive of each other
- x- The two issues/needs have the potential to conflict with each other
- O- The two issues/needs have no significant interaction

Table 2.10 Needs and Aspirations Identified from the Adopted Development Issues

Code	Needs and Aspirations
N1	Increase in the provision of potable water
N2	Improve Health Care Delivery
N3	Improvement in the quality of education
N4	Increase in agricultural production
N5	Improve road network and conditions
N6	Provision of Employment Opportunities
N7	Improve access to sanitation facilities
N8	Improvement in security services
N9	Improve telecommunication services
N10	Create conducive environment for SMSEs to operate
N11	Reduction in post-harvest losses
N12	Extension of electricity grid
N13	Environmental protection against lumbering activities
N14	Intensify the mobilization of internal revenue
N15	Enforcement of planning and building regulations
N16	Provision of community centers and funeral grounds
N17	Enhance the functions of the decentralized departments and sub-Municipality structures
N18	Strengthen social protection systems
N19	To strengthen disaster preparedness and response systems
N20	Strengthen maintenance and management systems for WASH facilities
N21	Improve water quality monitoring and testing systems
N22	Increase access to basic water services
N23	Reduce open defecation through improved sanitation practices
N24	Improve solid waste management systems
N25	Improve access to hand washing facilities in schools

Table 2.11 Assessment with the Compatibility Matrix

Needs and Aspirations	N 1	N 2	N 3	N 4	N 5	N 6	N 7	N 8	N 9	N 10	N 11	N 12	N 13	N 14	N 15	N 16	N 17	N 18	N 19	N 20	N 21	N 22	N 23	N 24	N 25
N1	█	0	√	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	0	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N2	0	█	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N3	√	√	█	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N4	0	√	√	█	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N5	√	√	0	√	█	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N6	√	0	0	√	0	█	√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N7	√	0	√	0	0	√	█	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	█	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N9	0	0	0	√	0	√	0	0	█	√	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N10	0	0	0	√	√	√	0	0	√	█	0	√	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N11	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	█	√	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N12	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	█	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	█	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N14	√	√	0	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	█	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N15	√	√	√	0	√	0	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	█	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N16	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	█	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N17	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	0	█	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	█	√	√	0	0	0	0	0
N19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	█	√	0	0	0	0	0
N20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	█	0	0	0	0

N21	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	√	√	O	O
N22	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	√	√	√	O	O
N23	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	√	√	√	O	O
N24	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	√	√	√
N25	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	√	√	√

Source: MPCU-TSMA, 2025.

Table 2.11 presents the compatibility analysis of the Municipality’s needs and aspirations, which emanated from the adopted development issues. Overall, the needs and aspirations of the Tano South Municipality are mutually supportive or have neutral effects on each other. The analysis showed that about 36% of the needs and aspirations were supportive of each other, while 64% have neutral effects on each other. It is realized from the compatibility analysis that “N4 – Increase in Agricultural Production” was more compatible with the other needs and aspirations. The above analysis, therefore, shows that the needs and aspirations of the Municipality are internally consistent and compatible with each other.

Assessment with the Compound Matrix

The compound matrix is used to determine the effects of the municipality's needs and aspirations on relevant poverty-environment criteria. This is done to refine the needs and aspirations to determine or minimize their potential adverse effects on the criteria. A record sheet, as prescribed in the SEA manual by the NDPC/EPA, is used to depict the various reasons for assigning various signs employed in the compatibility matrix. The signs used in the compound matrix are interpreted as follows;

+: This is used where the Municipality needs, and aspirations affect the poverty-environment dimension positively

-: This is used where the Municipality needs, and aspirations affect the poverty-environment dimension negatively

+/-: This is used where the interaction between the Municipality's needs and aspirations and the poverty environment dimension is doubtful, that is, shows both positive and negative effects on the criteria

0: This is used where there is no significant interaction between the municipality's needs and aspirations and the poverty-environment criteria.

Table Compound Matrix

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability						Institutional		
Environmental Components Programmes	Water Availability	Land (access)	Forest	Wildlife	NTPP	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & Conflict	Epidemics	Participation	Credits	Human Rights
N1. Increase in the provision of potable water	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+
N2. Improve Health Care Delivery	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	0	+
N3. Improvement in the quality of education	+	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
N4. Increase in agricultural production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
N5. Improve road network and conditions	0	+/ -	+/-	-	+/-	0	-/+	-	+	0	0	-	-	-	+	+	0	+
N6. Provision of Employment Opportunities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
N7. Improve access to sanitation facilities	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

N8. Improvement in security services	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
N9. Improve telecommunication services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
N10. Create conducive environment for SMSEs to operate	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
N11. Reduction in post-harvest losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N12. Extension of electricity grid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N13. Environmental protection against lumbering activities	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
N14. Intensify the mobilization of internal revenue	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0
N15. Enforcement of planning and building regulations	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N16. Provision of community centers and funeral grounds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N17. Enhance the functions of the decentralized departments and sub-Municipality structures	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Strengthen social protection systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
To strengthen disaster preparedness and response systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Strengthen maintenance and management systems for WASH facilities	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+
Improve water quality monitoring and testing systems	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+
Increase access to basic water services	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+
Reduce open defecation through improved sanitation practices	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+
Improve solid waste management systems	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+

Improve access to hand washing facilities in schools																		
Improve access to hand washing facilities in schools	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0. Introduction

This chapter explains that for effective implementation of the Tano South Municipal Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), activities from the Composite Programme of Action must be broken down into yearly plans. The annual action plans (2026–2029) outline the specific projects to be carried out each year, including their locations, implementing and collaborating agencies, timelines, budgets, and monitoring and evaluation responsibilities. The Development Plan, therefore, presents these detailed annual plans for the four-year operational period.

6.1. Implementation of the Annual Action Plan

The Composite Programme of Action has been divided into Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the MAs in collaboration with NGOs, the private sector, and communities at large. The successful implementation of the planned projects and programmes depends on the timely inflow of resources in order to ensure compliance with the time frame allocated for the implementation. The AAP will be reviewed to reflect the availability of funds and will be presented to the General Assembly for approval through the Development Planning Sub-Committee for implementation every year, although the Annual Action Plan has been planned for subsequent future years. Table 6.1 below shows the Composite Annual Action Plan (CAAP) for the years 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029.

Table 6.1 Annual Action plan for 2026

Objective: By 2029, increase agricultural productivity in the Tano South Municipality by at least 40% from the 2025 baseline through improved access to agricultural inputs, mechanization services, extension support, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices.													
Programme: Agricultural Service and Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct field and home visits by AEAs.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
2. Organize Annual Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bechem	*	*	*	*	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, MOFA, Fin Dept.
3. Support to Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
4. Conduct one Poultry and Livestock survey	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	5,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers

5.Establish two demonstration conservation agriculture	Akokosu, Derma		*			0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
6. Collect basic farm data, Analysed and Documented by December 2026.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,200.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
7. Attend twelve (12) Radio education and sensitization talk shows on Agriculture related issues.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,700.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, Local Radios, Information Centers
8. Collect weekly market data on commodity prices and movement from 2 market outlet by December 2026.	Bechem, Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,800.00	3,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	SRID, CAD
9.Conduct a four-day farmers day inspection tour	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
10.Conduct four (4) quarterly inspections to agro-input shops	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
11.Sensitization and Vaccination of Livestock	Akokosu, Derma Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers

12. Establish three (3) varietal demonstration on GAPs	Techimantia, Akobro, Ankaase		*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	TSMA, JICA, EASTWEST SEED COMPANY
13. Conduct home and field visits, sensitize and register farmers for Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
14. Train one (1) FBO on climate change mitigation measures under climate smart agriculture programme	Bechem	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
15. Conduct four (4) quarterly Technical and management meetings.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	4,080.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
16. Organize one (1) training for 20 female Livestock Farmers on Supplementary Feeding and improved housing	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
17. Organize three (3) trainings for farmers in communities on safe handling of agro chemicals	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu,		*			0.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD

18. Establish three school farm demonstration farms tomato	Selected Community	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,098.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
19. Train 30 farmers on postharvest handling	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
Objective: By 2029, increase the productivity and survival rate of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs) in the Municipality by 40% through access to finance, skills training, and market opportunities.													
Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development													
20. Design and construction of 24 Hour economic modern market	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	5,923,728.20	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, RCC
22. Conduct 2 No. Municipal Wide Supervision and Mobilization of online portal registration for Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*			0.00	9,800.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
23. Organize 1 No. Business Counselling and follow up monitoring of the Care Adwumapa Beneficiaries	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
24. Develop 3 No. Tourist Site	Bechem			*		0.00	0.00	95,000.00	0.00		√	CNC	Traditional Council, CAD

25. Hold 1 No. Management Training for existing SMEs	Bechem Techimantia Derma				*	0.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
26. Organize Group Strengthening and Sustainability Training Program MSMEs with emphasis on women owned businesses and reformation of ASSI in Tano South Municipality.	Municipal Wide		*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA
27. Complete partial fencing and pavement of 2,324 metres square	Techimantia Main Market	*	*	*	*	0.00	72,491.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD
28. Hold 1 No. district consultative Meeting for SMEs	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
29. Organize 1 No. Training in the Theoretical Aspect of Trade for 40 Youth Entrepreneurs	Techimantia				*	0.00	10,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
30. Conduct 3 No. Monitoring beneficiaries of Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*	*		0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD

31.Complete construction of market	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,050.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD
32. Follow up and monitoring of Ghana Jobs and Skills Beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	*	*		*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA
Total for Revenue Source						598,000.00	7,606,147.2	214,500.00	113,000.00				
Sub-Total for Economic Development Programme = GH¢9,231,647.2													
Objective: By 2029, improve the BECE pass rate by at least 30% through teacher training, improved infrastructure, and provision of teaching and learning materials.													
Programme: Education, Youth and Sports Services													
33.Conduct management training for Head teachers and Circuit Supervisors	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	85,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	CAD
34.Conduct M & E for interventions including non-PASS scholarship scheme for girls and inspection of schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	440,000.00		√	GES	MOE
35.Contribution towards the Provision of Financial	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	MOE

Assistance to Needy but Brilliant students													
36.Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
37. Procurement of 235 No. tables and chairs for teachers in primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	160,975.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
38. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mansin	*	*	*	*	0.00	285,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
39.Organize sensitization workshop for parents of children with SEN	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MA, S/W /MOH
40.Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Pupunase	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
41.Disburse capitation grants to schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	980,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MOF/MOE
42. Logistics support to Education Programmes {assist the Municipal Education Directorate to conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students, Science	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	56,722.28	0.00	193,700.00		√	GES	CAD

Technology Mathematics Education}													
43. Conduct three (3) phase BECE registration exercise for Final year JHS Pupil	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	WAEC/ MA
44. Organise mathematics and science quiz for children at all levels	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	86,000.00	√		GES	NGO
45. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	512,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
46. Organize refresher training for teachers on the new curriculum	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	404,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	NTC/MOE
47. Organize inter – school sports and athletic competition (within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	92,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	NSA/MYS/MA
48. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Mansopa	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
49. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Worompoho	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
50. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Yaw Borgokrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,

51.Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
52.Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma SDA	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
53.Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
54. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block New Banko JHS	Bronsankro New Banko JHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,769.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
55. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Methodist Primary	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
56.Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age and for parents to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00		√	GES	MA,S/W /MOE
57.Organize Annual Education Review	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	74,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			GES	MOE/NDPC/RED

58. Complete construction of 2No. Creche and 2No. Latrines	Dwomo Old Brosankro CCMI sites	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,875.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
59. Complete construction of 1 No. Masters Bungalow	Derma SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,
60. Procurement of 2,730 No. mono desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	807,432.28	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
61. Monitoring of schools in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NASIA
62. Procurement of 232 No. tables and chairs for teachers in JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	158,939.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
63. Procurement of 1,958 No. dual desks for primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	952,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
64. Procurement of 413 No. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	210,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
65. Procurement of 117 No. tables and chairs for teachers in KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,145.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept, MOE

66.Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Bechem SDA School	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin Dept, MOE
Objective: By December 2029, construct 5 new health facilities, renovate 10 existing facilities, and equip 15 facilities to Ghana Health Service standards.													
Programme: Public Health Services and Management													
67.Organize 4 community durbars on health issues	Bechem, Brosankro, Derma & Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DoH	CAD
68.Carry out 4 quarterly supportive supervision and monitoring in all facilities	All facilities	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DoH	CAD
69.Maintain Cold chain in all facilities & inventory	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DoH	CAD
70.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	DoH, CAD, Fin Dept.
71.Complete construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Kofi Ntamkrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	531,768.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	DoH, CAD, Fin Dept.
72.Hold Quarterly epidemic committee meeting		*	*	*	*	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DoH	CAD

73.Organize 4 No. data validation meetings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD
74.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	DoH, CAD, Fin Dept.
75.Organize outreach services to 20 communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD
76.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Ankaase	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,817,723.28	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	DoH,CAD,Fin Dept.
77.Undertake iodized salt survey	Municipal wide			*		0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD
78.Organize ANC home visit	Selected community	*	*	*	*	0.00	17,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD
79.Organize Defaulter tracing on Antigens	All communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD
80.HIV Sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD, Media
81.Organize case search on TB, NTD, NCD	Selected communities				*	0.00	23,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD
82.Organize family planning sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	DoH	CAD

83. Contribution to support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	118,474.56	0.00	0.00		√	DoH	CAD
Objective: By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes													
Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction													
84. Sensitize LEAP Beneficiaries on the LEAP grant, their co-responsibilities and other social issues in 25 communities	25 LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities
85. Register and enroll 500 persons with disability within the Municipality onto the NHIS.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, Assembly members and NHIA.

86.Strengthening of 5 child Protection Committees in 5 communities	5 communities (new brosankro, biokrom, mansin, breme and kwasu)	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,000.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, political parties etc
87. Provide vocational /Business training for PWDs.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, and Assembly members.
88.Organized monthly mentorship and life skills training for adolescent club (Right and Responsibility Club	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
89. Render 4 alternative care services for children in need of care and protection OVC (Re-integration, Repatriation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	NGOs, CSOs, Ghana Police, Judicial Service and GHS.

and Residential care services.													
90. Organized quarterly Training and inspection of day care centers.	Municipal wide	*	*		*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	√		SWCD	Proprietors
91. Organize quarterly Radio discussions programs on Child Right Policies and promotion in the Municipality	Bechem FM High Radio After 2 Radio	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE CSOs
92. Support 100 PWDs with economic, education and health supports.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	400,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	BAC
93. Community engagement using tool kits	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
Objective: By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes													
Programme: Birth and Death Registration Service													

94.Undertake 2,000 late mobile births registration	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	√	BDR	DoH
95. Organize 30No.media campaigns on birth and deaths registration and certification	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	√	BDR	Info. Dept, DoH
96. Undertake 850 No. Registration of death	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	√	BDR	DoH
97.Undertake quarterly infant birth registration in 4 zones	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	√	BDR	DoH
98. Organize 2 No. child health promotion week in 3 communities	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,200.00	√	BDR	DoH

Objective: Improve Coordination of Population Governance

Programme: Population Management

99.Administrative Data Compilation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	Depts. of Assembly
100.Support coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population activities in the municipality	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	CAD
101.Monthly Market Readings for CPI Computation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	CAD
Total for Revenue Source						2,912,000.00	13,025,512.4	19,000.00	2,053,275.00				
Sub-Total for Social Development = GH¢18,009,787.4													
Objective: By 2029, improve the condition of 80% of feeder roads in the Municipality to enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities.													
Programme: Public Works, rural housing and water management													
102. Procure Safety equipment for project supervision and building inspection works	Bechem	*	*	*	*	6,747.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
103. Reshaping and Spot Improvement of Feeder Road	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin. Dept

104. Routine Maintenance of works vehicle and 2 motorbikes	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
105. Organize 8 No. site meetings on –going projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD, Implementing Partners
106. Organize 10 No. Sensitization programmes on permit processes	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
107. Acquire 10 No. drawing for Assembly projects (buildings)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
108. Prepare Bill of Quantities for 10 No. physical projects	Bechem	*	*	*	*	5,500.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
109. Process 150 No. permit applications	Bechem	*	*	*	*	9,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
110. Take Inventory of Urban Roads	Bechem Techimantia Dwomo Old & New Brosankro	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD

111. Maintenance of street light in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	Fin. Dept
112. Supervise the construction, renovation/rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
113. Take inventory of 20 No. Boreholes that are not functioning	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	203,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
114. Construction of Police Station	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	GPS, CAD
115. Construction of 1 No. Police Command Quarters	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	450,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	GPS, CAD
116. Logistics support to Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept

Objective: By December 2029, strengthen enforcement of planning and building regulations in the Tano South Municipality by ensuring that at least

90% of new physical developments comply with approved planning standards through improved monitoring, public awareness, and institutional capacity strengthening.													
Programme: Human Settlements Development													
117. Prepare 2No. Local Plans for Revised	Nkwaben Sector 1-Bechem & Mansin Extension	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC, CAD, Fin. Dept, Trad. Authorities
118. Carry out Landscaping activities at MCE and MCD's residence and TSMA office premises.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD
119. Organize 12 Technical Sub C'tee & 12 Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly Conference Hall	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	85,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	MTSC & MSPC
120. Continuation of Street Naming Exercise/Erection of Signage's for Named Streets	Nkwaben-Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	25,157.15	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD
121. Procure Office Logistics (Desktop Computer, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Laptop, Steel Cabinet, swivel chairs, curtains)	Physical Planning Department	*	*	*	*	17,544.00	0.00	9,400.00	0.00	√		CAD (Procurement)	Fin Dept

122.Prepare Spatial thematic Maps to facilitate development projections	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	√		PPD&MWD	CAD
Objective: By December 2029, increase access to improved sanitation facilities in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% coverage and eliminate open defecation in targeted communities through the construction of household and institutional sanitation facilities and improved sanitation management.													
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services													
123.To screen about 1,020 Food and Beverage Handlers in the municipal wide	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro			*		0.00	2,500.00	31,000.90	0.00		√	MEHU	Private Laboratory Service /CAD
124.Ensure the Central Business District is kept Clean at all times	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MEHU	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
125. Procurement of 4No. Skip containers for refuse storage & disposal	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU) MWD	Fin Dept,
126.Evacuate/ Clear Heaps of Refuse from Sanitary Sites and Transfer Stations	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	469,157.28	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	MEHU, MWD/ CAD
127.Quarterly Inspection of Hotels and Guest Houses within the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		√	MEHU	CAD

128.To fumigate and disinfect sanitary areas in the municipal wide	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	418,600.00	0.00	0.00	√	MEHU	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
129.Pushing and Levelling of Final Refuse Disposal Site	Final disposal site	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	√	MEHU	MWD/ CAD
130.Educating School Children on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH)	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	√	MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,
131.Complete construction of 10-seater W/C Toilet	Bechem Presec	*	*	*	*	0.00	171,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	MEHU, CAD
132.Renovation of toilet	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	48,485.00	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	Fin Dept, CAD
133.Rehabilitation of 14-seater aqua privy toilet	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	Fin Dept, CAD
134.Quarterly Inspection of Water Producing Companies in the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	√	MEHU	CAD
135.Organize World Toilet Day	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma			*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	√	MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,

136.Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	523,249.00	0.00	0.00		√	MEHU	CAD
137.Organization of National Sanitation Day	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	MEHU
138.Procure sanitation equipment (sanitary tools)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD(ME HU)(Proc urement)	Fin Dept

Objective: By 2029, reduce the impact of bushfires and floods in the Municipality by 40% through improved disaster preparedness and response systems

Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management

139. Organize Public Education campaigns to create awareness on hazards, natural disasters & early warnings	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,200.00	100,000.00	0.00	9,000.00		√	DPMD (GNFS and NADMO)	NCCE, MOFA, Information Service Department, Police Service, DVG'S. Forestry, Cocoa Board
140. Training of staff in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DPMD (GNFS)	CAD, Department and Private Enterprises, NADMO.EMT

Objective: By December 2029, restore 1,500 hectares of degraded forest areas and reduce the annual deforestation rate significantly.

Programme: Natural Resource Conversation and Management													
141. Organize 1,000 Tree Planting Exercise under Green Ghana Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	0.00		√	Dept. of Forestry Commission	CAD
Total for Revenue Source						89,491.00	9,605,148.43	973,900.00	94,000.00				
Sub-Total for Environmental and Human Settlements Development = GH¢13,902,539.43													
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Finance and Audit													
142. Hold 4 No. Audit Committee Meeting.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept.
143. Conduct 4 No. Cash management audit on DACF/IGF/MPCF and Other Accounts	Bechem	*	*	*	*	900.00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept.
144. Hold 4 No. Revenue Management Meeting	Bechem, Derma, Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	900.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept.
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Human Resource Management													

145. Validation of Salaries for every month	Bechem	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	HRD	CAD
146. Submission of staff list, HRMIS, staff list for every month	Bechem	*	*	*	*	5,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	HRD	CAD
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: General Administration													
147. Organize town hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability/Public Education and Sensitization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
148. Logistics support to Security Activities and Programmes in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept.
149. Organize statutory monthly, quarterly and annual meetings (HoDs, MUSEC, MEOC, Health Committee, Tender committee, Sub-Com, ExeCo, Gen. Assembly)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	30,700.00	50,400.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Depts. of Assembly

150.Organisation of National Celebrations (Religious Festivals, Independence Day, May Day, World Water Day/Week)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	70,000.00	40,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept.
151.Support Celebration of Religious Festivities and Traditional Authorities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Religious bodies, Fin. Dept.
152.Maintain/Service office equipment and official vehicles	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	81,401.91	55,418.3	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept.
153.Contribution towards strengthening of sub structures	All Zonal Councils	*	*	*	*	0.00	46,446.13	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin Dept., zonal councils
154.Organize Workshops/Meetings/Seminars/Conferences/Support for General Assembly Meetings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	65,000.00	77,614.00	0.00		√	CAD	Depts. of Assembly
155. Procure Office Stationery, equipment, logistics, furniture, fixtures and fittings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	846,916.94	65,500.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept

156. Prepare and Submit 12 No. Financial Statements and 1 No. Annual Account	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
157. Pay salaries and allowances (casual staff, Commission collectors, PM, Transfer Grant, SNIT, extra duty)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	19,782,876.38	0.00	265,782.8	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
158. Service official travel and transport expenses	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
159. Service Assembly's utility expenses	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation													
160. Preparation of 2026 Composite Budget, prepare & implement RIAP for 2025 & 2026 Composite Budget Implementation Monitoring & Management	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD, Fin Dept.
161. Conduct quarterly and specific monitoring and evaluation of	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD

implementation of 2026 CAAP and Composite Budget													
162.Hold 3-day Mid-Year review meeting of 2026 CAAP and Composite Budget	Bechem	*	*	*	*	22,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD
163.Organize statutory monthly, quarterly and annual meetings (MPCU, Budget Committee, Census Committee)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	30,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD, Fin Dept.
164.Implement 2026 GovID Plan, CBP, DESSAP, NACAP, PPP	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,800.00	20,900.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
Total for Revenue Source						19,921,676.38	1,290,964.26	676,114.93					
Sub-Total for Governance and Institutional Development = GH¢21,888,755.57													
GRAND TOTAL FOR 2026 = GH¢63,032,729.6													

Annual Action plan for 2027

Objective: By 2029, reduce post-harvest losses in major crops by 30% from the 2025 baseline through improved storage, processing, and market linkages.													
Programme: Agricultural Service and Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct field and home visits by AEAs.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA,CAD
2.Organize Annual Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bechem				*	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD,MOFA, Fin Dept.
3.Support to Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*		*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA,CAD
4.Conduct one Poultry and Livestock survey	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*				0.00	10,000.00	0.00	5,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD,GIC,Fin Dept,livestock farmers
5.Establish two demonstration conservation agriculture	Akokosu, Derma		*			0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA,CAD

6. Collect basic farm data, Analysed and Documented by December 2026.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,200.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
7. Attend twelve (12) Radio education and sensitization talk shows on Agriculture related issues.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,700.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, Local Radios, Information Centers
8. Collect weekly market data on commodity prices and movement from 2 market outlet by December 2026.	Bechem, Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,800.00	3,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	SRID,CAD
9. Conduct a four-day farmers day inspection tour	Municipal Wide	*		*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA,CAD
10. Conduct four (4) quarterly inspections to agro-input shops	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
11. Sensitization and Vaccination of Livestock	Akokosu, Derma Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD,GIC,Fin Dept,livestock farmers

12. Establish three (3) varietal demonstration on GAPs	Techimantia, Akobro, Ankaase		*	*		0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	TSMA, JICA, EASTWEST SEED COMPANY
13. Conduct home and field visits, sensitize and register farmers for Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
14. Train one (1) FBO on climate change mitigation measures under climate smart agriculture programme	Bechem	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
15. Conduct four (4) quarterly Technical and management meetings.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	4,080.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
16. Organize one (1) training for 20 female Livestock Farmers on Supplementary Feeding and improved housing	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
17. Organize three (3) trainings for farmers in communities on safe handling of agro chemicals	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu,		*			0.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
18. Establish three school farm demonstration farms tomato	Selected Community	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,098.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD

19. Train 30 farmers on postharvest handling	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
Objective: By 2029, increase the productivity and survival rate of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs) in the Municipality by 40% through access to finance, skills training, and market opportunities.												
Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development												
20. Design and construction of 24 Hour economic modern market	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	5,923,728.20	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	CAD, RCC
21. Conduct 12 No. Skills Development Training Programmes for 200 Youth	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	290,000.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	√	TID	BAC, NBSSI, GRATIS.
22. Conduct 2 No. Municipal Wide Supervision and Mobilization of online portal registration for Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*			0.00	9,800.00	0.00	0.00	√	BRC	CAD
23. Organize 1 No. Business Counselling and follow up monitoring of the Care Adwumapa Beneficiaries	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00	√	BRC	CAD
24. Develop 3 No. Tourist Site	Bechem			*		0.00	0.00	95,000.00	0.00	√	CNC	Traditional Council, CAD
25. Hold 1 No. Management Training for existing SMEs	Bechem Techimantia Derma				*	0.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	BRC	CAD

26. Organize Group Strengthening and Sustainability Training Program MSMEs with emphasis on women owned businesses and reformation of ASSI in Tano South Municipality.	Municipal Wide		*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA
27. Complete partial fencing and pavement of 2,324 metres square	Techimantia Main Market	*	*	*	*	0.00	72,491.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD
28. Hold 1 No. district consultative Meeting for SMEs	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
29. Organize 1 No. Training in the Theoretical Aspect of Trade for 40 Youth Entrepreneurs	Techimantia				*	0.00	10,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
30. Conduct 3 No. Monitoring beneficiaries of Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*	*		0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
31. Complete construction of market	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,050.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD
32. Complete partial fencing and pavement of 2,324 metres square	Techimantia Main Market	*	*	*	*	0.00	72,491.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD

Total for Revenue Source						598,000.00	7,606,147.2	214,500.00	113,000.00				
Sub-Total for Economic Development Programme = GH¢9,231,647.2													
Objective: By 2029, improve the BECE pass rate by at least 30% through teacher training, improved infrastructure, and provision of teaching and learning materials.													
Programme: Education, Youth and Sports Services													
32. Conduct management training for Head teachers and Circuit Supervisors	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	CAD,MOE
33. Organize Annual Education Review	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	34,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	MOE/NDPC/RED
34. Conduct M & E for interventions including non-PASS scholarship scheme for girls and inspection of schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	340,000.00		√	GES	CAD,NGOs
35. Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00		√	GES	MA
36. Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age and for parents to give equal attention to the	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00		√	GES	MA,S/W/MOE

education of both boys and girls													
37.Organize inter – school sports and athletic competition(within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	52,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NSA/MA
38.Organize sensitization workshop for parents of children with SEN	Municipal wide	*		*	*	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MA,S/W /MOH
39.Disburse capitation grants to schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	820,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	MOF/MOE
40. Organize common Mock test for final year JHS Pupils.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	193,700.00		√	GES	MA
41.Conduct three (3) phase BECE registration exercise for Final year JHS Pupil	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	96,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	WAEC/ MA
42.Organise mathematics and science quiz for children at all levels	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	46,000.00		√	GES	NGO
43.Organize refresher training for teachers on the new curriculum	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	204,000	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NTC/MOE

44. Monitoring of schools in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NASIA
45. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	512,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
46. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Mansopa	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
47. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Worompoho	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
48. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Pupunase	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
49. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Yaw Borgorkrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
50. Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma SDA	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
51. Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
52. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Methodist Primary	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

53. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
54. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mansin Methodist	*	*	*	*	0.00	285,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
55. Complete construction of 1 No. Masters Bungalow SHS	Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
56. Procurement of 413 No. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	210,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
57. Procurement of 1,958 No. dual desks for primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	952,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
58. Procurement of 2,730 No. mono desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	807,432.28	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
59. Procurement of 117 No. tables and chairs for teachers in KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,145.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
60. Procurement of 235 No. tables and chairs for teachers in primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	160,975.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

61. Procurement of 232 No. tables and chairs for teachers in JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	158,939.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
62. Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Bechem SDA School	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
63. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block Banko JHS	Bronsankro New	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,769.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
64. Complete construction of 2No. Creche and 2No. Latrines	Dwomo Old Brosankro CCMI sites	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,875.00	√		GES	MEHU, GES, CAD, Fin Dept,
Objective: By December 2029, construct 5 new health facilities, renovate 10 existing facilities, and equip 15 facilities to Ghana Health Service standards.													
Programme: Public Health Services and Management													
65. Hold Quarterly epidemic committee meeting		*	*	*	*	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
66. Maintain Cold chain in all facilities & inventory in 4 health facilities	Selected Community	*	*	*	*	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
67. Carry out 4 monitoring, evaluation and reporting on health issues and quarterly	All facilities	*	*	*	*	8,000.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD, Fin Dept.

supportive supervision and in all facilities													
68.Organize 4 No. data validation meetings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
69.Organize 4 community durbars on health issues	Bechem, Brosankro, Derma & Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
70.Conduct quarterly financial monitoring and stock taking	All facilities	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
71.Organize outreach services to 20 communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
72.Undertake iodized salt survey	Municipal wide			*		0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
73.Organize ANC home visit	Selected community	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
74.Organize Defaulter tracing on Antigens	All communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
75.HIV Sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	16,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD , Media
76.Organize case search on TB, NTD, NCD	Selected communities				*	0.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	CAD

77.Organize family planning sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
78.Organize performance reviews	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
79.Complete construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Kofi Ntamkrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	531,768.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept,CAD,Fin Dept.
80.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Ankaase	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,817,723.28	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept,CAD,Fin Dept.
81.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept,CAD,Fin Dept.
82.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept,CAD,Fin Dept.
Objective: By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes.													
Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction													
83.Sensitize LEAP Beneficiaries on the LEAP grant, their co-responsibilities	25 LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional

and other social issues in 25 communities													Authorities
84.Strengthening of 5 child Protection Committees in 5 communities	5 communities (new brosankro, biokrom, mansin, breme and kwasu)	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, political parties etc
85.Strengthening case management	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
86.Organize quarterly Radio discussions programs on Child Right Policies and promotion in the Municipality	Bechem FM High Radio After 2 Radio	*	*	*	*	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE CSOs

87. Render 4 alternative care services for children in need of care and protection OVC (Re-integration, Repatriation and Residential care services.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	NGOs, CSOs, Ghana Police, Judicial Service and GHS.
88. Register and enroll 500 persons with disability within the Municipality onto the NHIS.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, Assembly members and NHIA.
89. Support 100 PWDs with economic, education and health supports.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	BAC
90. Provide vocational /Business training for PWDs.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, and Assembly members.

91. Organized quarterly Training and inspection of day care centers.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	√		SWCD	Proprietors of Day Care Centers
92. Organized monthly mentorship and life skills training for adolescent club (Right and Responsibility Club	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
93. Quarterly Education, follow-ups and facilitation on adolescent reproductive health and teenage pregnancy using CP Tool Kits.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
94. Organized quarterly training for staff and other stakeholder on CP Tool kits and SWIMS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs

95. Community engagement using tool kits	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
Objective: By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes.													
Programme: Birth and Death Registration Service													
96. Undertake quarterly infant birth registration in 4 zones	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	√		BDR	GHS
97. Organize sensitization meeting with 39 churches on birth and death registration and certification	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	√		BDR	Religious Bodies
98. Organize 30 No. media campaigns on birth and deaths registration and certification	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00	√		BDR	Info. Dept, GHS
99. Organize 2 No. child health promotion week in 3 communities	Bechem Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,200.00	√		BDR	GHS

	Derma												
100.Undertake 850 No.Registration of death	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00.00		√	BDR	GHS
101.Undertake 2,000 late mobile births registration	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,500.00		√	BDR	GHS
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Population Management													
102.Monthly Market Readings for CPI Computation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	CAD
103.Administrative Data Compilation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	Depts. of Assembly
104.Support coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population activities in the municipality	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	CAD
Total for Revenue Source						2,912,000.00	13,025,512.4	19,000.00	2,053,275.00				

Sub-Total for Social Development = GH¢18,009,787.4

Objective: By 2029, improve the condition of 80% of feeder roads in the Municipality to enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities.

Programme: Public Works, rural housing and water management

105. Procure Safety equipment for project supervision and building inspection works	Bechem	*	*	*	*	7,747.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
106. Acquire 10 No. drawing for Assembly projects (buildings)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		√		
107. Routine Maintenance of works vehicle and 2 motorbikes	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
108. Organize 8 No. site meetings on –going projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
109. Organize 10 No. Sensitization programmes on permit processes	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
110. Take inventory of 10 No. schools that need facilities	Bechem Techimantia Dwomo Old & New Brosankro	*	*	*	*	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD

	Derma													
111. Prepare Bill of Quantities for 10 No. physical projects	Bechem	*	*	*	*	5,500.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD	
112. Supervise the construction, renovation/rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD	
113. Process 150 No. permit applications	Bechem	*	*	*	*	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD	
114. Take inventory of 20 No. Boreholes that are not functioning	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,900.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD	
115. Construction of 1No Court Complex and Judge Bungalow	Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,243,950	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	MA/ MWD	
116. Reshaping and Spot Improvement of Feeder Road	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,000,000	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	MA/ MWD	
117. Fuel support for grading & spot improvement of roads (DRIP)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	110,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD, Fin Dept,	
118. Logistics support to Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept	

Objective: By December 2029, strengthen enforcement of planning and building regulations in the Tano South Municipality by ensuring that at least 90% of new physical developments comply with approved planning standards through improved monitoring, public awareness, and institutional capacity strengthening.

Programme: Human Settlements Development

119. Prepare 2 Local Plans within the year under review	Techimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC
120. Organize 12 Technical Sub C'tee & 12 Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly Conference Hall	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC & SPC
121. Extend Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise to other communities	Techimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	35,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	Street Naming and Property Addressing Team
122. Sensitize the public on Land acquisition, permitting procedures: implications and penalties	Techimantia & Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	7,400.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC
123. Carry out Landscaping activities at MCE and MCD's residence and TSMA office premises.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	7,800.00	0.00	√		PPD	MA

124. Procure Ortho-photos/Satellite imagery for local plan preparation	Techimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD, Fin Dept.
125. Prepare Spatial thematic Maps to facilitate development projections	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	√		PPD & MWD	CAD
Objective: By December 2029, increase access to improved sanitation facilities in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% coverage and eliminate open defecation in targeted communities through the construction of household and institutional sanitation facilities and improved sanitation management.													
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services													
126. To screen about 1,500 Food and Beverage Handlers in the municipal wide	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro			*		0.00	2,500.00	49,980.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU)	Private Laboratory Service /CAD
127. Pushing and Levelling of Final Refuse Disposal Site	Final disposal site	*	*	*	*	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MEHU	MWD/ CAD
128. Evacuate/ Clear Heaps of Refuse from Sanitary Sites and Transfer Stations	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	76,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD	MEHU, MWD/ CAD
129. Educating School Children on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	√		MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,

130. Quarterly Inspection of Hotels and Guest Houses within the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		√	MEHU	CAD
131. Quarterly Inspection of Water Producing Companies in the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00		√	MEHU	CAD
132. Construction of 1 Unit Slaughter House	Techimantia	*				0.00	350,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MEHU	MWD/ CAD
133. To fumigate and disinfect sanitary areas in the municipal wide	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
134. Ensure the Central Business District is kept Clean at all times	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
Objective: By 2029, reduce the impact of bushfires and floods in the Municipality by 40% through improved disaster preparedness and response systems.													
Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management													
135. Conduct 30 No. Fire Safety Inspections	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	DPMD (GNFS)	Public and Private Institutions and Schools
136. Conduct 3 No. Fire Drill and 5 No. Practical Firemanship	Bechem, Derma, Techimantia,			*	*	2,650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	DPMD	Police Service, MHD, National Ambulance

	Brosankro, Dwomo											(GNFS)	Service, NADMO
137. Conduct Fire-Fighting and Rescue Service	Dwomo Bechem,	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	DPMD (GNFS)	CAD, Department and Private Enterprises, NADMO, EMT
138. Embark on 75 No. Anti-Bush Fire Sensitization programmes (Community, Durbars, Community Information Centres and Radio)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,200.00	8,000.00	0.00	9,000.00		√	DPMD (GNFS and NADM O)	NCCE, MOFA, Information Service Department, Police Service, DVG'S. Forestry, Cocoa Board
139. Identify Weak Structure	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,700.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00		√	DPMD (NAD MO)	MWD, NCCE, MEHU, Police Service, Information Centers

Objective: By December 2029, restore 1,500 hectares of degraded forest areas and reduce the annual deforestation rate significantly.

Programme: Natural Resource Conversation and Management

140. Organize 1,500 Tree Planting Exercise under Green Ghana Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	0.00		√	Forestry	CAD
Total for Revenue Source						89,491.00	9,605,148.43	973,900.00	94,000.00				
Sub-Total for Environmental and Human Settlements Development = GH¢13,902,539.43													

Annual Action plan for 2028

Objective: By 2029, increase agricultural productivity in the Tano South Municipality by at least 40% from the 2025 baseline through improved access to agricultural inputs, mechanization services, extension support, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices.

Programme: Agricultural Service and Management

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct field and home visits by AEAs.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
2. Organize Annual Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bechem				*	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, MOFA, Fin Dept.

3. Support to Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
4. Conduct one Poultry and Livestock survey	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*				0.00	10,000.00	0.00	5,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
5. Establish two demonstration conservation agriculture	Akokosu, Derma		*			0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
6. Collect basic farm data, Analysed and Documented by December 2028.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,200.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
7. Attend twelve (12) Radio education and sensitization talk shows on Agriculture related issues.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,700.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, Local Radios, Information Centers
8. Collect weekly market data on commodity prices and movement from 2 market outlet by December 2028.	Bechem, Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,800.00	3,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	SRID, CAD
9. Conduct a four-day farmers day inspection tour	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD

10. Conduct four (4) quarterly inspections to agro-input shops	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
11. Sensitization and Vaccination of Livestock	Akokosu, Derma Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
12. Establish three (3) varietal demonstration on GAPs	Techimantia, Akobro, Ankaase		*	*		0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	TSMA, JICA, EASTWEST SEED COMPANY
13. Conduct home and field visits, sensitize and register farmers for Feed Ghana Programme	<i>Municipal</i> Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
14. Train one (1) FBO on climate change mitigation measures under climate smart agriculture programme	Bechem	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
15. Conduct four (4) quarterly Technical and management meetings.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	4,080.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD

16. Organize one (1) training for 20 female Livestock Farmers on Supplementary Feeding and improved housing	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
17. Organize three (3) trainings for farmers in communities on safe handling of agro chemicals	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu,		*	*	*	0.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
18. Establish three school farm demonstration farms tomato	Selected Community	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,098.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
19. Train 30 farmers on postharvest handling	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
Objective: By 2029, increase the productivity and survival rate of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs) in the Municipality by 40% through access to finance, skills training, and market opportunities.													
Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development													
20. Design and construction of 24 Hour economic modern market	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	5,923,728.20	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, RCC

21. Conduct 12 No. Skills Development Training Programmes for 200 Youth	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	290,000.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00		√	TID	BAC, NBSSI, GRATIS.
22. Conduct 2 No. Municipal Wide Supervision and Mobilization of online portal registration for Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*			0.00	9,800.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
23. Organize 1 No. Business Counselling and follow up monitoring of the Care Adwumapa Beneficiaries	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
24. Develop 3 No. Tourist Site	Bechem			*		0.00	0.00	95,000.00	0.00		√	CNC	Traditional Council, CAD
25. Hold 1 No. Management Training for existing SMEs	Bechem Techimantia Derma				*	0.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
26. Organize Group Strengthening and Sustainability Training Program MSMEs with emphasis on women owned businesses and reformation of ASSI in Tano South Municipality.	Municipal Wide		*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA

27. Complete partial fencing and pavement of 2,324 metres square	Techimantia Main Market	*	*	*	*	0.00	72,491.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD
28. Hold 1 No. district consultative Meeting for SMEs	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
29. Organize 1 No. Training in the Theoretical Aspect of Trade for 40 Youth Entrepreneurs	Techimantia				*	0.00	10,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
30. Conduct 3 No. Monitoring beneficiaries of Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*	*		0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
31. Complete construction of market	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,050.00	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD
32. Follow up and monitoring of Ghana Jobs and Skills Beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	*	*		*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA
Total for Revenue Source						598,000.00	7,606,147.2	214,500.00	113,000.00				

Sub-Total for Economic Development Programme = GH¢9,231,647.2

Objective: By 2029, improve the BECE pass rate by at least 30% through teacher training, improved infrastructure, and provision of teaching and learning materials.

Programme: Education, Youth and Sports Services													
33. Conduct management training for Head teachers and Circuit Supervisors	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	85,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	CAD
34. Conduct M & E for interventions including non-PASS scholarship scheme for girls and inspection of schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	440,000.00		√	GES	MOE
35. Contribution towards the Provision of Financial Assistance to Needy but Brilliant students	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	MOE
36. Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00		√	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
37. Procurement of 235 No. tables and chairs for teachers in primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	160,975.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
38. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mansin	*	*	*	*	0.00	285,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
39. Organize sensitization workshop for parents of children with SEN	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MA, S/W /MOH

40. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Pupunase	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
41. Disburse capitation grants to schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	980,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	MOF/MOE
42. Logistics support to Education Programmes {assist the Municipal Education Directorate to conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students, Science Technology Mathematics Education}	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	56,722.28	0.00	193,700.00		√	GES	CAD
43. Conduct three (3) phase BECE registration exercise for Final year JHS Pupil	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	WAEC/ MA
44. Organise mathematics and science quiz for children at all levels	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	86,000.00		√	GES	NGO
45. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	512,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
46. Organize refresher training for teachers on the new curriculum	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	404,000	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NTC/MOE

47. Organize inter-school sports and athletic competition (within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	92,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NSA/MYS/MA
48. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Mansopa	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
49. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Worompoho	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
50. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Yaw Borgokrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
51. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
52. Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma SDA	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
53. Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
54. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block Banko JHS	Bronsankro New	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,769.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

55. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Methodist Primary	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
56. Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age and for parents to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00		√	GES	MA, S/W /MOE
57. Organize Annual Education Review	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	74,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			√GES	MOE/NDPC/RED
58. Complete construction of 2No. Creche and 2No. Latrines	Dwomo Old Brosankro CCMI sites	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,875.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
59. Complete construction of 1 No. Masters Bungalow	Derma SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
60. Procurement of 2,730 No. mono desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	807,432.28	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
61. Monitoring of schools in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	NASIA

62. Procurement of 232 No. tables and chairs for teachers in JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	158,939.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
63. Procurement of 1,958 No. dual desks for primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	952,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
64. Procurement of 413 No. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	210,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
65. Procurement of 117 No. tables and chairs for teachers in KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,145.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept, MOE
66. Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Bechem SDA School	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept, MOE
Objective: By December 2029, construct 5 new health facilities, renovate 10 existing facilities, and equip 15 facilities to Ghana Health Service standards.													
Programme: Public Health Services and Management													
67. Organize 4 community durbars on health issues	Bechem, Brosankro, Derma & Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD

68. Carry out 4 quarterly supportive supervision and monitoring in all facilities	All facilities	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
69. Maintain Cold chain in all facilities & inventory	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
70. Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
71. Complete construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Kofi Ntamkrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	531,768.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
72. Hold Quarterly epidemic committee meeting		*	*	*	*	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
73. Organize 4 No. data validation meetings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
74. Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
75. Organize outreach services to 20 communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
76. Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Ankaase	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,817,723.28	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.

77. Undertake iodized salt survey	Municipal wide			*		0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
78. Organize ANC home visit	Selected community	*	*	*	*	0.00	17,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
79. Organize Defaulter tracing on Antigens	All communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	28,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
80. HIV Sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD, Media
81. Organize case search on TB, NTD, NCD	Selected communities				*	0.00	23,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	CAD
82. Organize family planning sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
83. Contribution to support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	118,474.56	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
Objective: By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes.													
Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction													
84. Sensitize LEAP Beneficiaries on the LEAP grant, their co-responsibilities	25 LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional

and other social issues in 25 communities													Authorities
85. Register and enroll 800 persons with disability within the Municipality onto the NHIS.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, Assembly members and NHIA.
86. Strengthening of 5 child Protection Committees in 5 communities	5 communities (new brosankro, biokrom, mansin, breme and kwasu)	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,000.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, political parties etc
87. Provide vocational /Business training for PWDs.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs,

													NCCE, CSOs, and Assembly members.
88. Organized monthly mentorship and life skills training for adolescent club (Right and Responsibility Club)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
89. Render 4 alternative care services for children in need of care and protection OVC (Re-integration, Repatriation and Residential care services.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	NGOs, CSOs, Ghana Police, Judicial Service and GHS.
90. Organized quarterly Training and inspection of day care centers.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	√		SWCD	Proprietors
91. Organize quarterly Radio discussions programs on Child Right Policies and promotion in the Municipality	Bechem FM High Radio After 2 Radio	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE CSOs

92. Support 150 PWDs with economic, education and health supports.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	400,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	BAC
93. Community engagement using tool kits	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems													
Programme: Birth and Death Registration Service													
94. Undertake 2,500 late mobile births registration	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,900.00		√	BDR	GHS
95. Organize 30No.media campaigns on birth and deaths registration and certification	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00		√	BDR	Info. Dept, GHS
96. Undertake 950 No. Registration of death	Bechem Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,900.00		√	BDR	GHS

	Derma												
97. Undertake quarterly infant birth registration in 4 zones	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00		√	BDR	GHS
98. Organize 2 No. child health promotion week in 3 communities	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,200.00		√	BDR	GHS
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Population Management													
99. Administrative Data Compilation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	Depts. of Assembly
100. Support coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population activities in the municipality	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	CAD

101. Monthly Market Readings for CPI Computation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00		√	Stats. Dept	CAD
Total for Revenue Source						2,912,000.00	13,025,512.4	19,000.00	2,053,275.00				
Sub-Total for Social Development = GH¢18,009,787.4													
Objective: By 2029, improve the condition of 80% of feeder roads in the Municipality to enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities.													
Programme: Public Works, rural housing and water management													
102. Procure Safety equipment for project supervision and building inspection works	Bechem	*	*	*	*	6,747.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
103. Reshaping and Spot Improvement of Feeder Road	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,000,000	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, Fin. Dept
104. Routine Maintenance of works vehicle and 2 motorbikes	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
105. Organize 8 No. site meetings on –going projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD, Implementing Partners
106. Organize 10 No. Sensitization programmes on permit processes	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD

107. Acquire 10 No. drawing for Assembly projects (buildings)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
108. Prepare Bill of Quantities for 10 No. physical projects	Bechem	*	*	*	*	5,500.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
109. Process 150 No. permit applications	Bechem	*	*	*	*	9,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
110. Take Inventory of Urban Roads	Bechem Techimantia Dwomo Old & New Brosankro	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
111. Maintenance of street light in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD (MWD)	Fin. Dept
112. Supervise the construction, renovation/rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
113. Take inventory of 20 No. Boreholes that are not functioning	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	203,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
114. Construction of Police Station	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	MWD, GPS

115. Construction of 1 No. Police Command Quarters	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	450,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD	MWD, GPS
116. Logistics support to Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
Objective: By December 2029, strengthen enforcement of planning and building regulations in the Tano South Municipality by ensuring that at least 90% of new physical developments comply with approved planning standards through improved monitoring, public awareness, and institutional capacity strengthening.													
Programme: Human Settlements Development													
117. Prepare 2 Local Plans within the year under review	Akobro & Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC, CAD, Fin. Dept, Trad. Authorities
118. Carry out Landscaping activities at MCE and MCD's residence and TSMA office premises.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD
119. Organize 12 Technical Sub C'tee & 12 Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly Conference Hall	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	85,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	MTSC & MSPC

120. Extend Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise to other communities	Akobro & Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	25,157.15	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD
121. Procure Office Logistics (Desktop Computer, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Laptop, Steel Cabinet, swivel chairs, curtains)	Physical Planning Department	*	*	*	*	17,544.00	0.00	9,400.00	0.00	√		CAD (Procurement)	Fin Dept
122. Prepare Spatial thematic Maps to facilitate development projections	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	√		PPD & MWD	CAD
123. Sensitize the public on Land acquisition, permitting procedures: implications and penalties	Akobro & Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC
124. Procure Ortho-photos/Satellite imagery for local plan preparation	Akobro & Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	42,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD, Fin Dept.
125. Train the Staff of PPD on advance QGIS and Mapmaker	Municipal Assembly Conference Hall	*	*	*	*	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	7,000	√		LUSPA	CAD

Objective: By December 2029, increase access to improved sanitation facilities in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% coverage and eliminate open defecation in targeted communities through the construction of household and institutional sanitation facilities and improved sanitation management.

Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

126. To screen about 1,000 Food and Beverage Handlers in the municipal wide	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro			*		0.00	2,500.00	31,000.90	0.00		√	CAD (MEHU)	Private Laboratory Service /CAD
127. Ensure the Central Business District is kept Clean at all times	Bechem	*		*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
128. Procurement of 4No. Skip containers for refuse storage & disposal	Bechem	*		*	*	0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU) MWD	Fin Dept,
129. Evacuate/ Clear Heaps of Refuse from Sanitary Sites and Transfer Stations	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*		*	*	0.00	469,157.28	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	MEHU, MWD/ CAD
130. Quarterly Inspection of Hotels and Guest Houses within the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*		*	*	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		√	MEHU	CAD

128.To Fumigate and Disinfect sanitary areas in the municipal wide	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	418,600.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
129.Pushing and Levelling of Final Refuse Disposal Site	Final disposal site	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	√	MEHU	MWD/ CAD
130. Educating School Children on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	√	MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,
131.Complete construction of 10-seater W/C Toilet	Bechem Presec	*	*	*	*	0.00	171,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU), WMD	MEHU, WMD
132.Renovation of toilet	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	48,485.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU), WMD	Fin Dept
133.Rehabilitation of 14-seater aqua privy toilet	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU), WMD	Fin Dept
134.Quarterly Inspection of Water Producing Companies in the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	√	MEHU	CAD

135.Organize World Toilet Day	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma			*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	√		MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,
136.Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	523,249.00	0.00	0.00		√	MEHU	CAD
137.Organization of National Sanitation Day	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	MEHU
138.Procure sanitation equipment (sanitary tools)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD (MEHU) (Procurement)	Fin Dept
139.Construction of 1 Unit Slaughter House	Techimantia	*				0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU) WMD	Fin. Dept
140.Construction of Stray Animals Pound	Techimantia	*				0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU) MWD	Fin. Dept

Objective: By 2029, reduce the impact of bushfires and floods in the Municipality by 40% through improved disaster preparedness and response systems.

Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management

139. Organize Public Education campaigns to create awareness on hazards, natural disasters & early warnings	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,200.00	100,000.00	0.00	9,000.00		√	DPMD (GNFS and NADMO)	NCCE, MOFA, Information Service Department, Police Service, DVG'S. Forestry, Cocoa Board
140. Training of staff in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DPMD (GNFS)	CAD, Department and Private Enterprises, NADMO. EMT
Objective: By December 2029, restore 1,500 hectares of degraded forest areas and reduce the annual deforestation rate significantly.													
Programme: Natural Resource Conversation and Management													
141. Organize 1,000 Tree Planting Exercise under Green Ghana Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	0.00		√	Dept. of Forestry Commission	CAD,
Total for Revenue Source						89,491.00	9,605,148.43	973,900.00	94,000.00				

Sub-Total for Environmental and Human Settlements Development = GH¢13,902,539.43													
Objective: By 2029, the Tano South Municipal Assembly will increase its Internally Generated Fund (IGF) by 80% from the 2025 baseline of GHS1, 835,781.82 to GHS 1,643,952.27, through improved collection systems, tax base expansion, and staff training.													
Programme: Finance and Audit													
142. Hold 4 No. Audit Committee Meeting.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept.
143. Conduct 4 No. Cash management audit on DACF/IGF/MPCF and Other Accounts	Bechem	*	*	*	*	900.00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept.
144. Hold 4 No. Revenue Management Meeting	Bechem, Derma, Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	900.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept.
143. Conduct Quarterly audit of MA and Sub-Structure Accounts	All Zonal Council	*	*	*	*	9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	IAU	CAD, Fin. Dept, ZTACs.
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Human Resource Management													
145. Validation of Salaries for every month	Bechem	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	HRD	CAD

146. Submission of staff list, HRMIS, staff list for every month	Bechem	*	*	*	*	5,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	HRD	CAD
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: General Administration													
147. Organize town hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability/Public Education and Sensitization	Selected Community	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
148. Logistics support to Security Activities and Programmes in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept.
149. Organize statutory monthly, quarterly and annual meetings (HoDs, MUSEC, MEOC, Health Committee, Tender committee, Sub-Com, ExeCo, Gen. Assembly)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	30,700.00	50,400.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Depts. of Assembly
150. Organization of National Celebrations (Religious Festivals, Independence Day,	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	70,000.00	40,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept.

May Day, World Water Day/Week)													
151. Support Celebration of Religious Festivities and Traditional Authorities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Religious bodies, Fin. Dept.
152. Maintain/Service office equipment and official vehicles	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	81,401.91	55,418.3	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept.
153. Contribution towards strengthening of sub structures	All Zonal Councils	*	*	*	*	0.00	46,446.13	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin Dept., zonal councils
154. Organize Workshops/Meetings/Seminars /Conferences/Support for General Assembly Meetings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	65,000.00	77,614.00	0.00		√	CAD	Depts. of Assembly
155. Procure Office Stationery, equipment, logistics, furniture, fixtures and fittings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	846,916.94	65,500.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
156. Prepare and Submit 12 No. Financial Statements and 1 No. Annual Account	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept

157. Pay salaries and allowances (casual staff, Commission collectors, PM, Transfer Grant, SNIT, extra duty)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	19,782,876.38	0.00	265,782.8	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
158. Service official travel and transport expenses	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
159. Service Assembly's utility expenses	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.													
Programme: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation													
160. Preparation of 2028 Composite Budget, prepare & implement RIAP for 2028 & 2027 Composite Budget Implementation Monitoring & Management	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD, Fin Dept.
161. Conduct quarterly and specific monitoring and evaluation of implementation of 2028 CAAP and Composite Budget	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD

162. Hold 3-day Mid-Year review meeting of 2028 CAAP and Composite Budget	Bechem	*	*	*	*	22,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD
163. Organize statutory monthly, quarterly and annual meetings (MPCU, Budget Committee, Census Committee)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	30,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Agric, MWD, Fin Dept.
164. Implement 2028 GovID Plan, CBP, DESSAP, NACAP, PPP	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,800.00	20,900.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept
Total for Revenue Source						19,921,676.38	1,290,964.26	676,114.93					
Sub-Total for Governance and Institutional Development = GH¢21,888,755.57													
GRAND TOTAL FOR 2026 = GH¢63,032,729.6													

Annual Action plan for 2029

Objective: By 2029, increase agricultural productivity in the Tano South Municipality by at least 40% from the 2025 baseline through improved access

to agricultural inputs, mechanization services, extension support, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices.

Programme: Agricultural Service and Management

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct field and home visits by AEAs.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
2. Organize Annual Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bechem				*	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, MOFA, Fin Dept.
3. Support to Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
4. Conduct one Poultry and Livestock survey	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*				0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
5. Establish two demonstration conservation agriculture	Akokosu, Derma		*			0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD

6. Collect basic farm data, Analysed and Documented by December 2029.	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,200.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
7. Attend twelve (12) Radio education and sensitization talk shows on Agriculture related issues.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,700.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, Local Radios, Information Centers
8. Collect weekly market data on commodity prices and movement from 2 market outlet by December 2029.	Bechem, Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,800.00	3,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	SRID, CAD
9. Conduct a four-day farmers day inspection tour	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
10. Conduct four (4) quarterly inspections to agro-input shops	Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
11. Sensitization and Vaccination of Livestock	Akokosu, Derma Bechem zone, Techimantia zone, Derma zone	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers

12. Establish three (3) varietal demonstration on GAPs	Tchimantia, Akobro, Ankaase		*	*		0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		√	Dep't of Agric	TSMA, JICA, EASTWEST SEED COMPANY
13. Conduct home and field visits, sensitize and register farmers for Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
14. Train one (1) FBO on climate change mitigation measures under climate smart agriculture programme	Bechem	*	*	*	*	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD
15. Conduct four (4) quarterly Technical and management meetings.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	4,080.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	CAD
16. Organize one (1) training for 20 female Livestock Farmers on Supplementary Feeding and improved housing	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dep't of Agric	CAD, GIC, Fin Dept, livestock farmers
17. Organize three (3) trainings for farmers in	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu,		*			0.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD

communities on safe handling of agro chemicals														
18. Establish three school farm demonstration farms tomato	Selected Community	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,098.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD	
19. Train 30 farmers on postharvest handling	Bechem, Mansin, Kwasu	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	Dep't of Agric	MOFA, CAD	
Objective: By 2029, increase the productivity and survival rate of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs) in the Municipality by 40% through access to finance, skills training, and market opportunities.														
Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development														
20. Design and construction of 24 Hour economic modern market	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	5,923,728.20	0.00	0.00	√		MWD	CAD, RCC	
21. Conduct 12 No. Skills Development Training Programmes for 200 Youth	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	290,000.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00		√	TID	BAC, NBSSI, GRATIS.	
22. Conduct 2 No. Municipal Wide Supervision and Mobilization of online portal registration for Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*			0.00	9,800.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD	
23. Organize 1 No. Business Counselling and follow up	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD	

monitoring of the Care Adwumapa Beneficiaries													
24. Develop 3 No. Tourist Site	Bechem			*		0.00	0.00	95,000.00	0.00		√	CNC	Traditional Council, CAD
25. Hold 1 No. Management Training for existing SMEs	Bechem Techimantia Derma				*	0.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
26. Organize Group Strengthening and Sustainability Training Program MSMEs with emphasis on women owned businesses and reformation of ASSI in Tano South Municipality.	Municipal Wide		*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA
27. Complete partial fencing and pavement of 2,324 metres square	Techimantia Main Market	*	*	*	*	0.00	72,491.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
28. Hold 1 No. district consultative Meeting for SMEs	Municipal Wide			*		0.00	19,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
29. Organize 1 No. Training in the Theoretical Aspect of	Techimantia				*	0.00	10,900.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD

Trade for 40 Youth Entrepreneurs													
30. Conduct 3 No. Monitoring beneficiaries of Bizbox	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	CAD
31. Complete construction of market	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,050.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
32. Follow up and monitoring of Ghana Jobs and Skills Beneficiaries	Municipal Wide	*	*		*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	BRC	GEA
Total for Revenue Source						598,000.00	7,606,147.2	214,500.00	113,000.00				
Sub-Total for Economic Development Programme = GH¢9,231,647.2													
Objective: By 2029, improve the BECE pass rate by at least 30% through teacher training, improved infrastructure, and provision of teaching and learning materials.													
Programme: Education, Youth and Sports Services													
33. Conduct management training for Head teachers and Circuit Supervisors	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	85,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GES	CAD
34. Conduct M & E for interventions including non-PASS scholarship scheme for	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	440,000.00		√	GES	MOE

girls and inspection of schools													
35. Contribution towards the Provision of Financial Assistance to Needy but Brilliant students	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MOE
36. Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
37. Procurement of 235 No. tables and chairs for teachers in primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	160,975.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
38. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mansin	*	*	*	*	0.00	285,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
39. Organize sensitization workshop for parents of children with SEN	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MA, S/W /MOH
40. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Pupunase	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
41. Disburse capitation grants to schools	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	980,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	MOF/MOE

42. Logistics support to Education Programmes {assist the Municipal Education Directorate to conduct Mock Exams for JHS 3 Students, Science Technology Mathematics Education}	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	56,722.28	0.00	193,700.00	√	GES	CAD
43. Conduct three (3) phase BECE registration exercise for Final year JHS Pupil	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	WAEC/ MA
44. Organise mathematics and science quiz for children at all levels	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	86,000.00	√	GES	NGO
45. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Subriso	*	*	*	*	0.00	512,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
46. Organize refresher training for teachers on the new curriculum	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	404,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	NTC/MOE
47. Organize inter – school sports and athletic competition (within and outside circuit and district)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	92,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	NSA/MYS/MA

48. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Mansopa	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
49. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Worompoho	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
50. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit KG block	Yaw Borgorkrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	410,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
51. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
52. Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma SDA	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
53. Complete construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	427,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
54. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block	New Bronsankro Banko JHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,769.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
55. Complete construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Methodist Primary	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

56.Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age and for parents to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00	√	GES	MA, S/W /MOE
57.Organize Annual Education Review	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	74,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		GES	MOE/NDPC/RED
58. Complete construction of 2No. Creche and 2No. Latrines	Dwomo. Old Brosankro CCMI sites	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	71,875.00	√	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
59. Complete construction of 1 No. Masters Bungalow	Derma SHS	*	*	*	*	0.00	237,500.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
60.Procurement of 2,730 No. mono desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	807,432.28	0.00	0.00	√	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
61.Monitoring of schools in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	NASIA
62. Procurement of 232 No. tables and chairs for teachers in JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	158,939.00	0.00	0.00	√	GES	CAD, Fin Dept,

63. Procurement of 1,958 No. dual desks for primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	952,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
64. Procurement of 413 No. Hexagonal tables and chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	210,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept,
65. Procurement of 117 No. tables and chairs for teachers in KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,145.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept, MOE
66. Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block	Bechem SDA School	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	CAD, Fin Dept, MOE

Objective: By December 2029, construct 5 new health facilities, renovate 10 existing facilities, and equip 15 facilities to Ghana Health Service standards.

Programme: Public Health Services and Management

67. Organize 4 community durbars on health issues	Bechem, Brosankro, Derma & Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
68. Carry out 4 quarterly supportive supervision and monitoring in all facilities	All facilities	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
69. Maintain Cold chain in all facilities & inventory	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD

70.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Tweapease	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
71.Complete construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Kofi Ntamkrom	*	*	*	*	0.00	531,768.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
72.Hold Quarterly epidemic committee meeting		*	*	*	*	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
73.Organize 4 No. data validation meetings	Bechem	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
74.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Old Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	968,232.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
75.Organize outreach services to 20 communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
76.Construction of CHPS Compound with Nurses Quarters	Ankaase	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,817,723.28	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	GHS, Works Dept, CAD, Fin Dept.
77.Undertake iodized salt survey	Municipal wide			*		0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD

78.Organize ANC home visit	Selected community	*	*	*	*	0.00	17,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
79.Organize Defaulter tracing on Antigens	All communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	28,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
80.HIV Sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD, Media
81.Organize case search on TB, NTD, NCD	Selected communities				*	0.00	23,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GHS	CAD
82.Organize family planning sensitization	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD
83.Contribution to support the Municipal HIV/AIDS Committee Response Initiative	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	118,474.56	0.00	0.00		√	GHS	CAD

Objective: By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes.

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

84.Sensitize LEAP Beneficiaries on the LEAP grant, their co-responsibilities and other social issues in 25 communities	25 LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities
85. Register and enroll 800 persons with disability within wide the Municipality onto the NHIS.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, Assembly members and NHIA.
86.Strengthening of 5 child Protection Committees in 5 communities	5 communities (new brosankro, biokrom, mansin, breme and kwasu)	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,000.00		√	SWCD	CFPs, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, political parties etc
87. Provide vocational /Business training for PWDs.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ,

													Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs, and Assembly members.
88. Organized monthly mentorship and life skills training for adolescent club (Right and Responsibility Club)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	√		SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs
89. Render 4 alternative care services for children in need of care and protection OVC (Re-integration, Repatriation and Residential care services).	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	NGOs, CSOs, Ghana Police, Judicial Service and GHS.
90. Organized quarterly Training and inspection of day care centers.	Municipal wide	*	*		*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	√		SWCD	Proprietors

91.Organize quarterly Radio discussions programs on Child Right Policies and promotion in the Municipality	Bechem FM High Radio After 2 Radio	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE CSOs
92. Support 150 PWDs with economic, education and health supports.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	400,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	SWCD	BAC
93.Community engagement using tool kits	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		√	SWCD	Traditional Authorities, CHRAJ, Judicial service, Ghana Police, NGOs, NCCE, CSOs

Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.

Programme: Birth and Death Registration Service

94.Undertake 2,500 late mobile births registration	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,900.00		√	BDR	GHS
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95. Organize 30No.media campaigns on birth and deaths registration and certification	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	√	BDR	Info. Dept, GHS
96.Undertake 950 No. Registration of death	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,900.00	√	BDR	GHS
97.Undertake quarterly infant birth registration in 4 zones	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	√	BDR	GHS
98. Organize 2 No. child health promotion week in 3 communities	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,200.00	√	BDR	GHS
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.												
Programme: Population Management												
99.Administrative Data Compilation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	√	Stats. Dept	Depts. of Assembly

100.Support coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of s population activities in the municipality	Selected Communitie	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	Stats. Dept	CAD
101.Monthly Market Readings for CPI Computation	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	√	Stats. Dept	CAD
Total for Revenue Source						2,912,000.00	13,025,512.4	19,000.00	2,053,275.00			
Sub-Total for Social Development = GH¢18,009,787.4												
Objective: By 2029, improve the condition of 80% of feeder roads in the Municipality to enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities.												
Programme: Public Works, rural housing and water management												
102. Procure Safety equipment for project supervision and building inspection works	Bechem	*	*	*	*	6,747.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	CAD
103. Reshaping and Spot Improvement of Feeder Road wide	Municipal	*	*	*	*	0.00	1,000,000	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	CAD, Fin. Dept
104. Routine Maintenance of works vehicle and 2 motorbikes	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	MWD	CAD

105. Organize 8 No. site meetings on –going projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD, Implementing Partners
106. Organize 10 No. Sensitization programmes on permit processes	Bechem Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
107. Acquire 10 No. drawing for Assembly projects (buildings)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
108. Prepare Bill of Quantities for 10 No. physical projects	Bechem	*	*	*	*	5,500.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
109. Process 150 No. permit applications	Bechem	*	*	*	*	9,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
110. Take Inventory of Urban Roads	Bechem Techimantia Dwomo Old & New Brosankro	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
111. Maintenance of street light in the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD (MWD)	Fin. Dept

112. Supervise the construction, renovation/rehabilitation of physical development projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
113. Take inventory of 20 No. Boreholes that are not functioning	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	203,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	MWD	CAD
114. Construction of Police Station	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD	MWD, GPS
115. Construction of 1 No. Police Command Quarters	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	450,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD	MWD, GPS
116. Logistics support to Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	CAD	Fin. Dept

Objective: By December 2029, strengthen enforcement of planning and building regulations in the Tano South Municipality by ensuring that at least 90% of new physical developments comply with approved planning standards through improved monitoring, public awareness, and institutional capacity strengthening.

Programme: Human Settlements Development

117. Prepare 2 Local Plans within the year under review	Tchimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC, CAD, Fin. Dept, Trad. Authorities
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118. Carry out Landscaping activities at MCE and MCD's residence and TSMA office premises.	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD
119. Organize 12 Technical Sub C'tee & 12 Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly Conference Hall	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	85,000.00	0.00	√		PPD	MTSC & MSPC
120. Extend Street Naming and Property Addressing exercise to other communities	Techimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	25,157.15	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD
121. Procure Office Logistics (Desktop Computer, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Laptop, Steel Cabinet, swivel chairs, curtains)	Physical Planning Department	*	*	*	*	17,544.00	0.00	9,400.00	0.00	√		CAD (Procurement)	Fin Dept
122. Prepare Spatial thematic Maps to facilitate development projections	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	√		PPD & MWD	CAD
123. Sensitize the public on Land acquisition, permitting procedures: implications and penalties	Techimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	TSC

124. Procure Ortho-photos/Satellite imagery for local plan preparation	Techimantia South & North	*	*	*	*	0.00	42,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	CAD, Fin Dept.
125. Train the Staff of PPD on advance QGIS and Mapmaker	Municipal Assembly Conference Hall	*	*	*	*	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	7,000	√		LUSPA	CAD

Objective: By December 2029, increase access to improved sanitation facilities in the Tano South Municipality from the 2025 baseline to at least 90% coverage and eliminate open defecation in targeted communities through the construction of household and institutional sanitation facilities and improved sanitation management.

Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

126.To screen about 1,500 Food and Beverage Handlers in the municipal wide	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	2,500.00	31,000.90	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU)	Private Laboratory Service /CAD
127.Ensure the Central Business District is kept Clean at all times	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
128. Procurement of 4No. Skip containers for refuse storage & disposal	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU) MWD	Fin Dept,

129.Evacuate/ Clear Heaps of Refuse from Sanitary Sites and Transfer Stations	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD	MEHU, MWD/ CAD
130.Quarterly Inspection of Hotels and Guest Houses within the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Derma Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	√	MEHU	CAD
131.To Fumigate and Disinfect sanitary areas in the municipal wide	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	418,600.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD	Zoomlion Ghana Limited, Fin Dept
132.Pushing and Levelling of Final Refuse Disposal Site	Final disposal site	*	*	*	*	0.00	200,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	√	MEHU	MWD/ CAD
133.Educating School Children on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	√	MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,
134.Complete construction of 10-seater W/C Toilet	Bechem Presec	*	*	*	*	0.00	171,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU), WMD WMD	MEHU, WMD
135.Renovation of toilet	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	48,485.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU), WMD	Fin Dept

136.Rehabilitation of 14-seater aqua privy toilet	Dwomo	*	*	*	*	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU), WMD	Fin Dept
137.Quarterly Inspection of Water Producing Companies in the Municipality	Bechem Techimantia Brosankro	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	√	MEHU	CAD
138.Organize World Toilet Day	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	√	MEHU	CAD / Planning Unit,
139.Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	0.00	523,249.00	0.00	0.00	√	MEHU	CAD
140.Organization of National Sanitation Day	Bechem Dwomo Techimantia Derma	*	*	*	*	0.00	360,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD	MEHU
141.Procure sanitation equipment (sanitary tools)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU) (Procurement)	Fin Dept
142.Construction of 1 Unit Slaughter House	Techimantia	*	*	*	*	0.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	√	CAD (MEHU) WMD	Fin. Dept

143. Construction of Stray Animals Pound	Tchimantia	*				0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	√		CAD (MEHU) MWD	Fin. Dept
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Objective: By 2029, reduce the impact of bushfires and floods in the Municipality by 40% through improved disaster preparedness and response systems.

Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management

144. Organize Public Education campaigns to create awareness on hazards, natural disasters & early warnings	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,200.00	100,000.00	0.00	9,000.00		√	DPMD (GNFS and NADMO)	NCCE, MOFA, Information Service Department, Police Service, DVG'S. Forestry, Cocoa Board
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145. Training of staff in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Bechem	*	*	*	*	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DPMD (GNFS)	CAD, Department and Private Enterprises, NADMO, EMT
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Objective: By December 2029, restore 1,500 hectares of degraded forest areas and reduce the annual deforestation rate significantly

Programme: Natural Resource Conservation and Management

146. Organize 1,000 Tree Planting Exercise under Green Ghana Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	0.00		√	Dept. of Forestry Commission	CAD,
Total for Revenue Source						89,491.00	9,605,148.43	973,900.00	94,000.00				
Sub-Total for Environmental and Human Settlements Development = GH¢13,902,539.43													

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. Introduction

Chapter six considers the monitoring and evaluation as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation arrangements that will inform and guide the implementation as well as measure the results/outcomes and impacts of implemented programmes, projects and activities of the Medium-Term Development Plan for 2026-2029.

7.2 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders are individuals, groups, communities, or organizations that have vested interests in a development policy or intervention and must therefore be considered for involvement in its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Table 6.1 presents analysis of the stakeholders who may be affected by the implementation of the various interventions in the MTDP for the period 2026-2029 for their effective involvement.

Table 7.1 Stakeholders Analysis

No.	Stakeholder	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
1.	NDPC	Primary	Formulate guidelines, Policy direction, capacity building,	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination
2.	RCC	Primary	Advisory services Capacity building Technical support	M&E seminars & meetings, PM&E, data collection, , supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
3.	District Assembly	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve Plans and (MTDP & M&E) Budgets for implementation • Fix fees to guide local revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in M&E meetings • Participate in field monitoring & evaluation of interventions • Participate in mid-term and terminal evaluations of DMTDP

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide logistics for MTDP and M&E Plans implementation 	
4.	MPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare DMTDP and M&E Plan • Data Collection and analysis • Information Dissemination • Produce quarterly progress, annual progress, mid-term and terminal evaluation reports • Disseminate M&E results • Conduct PM & E activities • Conduct evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect projects • Participate in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings • Prepare and revise M&E documents • Participate in Participatory M&E, mid-term and terminal evaluations. • Disseminate and communicate M&E Results • Participate in data collection and validation
5.	Decentralized Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Departmental MTDP and M&E Plan • Provide technical support for DA • Produce quarterly progress, annual progress, mid-term and terminal evaluation reports 	<p>Participate in Inspection of projects, M&E workshops, seminars and meetings Participatory M&E, mid-term and terminal evaluations</p> <p>Participate in data collection and validation</p>
6.	Zonal Council, Unit Committees, Assembly Members	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize community members • Monitor projects implementation at community level • Assist in data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in project inspection • Mobilize community members for discussions and assessments
7.	Traditional Authorities & Local Community	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in identification of community needs Accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in data collection • Mobilize community members for discussions and assessments

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project/plan implementation. 	
8.	Civil Society Organizations (NGOs – CBOs, voluntary and Faith Based Organization)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize M&E data or results for advocacy • Conduct PM&E • Disseminate M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community participation • Participate in PM&E • Dissemination of information • Collect and validate data
9.	Development Partners/ NGO's	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support training in M & E • Monitor performance of funds projects/ programs • Ensure transparency and financial accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing mechanism • M & E format for data collection and reporting
10.	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play Advocacy role • Hold stakeholders and policy makers accountable to the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in project inspection • Disseminate and communicate M&E results

The Assembly is optimistic that the above-mentioned stakeholders will immensely contribute their efforts towards the monitoring of the implementation of this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) earmarked for the years 2026-2029.

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix is a tool for tracking the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities of the programme of action in the MTDP using formulated indicators. The Assembly will adopt the core performance indicators as formulated by the NDPC as well as the district-specific performance indicators to assess the implementation of the development interventions.

The tool will also help the Assembly to build partnership with community members and other key stakeholders in promoting a sense of community ownership of all development interventions to be implemented from the plan. Table 6.1 details the monitoring matrix for the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

Table 7.2 Monitoring and Matrix of Tano South Municipal Assembly

Goal: Enhance Local Economic Development and Job Creation

Objective: : By 2029, increase agricultural productivity in the Tano South Municipality by at least 40% from the 2025 baseline through improved access to agricultural inputs, mechanization services, extension support, and adoption of climate-smart farming practices.

Programme: Agricultural Service and Management

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of Poultry and Livestock survey conducted	This indicator measures whether a comprehensive data collection exercise on poultry and livestock (covering population, production, management practices, constraints, etc.) has been carried out in the municipality within the specified period, and how many such surveys were completed.	output	2025					By communities	Annually	Agric Dept.

Number of two demonstration conservation agriculture established	Count of operational demonstration plots or sites fully established with conservation agriculture practices	Output	2025					By Communities	Annually	Agric Dept.
Objective; By 2029, increase the productivity and survival rate of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs) in the Municipality by 40% through access to finance, skills training, and market opportunities. Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development										
Number of 24-hour economic modern markets constructed and operational	Counts markets that are fully constructed, fitted with required facilities (stalls, cold storage, lighting, sanitation, security), and formally commissioned for 24-hour operation within the plan period	Output	Not available					Municipality	Annually	CAD
Number of youth trained in skills development programmes.	This specifies the total number of unique youth (aged typically 15-35) who	Output						By sex, age groups, location and vulnerability status	Annually	BRC,CAD

	complete certified skills training sessions across the 12 programmes, verified by attendance records and certificates issued.									
Goal: Improve Access to Quality Social Services										
Objective: By 2029, improve the BECE pass rate by at least 30% through teacher training, improved infrastructure, and provision of teaching and learning materials.										
Programme: Education, Youth and Sports Services.										
Number/percent age of final-year JHS pupils completing the three-phase BECE	Measures the proportion or total count of eligible final-year JHS pupils enrolled through the structured three-phase registration process (typically involving school-based verification, biometric capture, and	Output	2025					By Gender, School type, Location, and Disability status	Annually	MED,CAD

	final validation) for the Basic Education Certificate Examination, ensuring inclusive participation and reducing dropout risks									
Number of teachers trained on the new curriculum	The count of teachers who successfully complete a planned refresher training session on the approved new curriculum within the year (or plan period), according to the attendance records and reports of the Municipal Education Directorate.	Output	2025					By, Sex of teacher, Level (KG, Primary, JHS), School type, /location, Ownership/management.	Annually	MED
Percentage of children participating in	Proportion of enrolled children (ages	Output	2025					By age level, sex, school type	Annually	MED

maths/science quizzes	6-15) attending quizzes									
Number of 2-unit KG classroom blocks constructed	Total count of completed 2-unit Kindergarten blocks (each unit typically including 1 classroom, office/store, and ancillary facilities like washrooms) handed over and operational for early childhood education.	Output	2025					By, Communities	Annually	CAD
Objective: By December 2029, construct 5 new health facilities, renovate 10 existing facilities, and equip 15 facilities to Ghana Health Service standards. Programme: Public Health Services and Management										
Number of community durbars organized on health issues.	The meeting convened by the Municipal Assembly to engage residents on health topics, awareness, fostering participation	Output	2025					By location, and participant demographics (e.g., gender, age groups like youth/women)	Annual	MHD

	and knowledge dissemination.									
Number of quarterly supportive supervision and monitoring visits conducted in health facilities.	Supportive supervision involves scheduled oversight visits by municipal health teams to assess facility performance, provide on-site training, address gaps, and verify compliance with health standards like sanitation and patient care protocols	Output	2025					By quarter (Q1-Q4), facility type (CHPS, hospitals, clinics), location (urban/rural), and focus areas (maternal health, disease surveillance).	Annual	MHD
Objective: : By 2029, increase access to social protection services for vulnerable and marginalized populations by 50% through strengthened social welfare interventions and support programmes. Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction										
Number of LEAP beneficiaries sensitized on grants, co-responsibilities, and social	Measures the count of unique LEAP household beneficiaries (caregivers and eligible	Output	2025					By sex:(male/female beneficiaries). By age group (adults, orphans/vulnerable children).	Annually	SWCD

issues in target communities.	members) reached through community sensitization sessions covering grant usage, compliance requirements (e.g., child education and health access), and related issues like poverty reduction or gender rights.							By community (across the 25 specified locations). By vulnerability category (elderly, disabled, pregnant women)		
Number of functional Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) strengthened in target communities.	The count of Community Child Protection Committees in the selected 5 communities that have been supported with capacity-building and resources during the plan period and meet agreed minimum	Output	2025					By Community	Annually	SWCD

	functionality criteria (e.g. trained members, regular meetings, case documentation and referral).									
Number of PWDs receiving integrated economic, educational, and health support	Proportion or absolute count of targeted PWDs (e.g., 100 individuals) provided with a package of supports, including economic empowerment (skills training, startup grants), educational access (scholarships, assistive devices), and health services (medical aid, rehabilitation), measured against the planned target	Output	2025					By sex (male/female), age group, type of disability (physical, sensory, intellectual), and geographic location.	Annually	CAD, SWCD

	to assess programme reach and equity.									
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.										
Programme: Birth and Death Registration Service										
Number of late mobile births registrations undertaken	The total count of birth registrations completed beyond the statutory 21-day limit (per Ghana's Births and Deaths Registry Act), conducted via mobile units in hard-to-reach areas.	Output	2025					By gender, By age cohort of child (under 1 year, 1-5 years) By location (urban/rural, specific communities in Tano South Municipality)	Quarterly	BDR
Percentage of births and deaths registered within the stipulated time	Proportion of total reported births (or deaths) that are formally registered and certified by the Births and Deaths Registry, measured against	Output	2025					By sex: male, female. By age group: infants (0-1 year), children (1-17), adults (18+). By location: urban/rural,	Quarterly	BDR

	estimated occurrences from health facilities, community reports, or census projections.							district/sub-district. By timeliness: on-time (within 12 months) vs. late registration.		
Objective: By 2029, strengthen the operational capacity of all zonal councils and decentralized departments through training, logistics provision, and improved coordination systems.										
Programme: Population Management										
Percentage of population activities effectively coordinated, planned, implemented, monitored, and evaluated.	This measures the proportion of planned population-related interventions that achieve targeted milestones across coordination, implementation and evaluation.	Output	2025					By sex (male/female) By age group (youth, adults, elderly) By geographic area (urban/rural zones in the municipality)	Quarterly	Stats Dept.
Administrative data compiled	Administrative Data Compilation measures the routine gathering, analysis, and dissemination	Output	2025					By sector (e.g., agriculture, health, education), By geographic area (urban/rural zones), and By demographics	Quarterly	Stats. Dept

	of reliable data from administrative processes, registers, and systems to support evidence-based planning.							(sex, age, youth involvement),		
Number of coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation meetings held on population activities in the municipality within the year.	Total count of formally convened meetings (documented with agenda, attendance list and minutes) held by the Assembly and partners within the reporting period to coordinate, plan, implement, monitor and/or evaluate population-related programmes	Output	2025					Time: Year, quarter. Geography: Urban/rural zonal council; community/area council. Institutional level: MPCU meetings Thematic working group (e.g. Social Services Sub-committee) TAdolescents (10–19), youth (15–35), adults (36+), sex (male/female), vulnerable groups (PWDs.)		

Objective: By 2029, improve the condition of 80% of feeder roads in the Municipality to enhance access to markets, schools, and health facilities.										
Programme: Public Works, rural housing and water management										
Percentage of project supervision and inspection staff equipped with required safety gear.	Measures the proportion of personnel involved in site supervision and building inspections who have access to and utilize procured safety equipment (e.g., helmets, gloves, goggles, harnesses, vests) as per procurement outputs, ensuring compliance with occupational safety standards.	Output	2025					By gender (male/female staff). By role (supervisors vs. inspectors). By project type (e.g., roads, buildings, agriculture infrastructure)	Annually	CAD, Works Dept
Percentage of road network in good condition	Proportion of the total feeder road length maintained through	Output	2025					By road classification (feeder vs. urban), By location (by community or	Quarterly	CAD, Works Dept

	reshaping and spot improvements to a motorable standard, measured via periodic assessments.							electoral area), and By condition categories (good, fair, poor)		
Number of site meetings organized for ongoing projects.	Count of formal site inspection meetings held at project locations to review progress, identify issues, and verify compliance with standards	Input	2025					By project type (roads, health, education), By location (by electoral area or community), and By quarter/year of occurrence.	Quarterly	CAD, Works Dept
Number of sensitization programmes organized on permit processes.	Total count of public education events or workshops conducted to inform communities and stakeholders about permit application procedures,	Input	2025					By target audience (youth, women, businesses), By location (electoral areas or communities), and timing (quarterly or annually).	Quarterly	CAD, Works Dept

	requirements, and benefits.									
Percentage of approved building drawings acquired for assembly projects.	Number of approved No. 10 building drawings completed and handed over, divided by (total planned drawings, i.e., 10) multiplied by 100.	Output	2025					By location (urban/rural zones, By funding source (IGF/DACF/GOG) and By project type (administrative vs. community buildings).	Annually	CAD,PPD, Works Dept.
Number of development/building permit applications processed” within the year/plan period	Total count of all complete development/building permit applications received by the Assembly that have gone through assessment, decision (approved, deferred, or rejected) and are formally recorded as processed within the	Output	2025					By sex of applicant: male, female, By joint/household, institution. By Zonal council or electoral area. By type of development: residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and mixed-use.	Annually	CAD, PPD, Works Depts

	reporting period.							By application status: approved, deferred, and rejected.		
								By year/quarter		
Number of non-functioning boreholes in the municipality	Total count of boreholes that are constructed within the municipality but are currently not providing safe potable water due to mechanical, structural, or water quality problems at the time of assessment.	Output	2025					By community, electoral area, and zonal council). By location: boreholes serving basic schools, health facilities, markets, other public institutions, and purely community systems. By Managing entity: WSMT/Water and Sanitation Committee, school management, health facility management, Assembly-managed, private/faith-based.	Annually	CAD

7.4. Evaluation

Evaluation is an assessment of a development intervention in relation to the set outputs, outcomes, and impacts of the intervention. This helps to inform decision-making as well as the effective design and implementation of programmes and projects. The main types of evaluations that can be conducted for any development programme, project, or activity are ex-ante, mid-term, terminal, and ex-post. With respect to the 2026-2029 MTDP implementation, selected programmes, projects, and activities will be subjected to ex-ante, mid-term, and terminal and ex-post evaluations to assess whether or not they are being implemented according to plan and schedule towards the achievement of their objectives.

In conducting these evaluations, the following criteria will be employed: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of the development intervention.

7.5 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E (PM&E) is the practice of directly involving all key stakeholders in the design and implementation of M&E processes. It aids in capturing perceptions and expectations and assessing whether or not development interventions have met these expectations. The following PM&E methods would be employed.

- Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- Citizen Report Card.
- Community Score Card.
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

The MPCUs would consider the following in planning for PM&E:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Determining the performance questions.
- v. Determining the resources and time available.

- vi. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- vii. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

7.6. Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge management and learning have become critical components in promoting sustainability and continuous improvement within development planning and implementation. Effective knowledge management ensures that relevant information, experiences, and best practices are captured, organized, and shared across all levels of the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDA), as well as Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC) and other MDAs. By establishing clear knowledge management and learning frameworks, these institutions can enhance planning, decision-making, programme implementation, and reporting processes. Interventions identified through knowledge management should be systematically integrated into the Programme of Action and Annual Action Plans, ensuring that lessons learned directly inform future development strategies and resource allocation.

Table 7.3: Knowledge mapping matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Sources	Storage Method	Application In TSMA
Development Plans & Policies	- Planning Officers - MPCU - Assembly Members	- District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) - National & Regional Policies - Assembly By-Laws	- Digital Repository (Google Drive/SharePoint) - Hardcopy Records/Archives	Used for strategic planning , aligning projects with national goals
Project Reports, Monitoring & Evaluations	- Project Teams - Finance Dept. - External Auditors	- Feasibility Studies - Project Monitoring	- Database (Excel, MIS) - Document Management System	Improves future project designs , avoids past mistakes

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Sources	Storage Method	Application In TSMA
		Reports - Audit Reports		
Community & Stakeholder Input	- Community/ Opinion Leaders - NGOs - CSOs	- Town Hall Meetings - Surveys & Feedback Forms - Traditional Leaders' Consultations	- Datta Report/ Website - Meeting Minutes (Digitized)	Enhances participatory planning , ensures inclusivity
GIS & Spatial Data	- Physical Planning Dept. - Works Department -Development Planning Unit	- Land Use Maps - Demographic Data - Infrastructure Layouts	- GIS Software - Centralized Geodatabase	Supports zoning decisions , infrastructure planning
Financial & Expenditure Records	- Finance Officer - Procurement Officers - Auditors	- Budget Reports - Procurement Contracts - Expenditure Tracking	- Financial MIS (e.g., GIFMIS) - Secure Cloud Storage	Ensures transparency , prevents duplication of expenditures
Staff Expertise & Training	- HR Department - Departmental Heads	- Skills Inventory - Training Manuals - Workshop Reports	- HR Database - Learning Management System (LMS)	Facilitates capacity building , succession planning
Best Practices & Innovations	- Development Partners - Research Institutions	- Case Studies from Other MMDAs - Pilot Project Results - Research Papers	- Knowledge Sharing Portal - Benchmarking Reports	Encourages adoption of proven strategies

Table 7.4: Competency matrix for learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Development Planning & Budgeting	MTDP Formulation Workshop	Plan submission accuracy; budget alignment score (80%+)	Formulate composite programmes; integrate NDPC goals into annual action plans

Monitoring & Evaluation	M&E Tools and Data Analysis Training	Report completion rate; indicator tracking accuracy	Develop monitoring matrices; analyze performance gaps using district indicators
Agricultural Youth Engagement	Youth in Agri-Entrepreneurship Programme	Participant retention (70%+); project output metrics	Design youth-inclusive agribusiness strategies; evaluate sustainability impacts
SWOT Analysis & Reporting	Strategic Planning and Report Writing	SWOT quality rubric; report clarity score	Conduct situational analyses; produce data-driven MTDP reports
Health & Sanitation Coordination	Community Health Programme Management	Coverage rate; feedback surveys (4/5 rating)	Coordinate HIV/AIDS awareness; monitor sanitation infrastructure projects

7.7. Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is essential for ensuring that programmes achieve their objectives efficiently and effectively. Sustainable M&E practices build local capacity, institutionalize data systems, and integrate tracking into routine planning, allowing continuous assessment and timely corrective action. Accountability ensures transparency and responsibility in data collection, analysis, and reporting, enabling stakeholders to evaluate performance and resource use. Lessons learned from M&E capture successes, challenges, and best practices, informing evidence-based decision-making, improving programme design, and guiding future development interventions. Integrating these principles strengthens governance, enhances programme effectiveness, and ensures that development outcomes are measurable and impactful.

7.8. Sustainability

Sustainability in M&E ensures that data collection, reporting, and analysis systems are maintained beyond individual projects or funding cycles. This involves building local capacity, institutionalizing M&E practices within departments, and integrating M&E tools into routine

planning and reporting frameworks. Sustainable M&E practices enable continuous tracking of progress, early identification of challenges, and timely corrective actions.

7.9. Accountability

Accountability emphasizes transparency and responsibility in the collection, analysis, and use of data. It ensures that stakeholders, including government agencies, development partners, and communities, can assess the performance of programmes and hold implementers accountable for results. Accountability mechanisms such as regular reporting, stakeholder engagement, and independent evaluations strengthen trust and enhance resource utilization..

Lessons Learned

Lessons learned from M&E processes are essential for improving programme design and implementation. By systematically documenting successes, challenges, and emerging best practices, the Municipality can refine strategies, avoid repeating past mistakes, and make evidence-based decisions for future development interventions. Lessons learned also inform policy adjustments, capacity-building priorities, and resource allocation, ensuring that development efforts are both effective and adaptive.

Integrating sustainability, accountability, and lessons learned into the MTDP M&E framework strengthens overall governance, improves programme effectiveness, and ensures that development outcomes are measurable, impactful, and replicable.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0. Introduction

The Medium-Term Development Plan reflects the collective vision and aspirations of the people of Tano South for the period 2026–2029. It is therefore essential to establish an effective communication strategy to keep all stakeholders in the district well informed about the plan’s content, development direction, and the timelines for implementing specific projects and programmes within their communities. The communication strategy aims not only to promote a sense of ownership among residents but also to encourage their active participation in monitoring and evaluating the plan’s progress. This chapter outlines the communication approach to be employed for the successful implementation of the Development Plan for the 2026–2029 period.

8.1 Purpose of the Communication Strategy

The communication strategy is a set of planned activities formulated purposely to inform the stakeholders of the Assembly about the content of the approved MTDP, its implementation, as well as the results/outcomes of its implementation in relation to the performance targets set out in the M & E plan of the MTDP.

8.2 Key Stakeholders for the Communication Strategy

The major stakeholders of the communication strategy are: MPCU, Development Communication Committee, Decentralized departments, Sub-structures of the Assembly, Traditional Authorities, Communities, Development Partners (NGOs, CSOs), Political Leaders, Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

8.3 Targets

The communication strategy targets the gender of both males and females of all age categories, as well as vulnerable groups in the communities.

8.4. Means of Communicating Plan

The communication strategy adopts a variety of means to reach out to its targets in disseminating the plan, its implementation, and results. These methods are: reports, review meetings, Assembly meetings, Town Hall meetings, community durbars, stakeholder engagements, community information centers (CICs), radio stations, and the use of the Assembly’s website.

8.5. Assessing Effectiveness of Communication Strategy

The various means of disseminating the plan, its implementation, and results will be reviewed every quarter to assess their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the communication strategy. Table 7.1 summarizes the communication strategy for the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

Table 8.1: Communication Strategy

Stakeholders	Information Needs	Information Generation		Dissemination of information		Target Audience
		Methods	Bodies Responsible	Methods	Bodies Responsible	Gender
Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)	-Status of project implementation -Stakeholders in plan implementation	-Site inspection -Community surveys	-Decentralized departments -Sub- structures -TAs	-Quarterly reports -Quarterly, Mid-year & Annual Performance Review Meetings -General	-MPCU Secretariat Decentralized departments -Sub structures -TAs	Both male & female

				<p>Assembly meetings</p> <p>-Town Hall meetings</p> <p>-website</p> <p>-Radio stations</p>		
Development Communication Committee	<p>-Proposed development initiatives</p> <p>-Status of project implementation</p>	<p>-General assembly meetings</p> <p>-key informant interviews</p>	<p>-MPCU</p> <p>-Sub- structures</p>	<p>-Approved DMTDP</p> <p>-Quarterly review meetings</p> <p>-Quarterly progress reports</p> <p>-website</p> <p>-radio stations</p>	<p>-MPCU</p> <p>-Sub- structures</p>	Both male & female
Decentralized departments	<p>-Status of project implementation in their respective areas</p>	<p>-Site inspection</p> <p>-key informant interviews</p>	<p>-TAs</p> <p>-Sub- Municipality structures</p> <p>-MPCU</p>	<p>-Completed indicator templates</p> <p>-Stakeholder meetings</p> <p>-APRS</p>	<p>-TAs</p> <p>-Sub- Municipality structures</p> <p>-MPCU</p>	Both male & female

Sub-Structures	-Status of project implementation -Projects timelines -Municipality budget	-Site inspection -Community surveys -Review meetings	-MPCU -Finance department	- APRs -Quarterly DMTDP review meetings -Municipal composite budget -Meetings with sub-structures -Website -Radio stations	-MPCU -Finance department	Both male & female
Traditional Authorities	-Status of project implementation	-Site inspection -key informant interviews	-Sub- structures -MPCU -Decentralized departments	-Meetings with Traditional Authorities	-MPCU	Both male & female
Communities	-Proposed development initiatives -Status of project implementation	-key informant interviews -Site inspection -community engagements/durbars/surveys	-Sub-Municipality structures -MPCU	-Community sensitization -Website -Radio stations/CICs	-MPCU -Sub-structures structures	Both male & female, vulnerable groups
Development Partners, NGOs, CBOs	-Project progress	-Site Inspection -Key Informant Interviews	-MPCU -Sub-Municipality structures	-QPRs -APRs	-MPCU -Sub-Municipality structures	Both male & female

		-Community Surveys				
Political Leaders	-Proposed development initiatives -Status of project implementation	-Site inspection -Key Informant Interviews -Community Surveys	-MPCU	-Meetings with political leaders	-MPCU	Both male & female
RCC	-M&E outputs	-Field visits -Review meetings	-MPCU	-QPRs -APRs	-MPCU	Both male & female
MDAs	-M&E outputs	-Field visits -Review meetings	-MPCU	-QPRs -APRs	-MPCU	Both male & female
DACF Secretariat	-M&E outputs	-Field visits -Review meetings	-MPCU	-QPRs -APRs	-MPCU	Both male & female
OHLGS	-M&E outputs	-Field visits -Review meetings	-MPCU	-QPRs -APRs	-MPCU	Both male & female
NDPC	-M&E outputs	-Field visits -Review meetings	-MPCU	-QPRs -APRs	-MPCU	Both male & female

Source: MPCU Sec-TSMA, 2025

ANNEX

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The Municipality is endowed with natural resources. However, these resources are being negatively impacted by human activities. SEA will guide decision-makers on ways of refining their activities and budgets, to ensure that they:

- Stimulate environmentally friendly patterns of growth,
- Protect and enhance the natural resources on which people depend for their livelihoods,
- Improve health and well-being by eliminating pollution and disease,
- Reduce the risks to the vulnerable and excluded.
- Make the consequences of their activities more sustainable.

The projects and programmes from the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) were further subjected to environmental analysis to assess their internal consistency and compatibility. The analysis seeks to identify the effects of these projects' expected sustainability objective, whether the project will support the natural environment, social and cultural conditions, and institutional development.

In doing the sustainability analysis, four criteria were identified, namely: economic, socio-cultural, natural resources, and institutional issues, through the use of the Sustainability Test Tool. Each factor or strategy was matched against these four factors. A scale of 0 to 5, with the appropriate color code, is used to reflect the extent to which the programme supports, is neutral, or works against the sustainability aim, for each of the criteria and indicators. The scale and colour code are shown as follows;

Scale and Colour Code for Sustainability

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

ANNEX 2: Sustainability Test for programmes

Interpretation of Effects of Sustainability Test

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour						

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 1

Financial Management Programme									
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES									
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS									
Local Character: 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 the workforce and local communities in	Number of people benefiting			0	1	2	3	4	5

terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 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 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 improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 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 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 2

Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 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 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 improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 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 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 3

Human Settlements Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 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 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 improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation and Hygiene.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 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 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 4

Agricultural Service and Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on 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 maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste 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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women and promote equal educational opportunities.	Number of women and girls benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, especially in education-related services.	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 improve access to land for educational infrastructure.	Number of institutions/communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water in educational facilities.	Number of schools benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation and hygiene in schools.	Number of schools benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor/vulnerable benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
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 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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 5

\SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 5

Education, Youth and Sports Services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 youth and communities through improved physical and mental health.	Number of people benefiting from health and recreation activities	0 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The activity should empower women and promote gender equality in sports.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of youth, women, and communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 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 3 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 4 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 3 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 4 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 3 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 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 6

Public Works, rural housing and water management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

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 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 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 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 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation facilities and waste management.	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 vulnerable people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, floods, or health crises should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should result in improved water delivery, sanitation services, and stable local economic conditions.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 7

Social Protection and Poverty Reduction		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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. 8

Education, Youth and Sports Services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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

Public Health Services and Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 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 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women through inclusive investment and skills opportunities.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities and diaspora groups should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should promote investments in water-related infrastructure and enterprises.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should encourage clean and healthy environments through responsible investments.	Number of communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 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 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should result in sustainable economic growth through diaspora investment, innovation, and partnerships.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 11

Natural Resource Conversation and Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 12

Human Settlements Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 13

Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 14

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 15

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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 maximise 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 minimised.	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
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 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 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 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 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 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 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

APPENDIX 1

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIAL	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATIONS
Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuasive in nature • Patient and adaptable • Mostly market-oriented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher profits • Access to capital and credit • Improved market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of customers • Local market networks • Business experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transport cost • Inadequate storage facilities • High cost of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income generation • High prices of goods
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly smallholder farmers • Depend on rainfall • Hardworking and experienced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher crop yields • Access to farm inputs • Access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land • Labour availability • Agricultural knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Post-harvest losses • Limited access to inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Reduced household income
Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government authority • Responsible for development planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective service delivery • Increased revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy implementation power • Coordination of development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited financial resources • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow development implementation
RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisory regional body • Coordinates district development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective regional development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical supervision • Policy coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of programmes

Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental regulatory body • Forest resource managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable forest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise • Legal authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging • Limited monitoring capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation and environmental degradation
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energetic and innovative • Large labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour supply • Entrepreneurship potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment • Limited access to capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social vices and migration
Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private business operators • Small scale enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business expansion • Access to credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of operation • Limited financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow economic growth
Herdsmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock keepers • Often mobile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing land • Water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer–herdsmen conflicts • Limited grazing land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community conflicts
Traditional Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of culture and land • Community leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development • Cultural preservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence and authority • Land allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in land acquisition
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active in trade and farming • Key household managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic empowerment • Access to services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour contribution • Household welfare improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender inequality • Limited access to resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced participation in development
Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household heads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled and unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Limited opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low household income

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic stability 			
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependents • School-going age group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to education • Protection and welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future human capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour • School dropout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low human resource development
Transport Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized drivers and transport operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved road network • Increased passengers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road conditions • High fuel cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transport fares
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners • Non-profit organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development • Social programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support • Funding assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced development coverage
Security Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Personnel shortages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crime rate
Utility Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and electricity providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery • Infrastructure expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery
Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy makers • Funding authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National development implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary support • Policy direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed project implementation
Extension Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural advisory officers • Technical experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer training • Technology transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Limited staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low adoption of modern farming

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

APPENDIX 2

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING

The First Public Forum

The first public hearing for 2025 was held on Wednesday, April 23, at the Municipal Assembly Hall. The forum was organized by the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) and brought together key stakeholders, including Heads of Departments, Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, and Chiefs.

The purpose of the meeting was clearly communicated to participants, with the launch of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Policy Framework as the main focus. The forum provided an opportunity to present data gathered from previous assessments and to solicit feedback from participants. This feedback was intended to guide the MPCU in refining proposed activities, programmes, and projects.

Additionally, the forum identified key stakeholders who would play leading roles in the preparation and implementation of the 2026–2029 MTDP. A total of 162 participants attended the first hearing, comprising 95 men and 67 women. The event encouraged active participation, with stakeholders contributing meaningfully to discussions and offering valuable inputs to inform the planning process.

The Second Public Forum

The second public hearing was held on Tuesday, June 24, 2025, across seven Zonal Council venues: Bechem, Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro, Dwom/Mansin, Subriso, and Ankaase/Adaa. The MPCU team was distributed across these venues, with all members who participated in the first forum present once again.

The purpose of this forum was to decentralize the consultation process and bring discussions closer to the communities, thereby enabling broader participation without the difficulty of traveling to the municipal capital. Participants identified key local problems and challenges, highlighted development gaps, and proposed areas for improvement. These inputs were later harmonized for inclusion in the MTDP.

Sector departments also presented their inputs to ensure alignment with ongoing programmes and community needs. The forum recorded a total attendance of 215 participants. It

successfully facilitated dialogue between citizens and duty bearers, strengthened stakeholder engagement, and enabled communities to actively contribute to development planning decisions.

The Third Public Forum

The third public hearing was held on Tuesday, September 23, 2025, at the Municipal Assembly Hall. This forum focused on finalizing the preparation of the 2026–2029 MTDP under the “Setting Ghana Agenda” framework.

Participants included Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Religious Leaders, Women’s Groups, Youth Groups, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and members of the business community.

Key issues discussed included an overview of the Municipality’s performance during the implementation of the 2022–2025 MTDP, challenges encountered, and the proposed development focus and programmes for 2026–2029. Although no major controversies were recorded, participants expressed concerns regarding limited stakeholder involvement in the implementation of programmes and projects, the execution of projects outside the approved plan, which do not reflect community needs and aspirations, delays in project completion, and the need to ensure equitable distribution of development projects across all communities in the Municipality.

The forum recorded high participation, reflecting strong community interest and commitment to local development. Participants were allowed to contribute, promoting an inclusive and transparent dialogue that helped refine the final MTDP proposals. Promoting an inclusive and transparent dialogue that helped refine the final MTDP proposals.

Final Public Hearing

The final public hearing for the Tano South Municipal Assembly was held at the Municipal Assembly forecourt on October 16, 2025. Invitations were extended through multiple channels, including formal invitation letters, announcements on FM radio stations, and various community information centres to ensure broad participation.

Participants and Representation

Key stakeholders present included the Municipal Chief Executive, who chaired the occasion, Heads of Departments, Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organizations, Youth Groups, and other representatives, including Chiefs and Queen Mothers from Bechem, Techimantia, Kwasu, and Ohianinguase.

A total of 185 participants attended the hearing, comprising 115 men and 70 women. The proceedings were conducted mainly in Twi, with English used occasionally to clarify issues for MPCU members and other participants.

Key Issues Discussed

Discussions focused on the performance of the 2022–2025 MTDP, highlighting gaps and challenges encountered during its implementation. Attention was also given to the development focus and priorities of the 2026–2029 MTDP, including harmonized inputs from community action plans and the Annual Action Plan.

Concerns and Complaints

Some concerns were raised by Assembly Members, particularly regarding limited stakeholder involvement in the implementation of programmes and projects. It was also emphasized that the Assembly needs to improve Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilization to ensure full implementation of the plan.

The Assembly further educated participants on how their inputs would be utilized, explaining that all community inputs had been harmonized and prioritized based on feasibility and overall relevance to the Municipality.

Resolution of Queries

All queries and concerns raised during the hearing were adequately addressed by the Municipal Assembly. Participants acknowledged the explanations provided and expressed their agreement with the outcomes and resolutions of the public hearing.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Signature of:

Municipal Chief Executive:



Municipal Coordinating Director:



Presiding Member:



Convener, Development Planning Sub-Committee:



Municipal Planning Officer:

