



**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CHIEFTAINCY
AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

**WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN,
2026 - 2029**

PREPARED UNDER THE THEME:

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

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

SEPTEMBER, 2025

FOREWORD

The preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029) with guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has provided the Wenchi Municipal another opportunity to articulate and implement pressing development needs and aspirations of the people for whom this document has been prepared.

The preparation of this policy document has largely been successful due to the dedication and immense commitment of all key stakeholders (Heads of Departments/Units of the Assembly, RPCU backstopping team, Traditional Authority, CSOs, NGOs among others) and most importantly, the plan preparation team members led by the Municipal Development Planning Officer, Pln. Patrick Asomah, to whom the Assembly expresses its profound gratitude since their efforts have culminated into the compilation of relevant data resulting into the plan document.

The thrust of this document is among other things aimed at addressing the key development challenges confronting the people of the Municipality in the areas of social and economic development, Infrastructure and Human settlement development, Governance, Corruption and Accountability while addressing other crosscutting issues and its attendant impact on communities and the built environment of the Municipal.

This Municipal Medium Term Development Plan is further anchored on the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) with the goal of facilitating the needed enabling environment for attracting businesses and help create sustainable and descent employment for the teeming youth of the Municipality.

It is envisaged that, at the end of the implementation of this plan document, major developmental interventions would have taken place in the socio-economic sphere of the people in the wake of addressing the developmental challenges confronting the citizenry.



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WENCHI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AEAs	-	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BRC	-	Business Resource Center
CGT	-	Central Government Transfer
CHPS	-	Community Health Based Planning and Services
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DRIP	-	District Road Improvement programme
DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GER	-	Gross Enrollment Rate
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GIFMIS	-	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
GPSNP	-	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
LI	-	Legal Instrument
LGBTQ+	-	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation

MA	-	Municipal Assembly
MCD	-	Municipal Chief Director
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Ministries/Metropolitans, Municipals, Districts Assembly
MMDCEs	-	Metropolitans, Municipal, District Chief Executives
MMTDP	-	Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	-	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NAR	-	Net Admission Rate
NMTDPF	-	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs
PERD	-	Planting for Export and Rural Development
POA	-	Programmes of Action
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

The National Development Planning Commission mandated all Assemblies in the country to prepare a four- year Medium Term Development Plans to cover 2026-2029 planning cycle which will be the basis for operationalizing the vision, policies and programmes outlined in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP).

In view of this, the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit was mandated for the preparation of the document as prescribed under the section 2 (1) and (3) of the National Development Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU), serves as the secretariat to the plan preparation team with the Municipal Planning Officer as the Secretary under the direction of the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (See table 1.1)

To ensure holistic approach to the plan preparation process, series of stakeholder engagements were carried out to ensure that, the produced Plan reflects the needs and aspiration of the people in whose interest this document is prepared.

Processes and Participation of Key Stakeholders

The preparation of this policy document to accelerate the development of the Wenchi Municipality was technically and financially facilitated by the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit, the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission.

A plan preparation team was formed and inaugurated (see Appendix IV) to lead the preparation of this document.

After the inauguration of the Team, a performance review of the previous plan (MTDP 2022-2025) was undertaken by the Team, which included representatives of NGOs, CBOs, Heads of Departments, Area Council members, Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders and other key stakeholders to assess the extent of implementation of the plan as well as identify and roll over programmes and projects which were not implemented but are still relevant for the current development goals and objectives of the municipality. Lessons learnt from the review process were thus also incorporated into this new policy document.

To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which respond to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of the achievement of national objectives.

The Plan preparation team adopted varied methods and approaches to ensure that, an all-inclusive policy document is produced aimed at addressing the needs of the poor and vulnerable in the Municipality. The following approaches and techniques were thus utilized;

- A survey of the Municipality was conducted to re-established rapport with a wide range of stakeholders including Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Heads of Departments, NGOs and Staff of Public Institutions.
- Needs assessment was undertaken in all the five sub-district structure councils.
- Review of MDAs, NGO's, CBO's annual reports to identify institutional challenges that needs to be addressed.
- The District Planning Authority, through the plan preparation team undertook series of public hearing to ascertain the needs and aspirations of the people (see appendix iii), culminating into the development plan preparation, following which the appropriate modifications were made with the views expressed during the public consultation.

Financial plan and Indicative Budget of the 4-year plan

The DMTDP 2026- 2029 has a total of 388 planned projects and programs earmark for implementation. These planned projects and programs cover areas of social intervention programs, capacity building programs and other major infrastructural projects which will be implemented in the planned periods under consideration. The total budgetary cost of these planned projects and programs is GH¢106,387,555.68 for the Municipal Assembly. The Wenchi Municipal Assembly would be the lead implementer of most of projects and programs whilst other collaborating departments and units such as Department of Agric Department of Education Health Service Directory social welfare and community development, Environmental Health Unit, vigorous collaboration effort with Donor institutions would be pursued in the implementation of the plan.

Expected outcome and brief insight into the scope and direction of the development programmes for 2026-2029

The plan has a wide scope involving the five development dimensions under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework anchored on “*Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*” of Government.

The dimensions include; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement, Governance and Institutional Development and International Relations.

To further ensure cohesive alignment of strategies, development programmes were formulated based on related strategies contributing to the same objective to encompass multiple strategies under common programmes.

In relation to the scope and direction of the development programmes and projects, the goal aligns with the improvement of public services and infrastructure; the project requirements include meeting the quality standard at a minimum possible cost. Combination of human, physical and financial resources would be required in executing the programmes and projects within specified timeframe at a cost.

Production infrastructure will be expanded during the plan implementation periods to boost agriculture, industrial production, and the service sector especially the tourism industry. The development of the individual especially the marginalized, vulnerable, and excluded in society has also been given serious attention. As a result, the plan is responsive to infrastructure development and the provision of basic social services.

As a way of promoting economic activities, particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision-making processes. Priorities of the plan were based on the thematic areas of the NMTDPF. Thus, within the medium-term policies and programmes that will be pursued would be based on the prioritization of key development issues. It is expected that policies and programmes that will be pursued would focus on the under listed priority areas; The Specific Priority Sectors and Intervention Areas include; Private sector development, Agriculture development, Local Economic Development, Tourism, Roads and Transport, Health, Education, Revenue Mobilization, Social protection, Housing and Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation and Waste Management, Climate change mitigation interventions among others. Attention will be focused on the above-named sectors and areas within the medium term.

These prioritized intervention areas would contribute to the successful implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the planned document with an expected significant positive impact on the people, especially the poor and the vulnerable as well as promote equity, job opportunities, and increasing income in a more sustainable manner.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly is premised on the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 Act 480, LI 2232 and the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.

The National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for the country is based on the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) which is anchored on the *“Resetting-Ghana Agenda: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”*. Hence, this 2026-2029 MMTDP was prepared along the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission, within the 2026-2029 Medium Term Policy Framework

This chapter captures the status of the performance of planned projects/programmes in (MTDP 2022-2025) in relation to the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP). It further introduces the Wenchi Municipal Assembly and its location in both National and Regional context.

1.1 Brief background of the Assembly

1.1.1 Establishment of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly was one of the two local authorities created in 1974 to oversee the then Nkoranza, Techiman, Atebubu, Yeji and Kintampo in the then Brong Ahafo Region. The Decentralization reforms of 1988 established it as district by Legislative Instrument 1471 of 1989. In 2004, with the creation of Tain District, the Assembly operated under Legislative Instrument 1782 of 2004. The district was later upgraded to a Municipality status by Legislative Instrument 1876 of 2007.

1.1.2 Vision

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly aspires to be a model municipality through excellence in services delivery and wealth creation.

1.1.3 Mission Statement

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the Municipality by mobilizing human and material resources for the provision of social, economic and infrastructure services.

1.1.4 Core Values of the Assembly

The core values of the Assembly include;

- Client Oriented
- Transparent
- Participatory/Involvement
- Discipline
- Accountability
- Efficient and effective management of resources

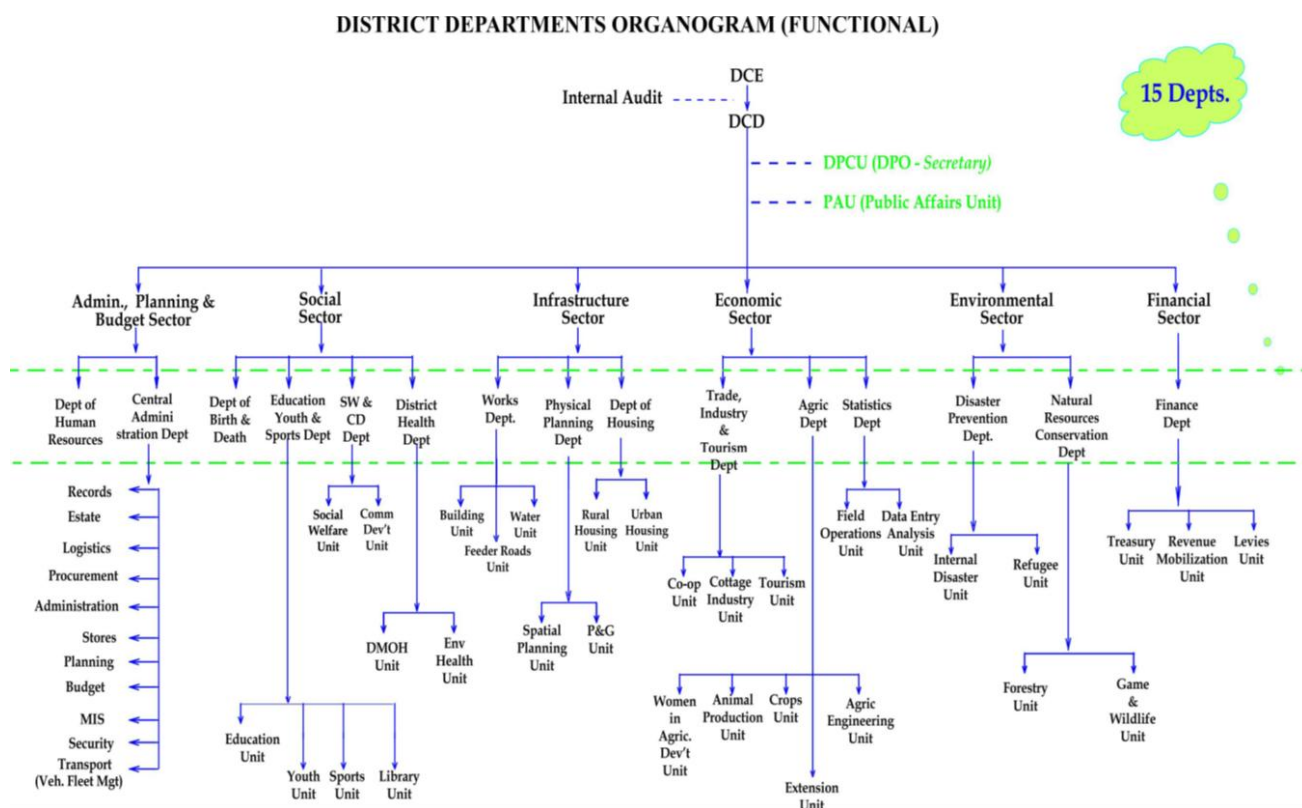
1.1.5 Mandate of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly in consonance with the Constitution of Ghana mandates District Assemblies as Planning Authorities to prepare Development Plans for the development of their respective districts. The Districts, are therefore supposed to among other things, formulate and implement programmes and projects contain in their Policy Documents for effective mobilization of resources both human and materials for local development with the planning guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission. Some of the functions performed by the Assembly include the following:

- be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;

- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the for the promotion of justice;
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

Figure 1.1: Organizational Structure of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly



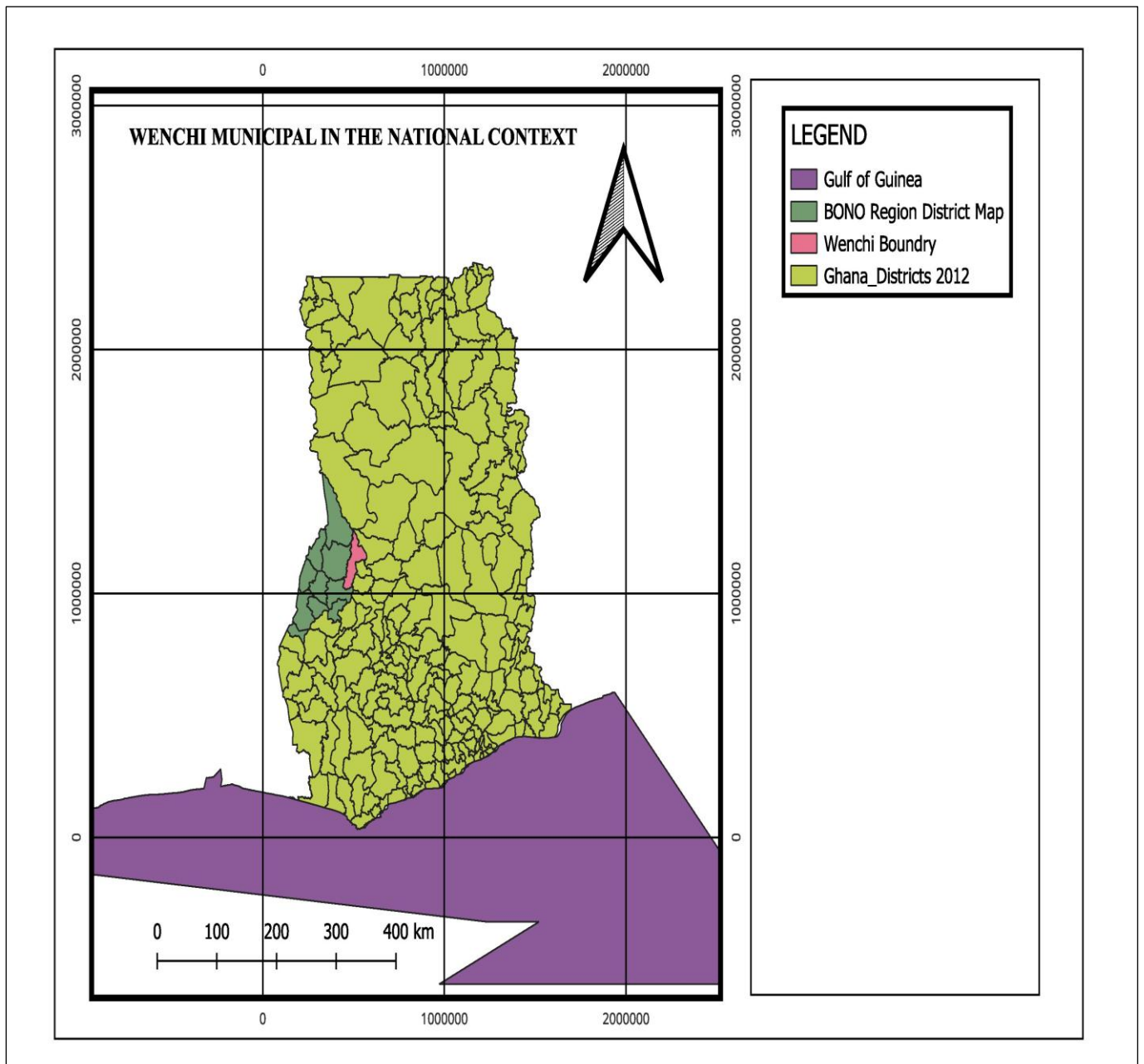
1.1.6 Location and Size

The Wenchi Municipality is located in the western part of Bono Region of Ghana and lies within latitudes 7° 30' South and 7° 15' North and longitudes 2° 17' West and 1° 55' East. It covers a total land area of 1,145 square kilometres and shares boundaries with Banda and Kintampo South

Districts to the North-East, Techiman Municipal and Techiman North District to the East, Sunyani West to the South, and Tain District to the West.

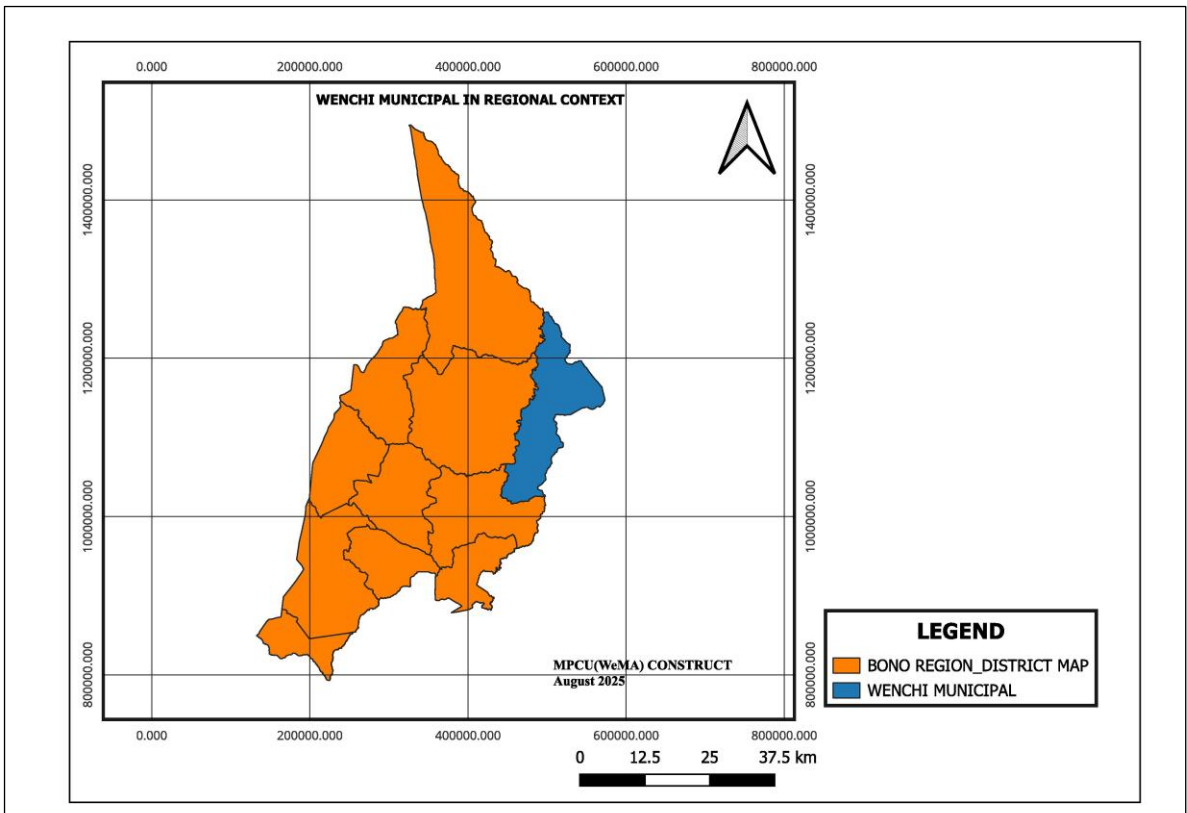
Wenchi, the Municipal capital, is 56km to Sunyani and 29km from Techiman which is arguably the commercial town of the Bono Region. Its closeness to Techiman, a major national market, poses several benefits for agricultural production and agro-processing. Farmers especially must be sensitized and supported to take advantage of this enormous potentials it presents.

Figure 1.1: Wenchi Municipal in National Context



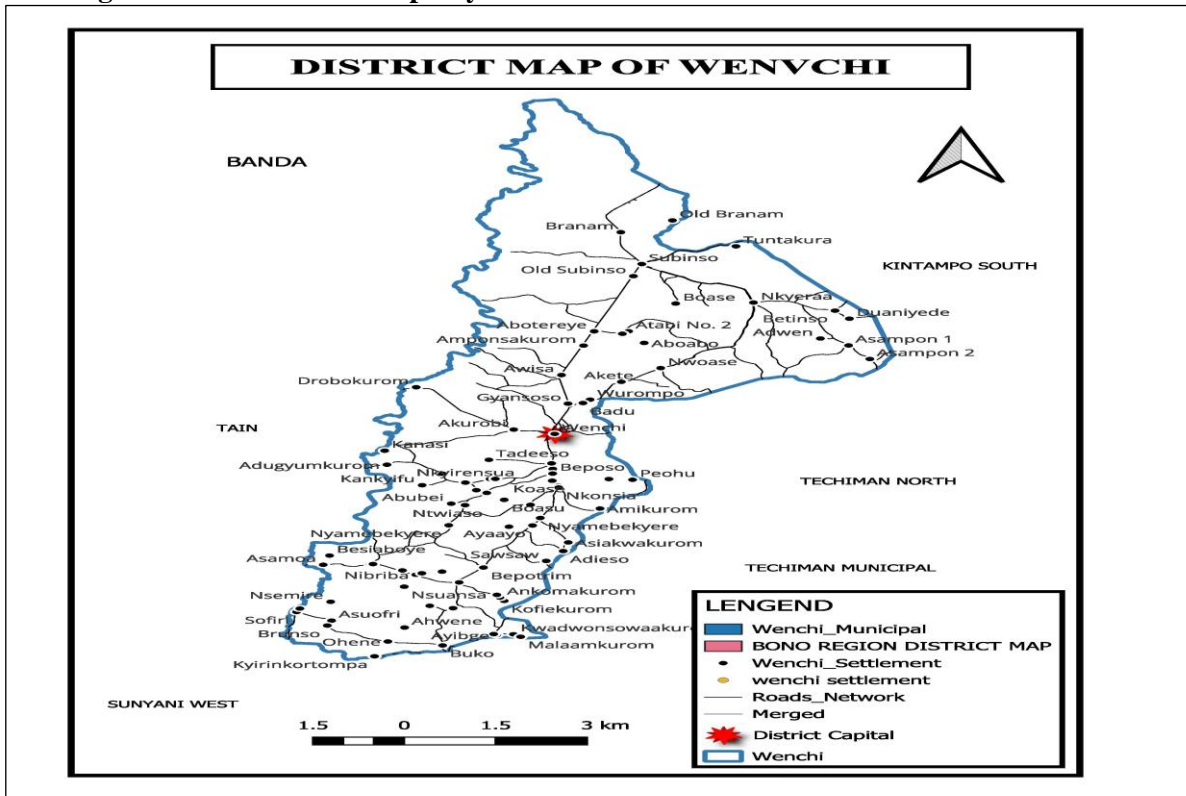
Source: MPCU Construct, WMA, August, 2025

Figure1.2: Wenchi Municipal in Regional Context



Source: MPCU Construct, WMA, 2025

Figure 1.3: Wenchi Municipality



Source: MPCU Construct, WMA, 2025

1.1.7 Structure of the Plan

This Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP 2026-2029) has been structured as follows:

Chapter One covers the Vision, Mission, Functions, Mandate and Core Values, Organogram - Organizational Structure and Locational Maps of the municipal.

Chapter Two is made up of a table of performance on development outcomes, analysis of financial performance, analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and the use of graphics, list of development issues (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and estimated future development needs.

Chapter Three consist of a list of the prioritized development issues and a brief narrative on how prioritization was done.

Chapter Four provides statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes linked to national objectives, assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix, an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative (a spatial representation of proposed goals and objectives).

Chapter Five: Takes into consideration, assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status, and implementing institutions, programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes.

Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans for the four-year planning period

Chapter Seven provides a brief narrative accompanied with a table on stakeholder analysis, indicators selected for tracking implementation of MTDP presented in the matrix, a brief narrative on intended evaluation(s) to be conducted over the plan period and knowledge management and learning framework.

Chapter Eight encapsulates the development of indicators to assess the effectiveness of communication strategy defined communication channels for specific targeted audiences communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the document presents information on performance review of development outcomes in a tabular form, It further provides status and performance captured under the various development dimensions of the policy framework (2022-2025), moreover, it depicts an analysis of the Municipal economy, social services, vulnerability analysis, and other cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, Climate Change and other issues specific to the municipality as well as their implications on the development of the municipality. It further takes into analyzing the physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture, environmental situation, spatial analysis including human settlement patterns.

This chapter finally concludes with the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues identified.

2.1.1 Assessment of level of implementation of previous Plan

Based on the review of the MMTDP (2022-2025), 108 projects were planned for 2022-2025. Of those projects, 86 projects representing 79.6% were fully implemented. However, 6 projects representing 5.6% were on-going as at the time of preparing this plan. A total of 3 planned projects representing 2.8% were not successfully implemented largely due to inadequate funding. Alternatively, some were unsuccessful due to delay in/untimely release of funds.

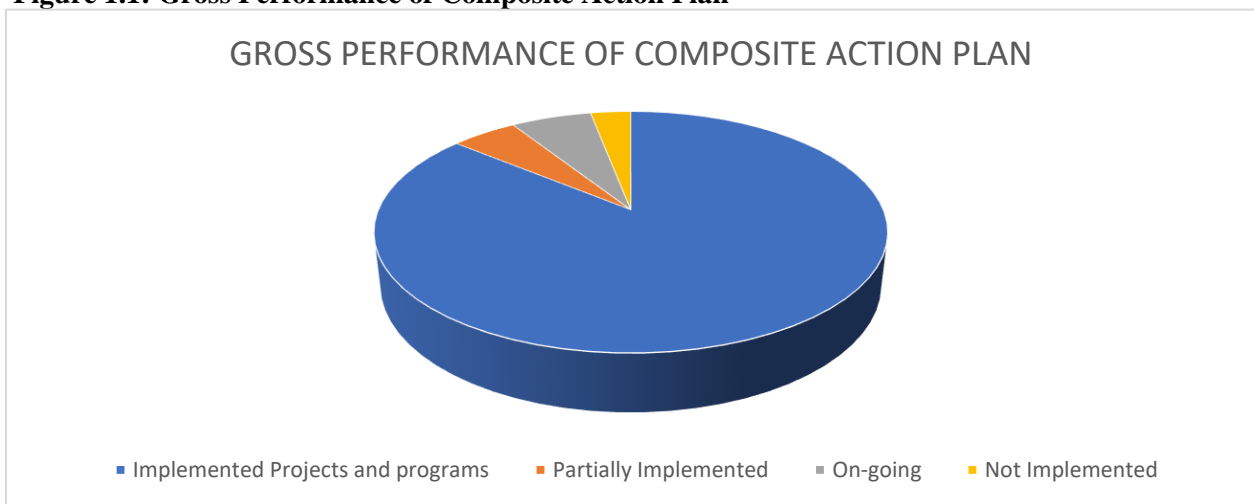
Table 1.1: Summary of Implementation of the Composite Action Plan

S/N	Development Dimension	Total Number of Projects & Programmes	Implemented Projects and programs	%	Partially Implemented	On-going	Not Implemented
1	Economic Development	23	19	92.3	2	3	2
2	Social Development	28	24	90.3	1		1
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	19	14	89.5	2	2	-
4	Emergency Planning and Response (Including	10	7	90	-	-	-

	COVID-19 Recovery Plan)						
5	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	13	10	100	-	-	-
6	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	15	12	93.8	-	1	1
	Total	108	86	79.6	5	6	3
	Gross	100	79.6		4.6	5.6	2.8

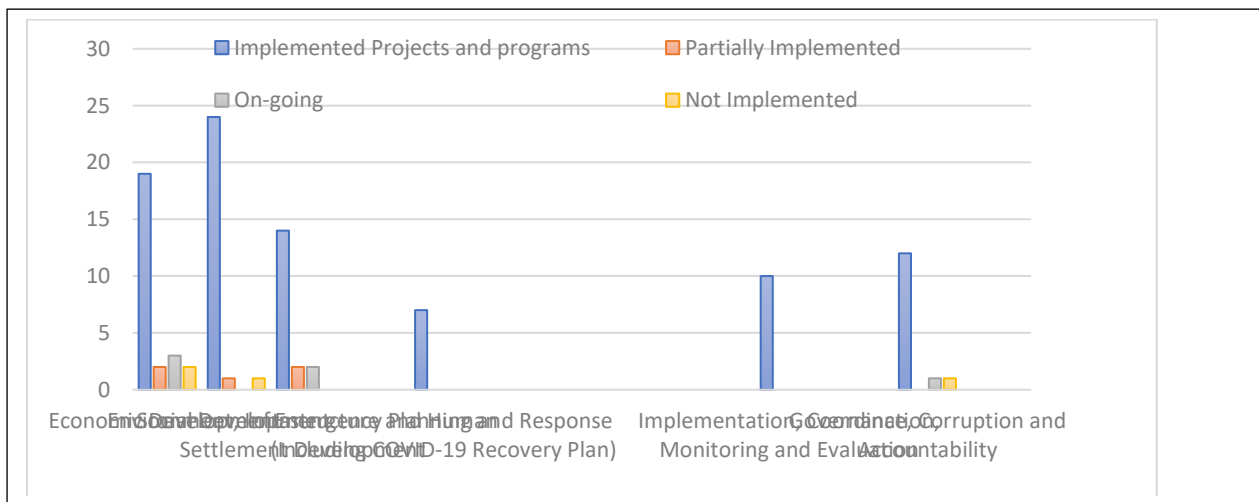
Source: **Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit, 2025**

Figure 1.1: Gross Performance of Composite Action Plan



Source: **WMA, Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025**

Figure 1.2: Gross Performance of the Municipality under the 2022-2025 MTDP in Bar Graph



Source: **WMA, Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025**

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly in general, was able to implement 79.6% of planned projects and programmes for the period under review. The inability of the Assembly in achieving all set goals and objectives planned for the period under review translates further into other developmental challenges envisaged by the Assembly to solve.

2.1.2 Status of reviewed performance of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan.

The matrix below gives a summary of the state of implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan indicating the development dimensions, Programmes/Sub-programmes, indicators, baseline data, Medium Term targets and Development outcomes and achievement made cumulatively for the reporting periods.

Table 1.2: PERFORMANCE REVIEW (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Proportion of Revenue collectors applying acquired skills in effective revenue mobilization strategies	0.25	0.90	2023	0.65	The increase is as a result of Capacity building on effective revenue mobilization strategies for revenue collectors.
	Proportion of SMEs identified and registered	0.45	0.80	2024	0.60	412No. SMEs identified and registered with exercise ongoing with 223No. SMEs yet to be identified, integrated and registered
	Proportion of population with increase access to Business development Services.	0.15	0.50	2023	0.45	An appreciable proportion of the population of 22,324 out Of a population target of 49,600 representing 45% has Increased access to business development services
	Proportion of SMEs with improved access to Rural Development Fund (REDF).	0.10	0.70	June-Dec, 2024	0.62	The BRC through other Financial Institutions/Donor/GoG provided toolkit and start-up capital support to 463 identified SMEs
	Proportion of youth with improved training in vocational and Technical education (example, carpentry & joinery and Metal fabrication)	0.30	0.60	May, 2025	0.55	More Governments interventions and funding is needed in this specific area to help train more youth with enhanced skills and TVET trainings
	Number of Youth with increased access to credit facilities	128	500	2025	421	BRC has engage and facilitated credit accessibility opportunities to the teeming youth to improve their businesses.

	Proportion of Tourism improved related activities implemented	0.20	0.50	Dec. 2023	0.50	More attention and priority should be given this sector to for its advancement. 4No. activities implemented with 3 still ongoing.
	Percentage increase in crop and animal production.	15%	100%	Dec, 2024	60%	Improvement largely attributable to the support in the implementation of government flagship programme: PFJ, PERD, Feed Ghana, Agric Mechanization setups, Agric Redevelopment initiative etc.
	Proportion of improved cashew seedlings supplied to farmers under PERD & PFJ.	20,000	300,000	June, 2024	258,000	Support under the GPSNP activities in nursing and distributing of cashew seedling and other initiative of government over the past years contributed to the gains recorded.
	Proportion of degraded communal land rehabilitated with cashew fruit trees	20%	70%	March-Dec, 2024	50%	Reafforestation works under the GPSNP, Forestry Commission, Green Ghana project exercise were vigorously embarked on during the period.
	Proportion of increased demonstration farms on maize, rice, cassava and soybean. i. Maize ii. Rice iii. Cassava iv. Soyabean	24ha 10ha 6ha 5ha	40ha 20ha 15ha 10ha	Dec, 2024	40.5% 12.42ha 10.5ha 7.2ha	Implementation of activity ongoing. Continuous visit, sensitization of farmers and education by AEAs on various demonstration farms on maize, rice, cassava and soybean in the period under review
	Percentage increase in level of adoption of improved technologies in Agriculture.	15%	75%	2022/2024	55.5%	Under MAG inputs and financial support for famers were provided contributing to the percentage increase in agric technology adoption.

	Percentage of farmers with access to extension services and climate information	35%	85%	2022/2025	62%		
	Percentage reduction in post-harvest losses for key commodities	-	70%	2025	55%	Largely attributable to improved transportation and market access, training of farmers in value addition and processing among others.	
	Proportion of women and youth participating in food value chain trainings	-	0.50	2024-2025	0.45	Improved participation is attributed to training sessions held by BRC, MEHU and the Agric Dept. during the period	
Social Development	Gross Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools	115.6%	118.5%	2024	96.7%	Gross enrollment for primary school, JHS and SHS have slightly increased over the years with implanting actuals to be achieved by the end of 2025	
	Gross Enrollment Rate for JHS	85.4%	77.8%	2024	81.2%		
	Gross Enrollment Rate for SHS	41.9%	46.6%	2024	53.8%		
	Proportion of pupils with improved literacy skills.	42.5%	100%	2024	61.3%	Improved literacy skills among school pupils within the Municipal is attributable to successful implementation of governments priority initiatives like reading and poetry recitals at the basic levels, the National literacy accelerated program among others	
	Educational Infrastructure						
	Percentage increase of Toilet Facilities in Schools	28.6%	70%	2024-July, 2025	60.3%	About 31.7% more toilet facilities in public schools were constructed to improve sanitation situations in affected schools under various funding sources.	
	Percentage increase in educational facilities with improved urinal facilities	32.5%	68%	2024	56.4%		

Proportion of Schools with improved access to portable water	21.4%	75%	2024	31.5%	Ongoing with numerous school urinals constructed with earmarked construction of additional urinal and boreholes facilities for schools.
Percentage of Schools with improved access to electricity	15.2%	75%	2024	70.1%	Under the school electrification project, most schools in the municipality have been connected onto the national grid
Percentage change in Net admission Rate in Primary Schools	65.4%	91.7%	2024	85.2%	The improvement in NAR has been influenced by the Free Education initiative of government, School infrastructure provision and other Socio-cultural factors
<u>Gender Parity Index</u>					
Kindergarten (KG)	1.47%	1.45%	2024	1.01%	Partially achieved with implementation still ongoing
Primary Schools	1.05%	0.5%		0.4%	
Junior High Schools (JHS)	1.02%	0.6%		1.1%	
Senior High Schools (SHS)	0.83%	0.62%		1.4%	
<u>Pupil Teacher Ratio</u>					
Kindergarten (KG)	1:27	1:29	2024	1:32	The Assembly in collaboration with other NGOs are providing descent and accessible facilities to promote teaching and learning in public schools
Primary Schools	1:26	1:27		1:29	
Junior High Schools (JHS)	1:12	1:15		1:35	
Senior High Schools (SHS)	1:19	1:14		1:25	
<u>Number of Classroom Blocks Constructed</u>					
Kindergarten (KG)	6	8	2024	2	
Primary Schools	11	7		3	
Junior High Schools (JHS)	11	7		5	
Senior High Schools (SHS)	4	2		4	
Number of Schools under Trees	12	19	2024	4	Partially achieved

Number of cases of Child trafficking and abuses						Cases of Child trafficking and abuses increased due to broken homes and lack of parental control among others.
i) Child trafficking	9	0	2024	12		
ii) Child abuse	21	0		28		
Protection from Violence, Abuse, and Exploitation						
i. Percentage of reported Child abuse cases investigated and resolved	-	5%	2025	2.5%		Rapid response by DOVVSU and the Dept. of SW&CD resulted in the investigation and resolving reported cases
ii. Proportion of children withdrawn from worst forms of child labor and reintegrated into school	-	3%	2025	-		Interventions such as increased community awareness and behavior change, social protection and poverty reduction programmes may have contributed to the success.
Access to Child Protection Services						
i. Percentage of children in alternative care receiving regular monitoring and follow-up.	-	2%	2024-2025	-		
ii. Proportion of SW&CD staff trained on child protection officers	0.5	0.8	2025	0.75		
Women's Economic Empowerment						
i. Proportion of women-owned enterprises accessing credit or financial services	0.4	0.9	2025	0.65		Improvement attributable to Strengthening of Women Business Association and groups and improvement in Financial literacy and Business skills of Women by the BRC
ii. Percentage of women benefiting from agricultural extension or business support services	-	70%	2025	55%		Improvement as result deliberate targeting and inclusive extension delivery and formation of women FBOs
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response						

	i. Percentage of communities with functional GBV prevention and response mechanisms	-	50%	2024	62%	
	ii. Percentage of awareness of GBV reporting pathways among women and girls	35%	80%	2025	65%	Dept. of SW&CD and DOVSSU regular outreach programmes created the needed awareness among women and girls
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS Cards					
	Total (by sex)	35,205	72,500	2022- June 2025	45,802	The tremendous increases is as a result of the mobile renew concept and Publicity on *929# NHIS Code
	Females	18,112	65,120		22,116	
	Males	12,579	48,000		129	
	Indigents	7,124	12,000		513	
	Informal	2,352	5,000		11,136	
	Aged	23,738	30,000		1,198	
	Under 18yrs	1,589	2,500		39,122	
	Pregnant Women				1,715	
	Percentage of population with improved access to health facilities.	45.8%	100%	2024	72.3%	A staggering proportion of 72.3% of the municipal population have access to health facilities in both rural and urban communities
	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births.	87.3	125	May. 2025	97.8	Activity to reduce maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births, under 5 mortality and malaria case fatality ongoing.
	Under five mortality ratio per 1000 live births.	9.9	8	May. 2025	14.7	
	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population.	0.46%	0.20%	June. 2025	0.0%	
	Increased in number of operational Public Health facilities	12	15	2022-2025	15	Partially achieved
	Percentage of key populations reached with HIV prevention services	30.5%	95%	2023-2025	43%	Coverage improved but remains below the medium-term target
	Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV during antenatal care	97%	95%	Jan-Dec, 2025	99%	Sustained high ANC testing. coverage.

	Percentage of people living with HIV (PLHIV)Who knew their HIV status	89%	95%	Jan-Dec, 2025	64%	Performance declined and remains below the target
	Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women receiving ART	84%	95%	Jan-Dec, 2025	96.9%	Effective PMTCT services.
	Percentage of PLHIV receiving psychosocial and adhering support	89%	95%	Jan-Dec, 2025	97%	Strong adherence support systems
	Proportion of diagnosed PLHIV enrolled on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	98%	95%	Jan-Dec, 2025	97%	High enrollment maintained and target achieved.
Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of high-resolution Maps/Orthophotos.	-	0.40	Nov, 2024	0.50	The Department of Physical Planning in collaboration with GIZ under the PAIRED program are preparing SDF for the Assembly
	Number of streets identified.	-	148	May, 2024	148	
	Number of streets digitized.	148	148	Feb. 2025	148	
	Proportion of streets named.	0.50	0.85	June, 2025	0.65	
	Proportion of streets with signage	0.30	0.50	April, 2025	0.40	Ongoing
	Proportion of community layout schemes/local plans prepared.	10	50%	December, 2024	30%	The increase is as a result of the Assembly in partnership GIZ to developed structured plans
	Proportion of Communities with improved access to electricity	70%	90%	June, 2025	87.5%	The proportional increase could be attributed to the extensive electrification of the Assembly
	Length of Earth Road opened-up/ Reshaped/Graded	26km	80.5km	2022-2025	42km	The Assembly through the DRIP initiative undertook massive feeder roads and potholes improvement programs during the period
	Length of pothole patched	300.5M	4000M	2024	300.5M	
	Length of drains constructed	-	18km	-		
Proportion of road signs installed	0.50	80	2022-2025	0.60	Ongoing	

Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of Population with increased access to Public Toilet Facilities	0.45	0.80	2024	62.1	Partially completed, The Assembly under various arrangements (PPP) and in-collaboration with other authorities (Middle Belt development Authority) are embarking on public toilet construction in the municipality
	Proportion of Population with improved access to Portable water	47%	57.8%	June, 2025	73.2%	A remarkable figure of 73.2% residents have access to Portable water. With the Wenchi water project set to commence operations, water accessibility scope will widen to include other residents.
	Number of Commercial Fire outbreak reported	5	15	2022-2025	9	There was a reduction in the number of reported cases of fire outbreak, vehicular and domestic fires respectively.
	Number of Industrial fire outbreak	2	0	2025	2	
	Reported cases of Vehicular fires	10	10	2022-2025	6	
	Reported cases of Domestic fire	12	20	2022-2025	18	
	Climate Mitigation Strategies.	25Ha.	80Ha.	2020-2025	65Ha.	Through initiatives such as the GPSNP, Green Ghana initiatives and activities of Forestry Commission, a remarkable 65Ha. of degraded land has been restored
i. Hectares of degraded land restored through climate-smart interventions						
Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategies.						
	i. Proportion of farmers using drought-resistant or improved crop varieties	0.38	0.65	2022-2025	0.58	The Dep't of Agriculture received and supplied improved seedlings during the period under consideration.
	ii. Proportion of schools implementing climate and environmental education programmes	-	0.50	2025	0.45	The Dep't of Agric, NADMO and the Climate Change Focal Person embarked on sensitization drive in Schools
	iv. Increased support to disaster victims	14	42	Feb, 2024	55	Through NADMO and allied Agencies, 55 persons affected by various forms of disaster were supported

	v. Percentage of farmers adopting climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices	35%	80%	2020-2025	55%	Farmers received trainings under gov't flagship initiatives and other support activities in sustainable agriculture
	Proportion of Court buildings Rehabilitated	0	0.50	2024	0.50	
	Percentage increased in staff quarters of Judicial Services	0%	50%	2024	50%	2No. judiciary bungalows were constructed for the Magistrate and the High Court Judge respectively
Governance Corruption and Public Accountability	Proportion of newly constructed court buildings	0	2	2024	1	1No. storey building for administrative functions was constructed during the period
	Proportion of Assembly quarters renovated	0.20	0.70	2023	0.52	The Assembly has enough quarters for various HODs/Unit, however poor maintenance is a challenge
	Percentage of financial support to planned activities of Central administration	55%	100%	Sept. 2021	63.3%	
	Percentage of financial assistance to the operations of Sub-structures	38.6%	100%	June, 2025	42.2%	The Assembly should prioritized the releases of the 2% Common Fund allocations to the operations of the sub-structures
	Proportion of financial support to Security services for the maintenance of peace and order in the Municipality	0.55	0.90	Sept, 2025	0.85	
	Proportion of the implementation of Assembly's Revenue improvement action plan	0.40	0.80	June, 2025	0.80	The proportional increase is the Full implementation of revenue improvement action plan and the establishment of taskforce to mobilize local revenue in the cashew value chain

	Percentage of MTDP activities (2022-2025) implemented.	-	100%	2022-2025	76.3%	
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Source: MPCU Construct, WMA, 2025

2.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2.2.1 Municipal Revenue and Expenditure Performance for 2022-2025

MMDAs in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Wenchi Municipal Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely; Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Transfers from Central Government and Donor support

2.2.2 Internally Generated Funds

These are traditional own-source revenue collected by MMDAs. These are listed under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and include: Basic rates, special rates, property rates, fees, licenses, trading services, royalties, mineral development fund and investment income and other sources.

2.2.3 Transfers from Central Government

The main objectives of Central Government transfers to MMDAs include: funding development programme of National significance, encouraging District Assemblies to develop programmes in line with national policy and ensuring compliance with national policies and standards, compensating MMDAs with a narrow internal revenue base, etc. Transfers of Grants-in-aid from central Government to MMDAs currently consist of; transfers of salaries, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) etc. DACF is stipulated by Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution and the Assembly is to receive an annual financial allocation of not less than 7.5% of total GoG revenues. The DACF is the largest funding sources for MMDAs and constitute more than 50% of the total transfers to MMDAs.

2.2.4 Donor Support

Donor support is transferred on budget (e.g DDF/DPAT allocations) or off-budget (many other Donor supported programmes or projects). The on-budget funds vary greatly across the MMDAs.

2.2.5 Revenue Performance from 2022-2025

Revenue Performance is a systematic approach in identifying the drivers and impediments to revenue whiles performance in revenue generation is a measure in the gap between the estimated (planned) and what was actually collected. The revenue performance of the Assembly is illustrated in the below tables;

Table 1.3: Trend of Revenue Performance from 2022-2025

Table 1.3: Trend of Revenue Performance from 2022-2025												
REVENUE SOURCES	2022 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL		2023 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL		2024 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL		2025 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	
		As @ 31 st December, 2022	%		As @ 31 st December, 2023	%		As @ 31 st December, 2024	%		As @ 31 st July, 2025	%
Total IGF (A)	1,143,274.00	1,493,747.24	130.66	1,400,000.00	1,582,230.83	113.02	1,650,000.00	2,390,683.61	144.89	2,000,000.00	1,458,228.89	72.91
Goods & Services Transfers	128,144.00	53,626.80	41.85	89,000.00	26,856.21	30.18	143,000.00	-	0.00	150,000.00	-	0.00
Assets Transfers	25,180.00	-	0.00	25,000.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
DACF	7,912,174.59	2,269,837.55	28.69	4,951,382.35	1,601,337.77	32.34	5,750,000.00	2,327,845.41	40.48	4,604,415.00	2,740,237.20	59.51
DDF/DPAT	1,967,291.16	1,154,505.55	58.69	1,929,116.45	-	0.00	3,126,270.00	1,834,688.00	58.69	1,250,000.00	285,702.56	22.86
Total Central Government Transfers (B)	6,184,724.93	6,619,074.36	107.02	9,351,294.64	10,323,069.45	110.39	13,852,765.84	12,463,272.36	89.97	12,765,236.00	8,467,538.87	66.33

Source: Finance Statement WMA-July, 2025

Table 1.3 above shows the performance of Budget against Revenue from all revenue sources by the Assembly from December 2022 to July 2025. It looks at the various revenue items which comprises of Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF, DACF-MP, and PWD AND MSHAP), District Assembly's Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and Central Government Transfer (Compensation and Goods and Services to Centralized departments).

From the table, the Assembly have remarkably improved in the mobilization of its Internally Generated Fund by exceeding its target from 2022 to July 2025. This implies that, in future can rely on its IGF for other capital projects for the growth of the municipal.

In terms of performance on Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the Assembly was able to achieve 130.66% of its target for 2022, 113.02% in 2023, 144.89% in 2024 and as at July 2025 the Assembly had achieve 72.91% of target for 2025.

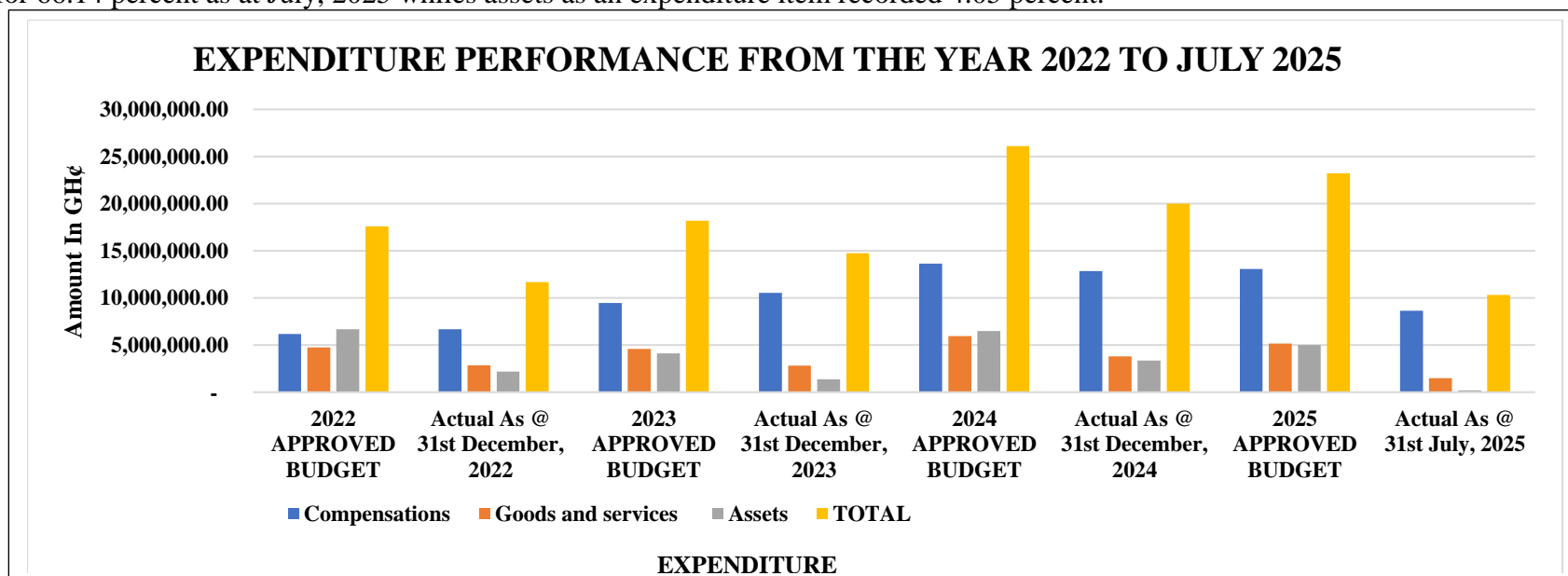
2.2.6 Expenditure Pattern from 2022-2025

Table 1.4: Expenditure Pattern (2022-2025)

EXPENDITURE ITEMS	2022 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL		2023 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL		2024 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL		2025 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	
		As @ 31 st December, 2022	%		As @ 31 st December, 2023	%		As @ 31 st December, 2024	%		As @ 31 st July, 2025	%
Compensations	6,169,960.93	6,672,303.07	108.14	9,469,939.64	10,531,009.89	111.20	13,648,465.84	12,851,026.10	94.16	13,062,940.00	8,639,493.93	66.14
Goods and services	4,764,007.28	2,839,768.20	59.61	4,601,483.23	2,836,357.65	61.64	5,966,047.00	3,787,652.17	63.49	5,164,500.27	1,478,292.33	28.62
Assets	6,674,417.47	2,182,836.08	32.70	4,133,567.81	1,375,660.57	33.28	6,500,983.00	3,354,394.94	51.60	5,007,210.73	202,682.57	4.05
TOTAL	17,608,385.68	11,694,907.35	66.42	18,204,990.68	14,743,028.11	80.98	26,115,495.84	19,993,073.21	76.56	23,234,651.00	10,320,468.83	44.42

Source: Finance Dept. WMA- July, 2025

The above table shows the performance of Budget against Expenditure by Economic classification by the Assembly from December 2022 to July 2025. It looks at the various Expenditure items which comprises of Compensation, Goods and Services and Capital Expenditure from all Funding Sources of the Assembly. The share of compensation as an expenditure item of the Assembly accounted for 66.14 percent as at July, 2025 while assets as an expenditure item recorded 4.05 percent.



2.2.7 IGF trend Analysis

Table 1.5: IGF Trend Analysis (2022-2025)

IGF REVENUE HEADS	2022 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	2023 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	2024 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	2025 APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	
		As @ 31 st December,		As @ 31 st December,		As @ 31 st December,		2025	As @ 31 st July,
		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Rates	120,203.00	134,368.00	144,700.00	84,626.00	144,700.00	144,819.09	184,000.00	116,219.00	
Fes and Fines	631,161.00	813,117.52	774,277.00	940,062.40	917,160.00	914,338.52	997,800.00	760,922.89	
Licenses	250,470.00	298,407.72	291,380.00	273,949.37	339,300.00	281,704.00	406,000.00	443,801.50	
Land	61,840.00	154,652.00	61,840.00	44,323.00	61,840.00	82,515.00	122,000.00	43,908.00	
Rent and Investment	79,600.00	69,907.00	127,803.00	74,366.00	187,000.00	117,960.00	290,200.00	93,377.50	
Rent Advance	-	-	-	-	-	849,347.00	-	-	

Source: Finance Dept. WMA-July, 2025

The above table shows the performance of Budget against Revenue (Internally Generated Fund) generated by the Assembly from December 2022 to July 2025. It looks at the various IGF items which comprises of Rates, Fees & Fines, Licenses, Rent and Investment and Land. Fees and Fines has been a dominant IGF item throughout the fiscal years. The implication of such a remarkable performance translates into implementation of planned programmes and other activities under this funding source of the Assembly. In other to ensure the sustainability of this milestone, the Assembly should intensify its revenue mobilization strategies, organize training sessions for its revenue collectors and ensure the implementation of its revenue improvement action plans.

Table 1.6: Financial Performance of the Assembly (2022-2025)

Revenue Items	2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received as at July 2025	Variance
GoG	6,184,724.93	6,619,074.36	(434,349.43)	9,351,294.64	10,323,069.45	(971,774.81)	13,852,765.84	12,463,272.36	1,389,493.48	12,765,236.00	8,467,538.87	4,297,697.13
IGF	1,143,274.00	1,493,747.24	(350,473.24)	1,400,000.00	1,582,230.83	(182,230.83)	1,650,000.00	2,390,683.61	(740,683.61)	2,000,000.00	1,458,228.89	541,771.11
DACF	7,912,174.59	2,269,837.55	5,642,337.04	4,951,382.35	1,601,337.77	3,350,044.58	5,750,000.00	2,327,845.41	3,422,154.59	4,604,415.00	2,740,237.20	1,864,177.80
DDF	1,967,291.16	1,154,505.55	812,785.61	1,929,116.45	-	1,929,116.45	3,126,270.00	1,834,688.00	1,291,582.00	1,250,000.00	285,702.56	964,297.44
Donor (GPSNP etc)	400,921.00	147,185.55	253,735.45	573,197.24	1,385,651.79	(812,454.55)	1,736,460.00	120,064.21	1,616,395.79	2,615,000.00	385,950.00	2,229,050.00
TOTAL	17,608,385.68	11,684,350.25	5,924,035.43	18,204,990.68	14,892,289.84	3,312,700.84	26,115,495.84	19,136,553.59	6,978,942.25	23,234,651.00	13,337,657.52	9,896,993.48

Source: Finance Dept. WMA-July, 2025

Table 1.6 above depicts information on the financial performance of 2022-2025 of the Assembly. It provides details of approved Budget against actual revenue receipt from all funding sources of the Assembly from December 2022 to July 2025. It looks at the various Revenue items which comprises of Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Central Government Transfer (Compensation and Goods and Services Transfer), District Assembly’s Common Fund (DACF-ASSEMBLY, DACF-MP, PWD AND MSHAP) District Assembly’s Common Fund Response Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) and Donor Partners (GPSNP). It further looks at the variance of the budgeted figures against the totals of the various years. As at July, 2025, of the budgeted amount Ghc 23,234,651.00 only 57.4 percent was recorded as actual receipt while 42.6 percent accounted for the variance. The Assembly anticipates an improvement in total funds receipt by the end of the plan period to facilitate the implementation of its planned activities and payment of its financial commitments to contractors and suppliers respectively.

Table 1.7: Financial Performance of the Wenchi Municipality (2022-2025)

Source of funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total amount Received (B)	Variance (C)=(A-B)
GOG	17,694,604.75	34,957,721.74	17,263,116.99
IGF	3,595,780.50	6,439,377.88	2,843,597.38
DACF	17,484,856.93	6,499,020.73	-10,985,836.20
DACF-RFG	4,747,920.82	2,989,193.55	-1,758,727.27
DPs	3,678,813.16	2,038,851.55	-1,639,961.61
Others (Rent Advance)	-	849,347.00	849,347.00
Total	47,201,976.16	53,773,512.45	6,571,536.29

Source: Finance Dept. WMA-July, 2025

From table 1.7 above, DACF contributory cost to the plan (2022-2025) implementation was Ghc17,484,856.93 out of which an amount of Ghc 6,439,377.88 leaving a gap of Ghc 10,985,836.20. This negatively impacts on the delivery of developmental interventions in the Municipality.

The proportion of IGF realization to the plan implementation was however impressive. With a total estimated cost of plan as Ghc3,595,780.50, an amount of Ghc 6,439,377.88 was realized. The remarkable improvement in the IGF mobilization can be attributed to the efficient use of the GIFMIS system and the deployment of revenue task force to augment the collection exercise.

The Assembly will continue to sustain these gains by ensuring that, outlined activities in its revenue improvement action plan will fully be implemented and revenue collectors be motivated enough to enhance the collection. Despite all the successes in the IGF mobilization, the Assembly faced other challenges, among them includes, inadequate logistics, capacity gaps, weak monitoring and supervision, inadequate accurate data on rate payers among others.

2.3 Key Challenges/Problems encountered during the implementation of the MTDP

The Assembly encountered several problems in spite of the achievement during the implementation of the prioritized programmes/projects captured in the annual action plans for the DMTDP, 2022-2025.

Key problems identified during the implementation period include the following:

- i. Inadequate funding for programmes/projects prioritized for implementation

- ii. Inadequate logistics/budget support for monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects.
- iii. Untimely release of funds to the Assembly. Apart from the DDF/DPAT where releases were timely, other funding sources such as DACF and GETFUND have been untimely and unreliable. This has serious implications for the implementation of programmes/projects.
- iv. Bad nature of some of the feeder roads in the municipality making it difficult to travel especially in the rainy season.
- v. Low marketing of the DMTDP, 2022-2025 for funding.
- vi. Weak development control machinery of the Assembly which has led to the massive encroachment of lands proposed for development projects.
- vii. Poor dissemination of the contents of the plan especially to the Departments and Units. Copies of DMTDP were not made available to them to serve as a guide

2.4 Lessons learnt which have implications for the MTDP (2026-2029)

Lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plan that will help in the preparation and implementation of this plan includes:

- i. Funding of programmes and projects should not be limited to the DACF
- ii. All departments/units as well as Civil Society Organizations, and the Private Sector players must be involved in the plan preparation and implementation process.
- iii. Projects/programmes earmarked in a particular period for implementation must be within the capacity of the Assembly to manage.
- iv. The role of the MCE in the plan preparation process must be taken seriously. It should be ensured that the MCE participate in key deliberations leading to the formulation of development plan to ensure effective implementation of the plan.
- v. The Municipal Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its mandatory functions.

2.5 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE WENCHI

2.5.1 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The profile of Wenchi Municipal Assembly covers issues on physical and natural environment, culture, settlement systems, economy, food security, governance, social services, vulnerability analysis, information and communication technology, HIV and AIDS, gender, environmental, climate change and green economy, population, science, technology and innovation, security, disaster, water security and migration.

2.5.2 Physical and Natural Environment

The physical and natural environment looks at the description of interaction between human and the physical environment and its development implication considering the location and size climate, vegetation, relief, geology, soils, conditions of both the natural and built environment, land management practices, impact of climate change and human activities on the environment and in the Municipality.

2.5.3 Condition of the Natural Environment

The natural environment comprises of elements in the Municipality that are endowed by nature. These elements include the geology, minerals, climate, soil, vegetation, relief and drainage. These natural elements have significant role in the development of the Municipal. The vegetation consisting of both tall trees and grasses constitute the critical element of the natural environment in the municipality. Over the years, however, over reliance on wood as fuel for cooking, bush fires, charcoal burning, activities of chainsaw operators and poor farming practices (slash and burn method of clearing the land) constitute the major activities, which degrade the environment. The cumulative effect is that secondary vegetation occurs in cultivated areas. In the semi-derived savannah areas, there is the absence of large economic trees as a result of logging, charcoal burning and mechanized farming. The nature of the changing vegetation has also affected the soil condition and how it can serve agricultural production. Gradually, soil fertility is being lost due to deforestation, bush burning, continuous cropping and sand winning.

The drainage system in the Municipality is gradually changing. The water levels of the rivers and streams in the municipality are falling. This is particularly due to clearing along river banks for farming activities.

The climate is also to some extent gradually changing. This is being experienced from the change in rainfall pattern and timing, and the general temperature of the municipality. Farmers are now at the mercy of the weather since it is difficult to predict the planting season. The long term effect of the natural environment if not checked could affect the Municipality ecology which will nonetheless affect agriculture production, industry and the service sectors.

2.5.4 Implication for Development-Physical and Natural Environment

The levels of interactions among the various features and characteristics show both positive and negative developmental implication. The municipality abounds in natural and economic resources such as granite and sand deposit, clay deposits, arable land, streams and rivers which can be harnessed for development.

The huge deposit of granite is currently being processed to quarry dust, gravels, chippings for construction of roads and buildings. There is also favourable climatic condition, fertile land/soil and forest reserve which attract more people into the municipality to do farming, lumbering and other activities.

Available water for irrigation at areas such as Subinso No.1 & 2, Nwoase, Yoyo, Akrobi and Asubingya where Rivers such as Tain, Subin, Kyiridi flow throughout the year offer great potential for reliable irrigation systems to support continuous agricultural production and improve income levels of farmers while ensuring steady employment for the teeming youth.

In spite of these potentials, the destructive activities by man such as poor farming practices, illegal felling of trees and bush burning is affecting agricultural productivity. There is therefore the need to put stringent measures in place to check these activities. Figure 1.6 below depicts the resource potentials of the Municipality.

2.5.4.1 Aesthetic features

The Municipality is endowed with many aesthetic features which have high potentials. Aesthetic features in the municipality are the Nchiraa Waterfalls, Nwoase, Yaya and Sawasaw forest reserves, BONSO (The hole where the people Wenchi are believed to have originated from), the Colonial Courts and Prisons, and the Mausoleum containing the tomb of Dr K.A., Busia (Prime Minister of Ghana, Second Republic, 1969).

In order to develop the tourism potentials of the municipality, there is the need to improve upon physical accessibility, especially the road to the Nkyiraa Waterfalls and other tourist sites. There are also hotels and guest houses in the municipality which could be upgraded to first class standard to enhance tourism.

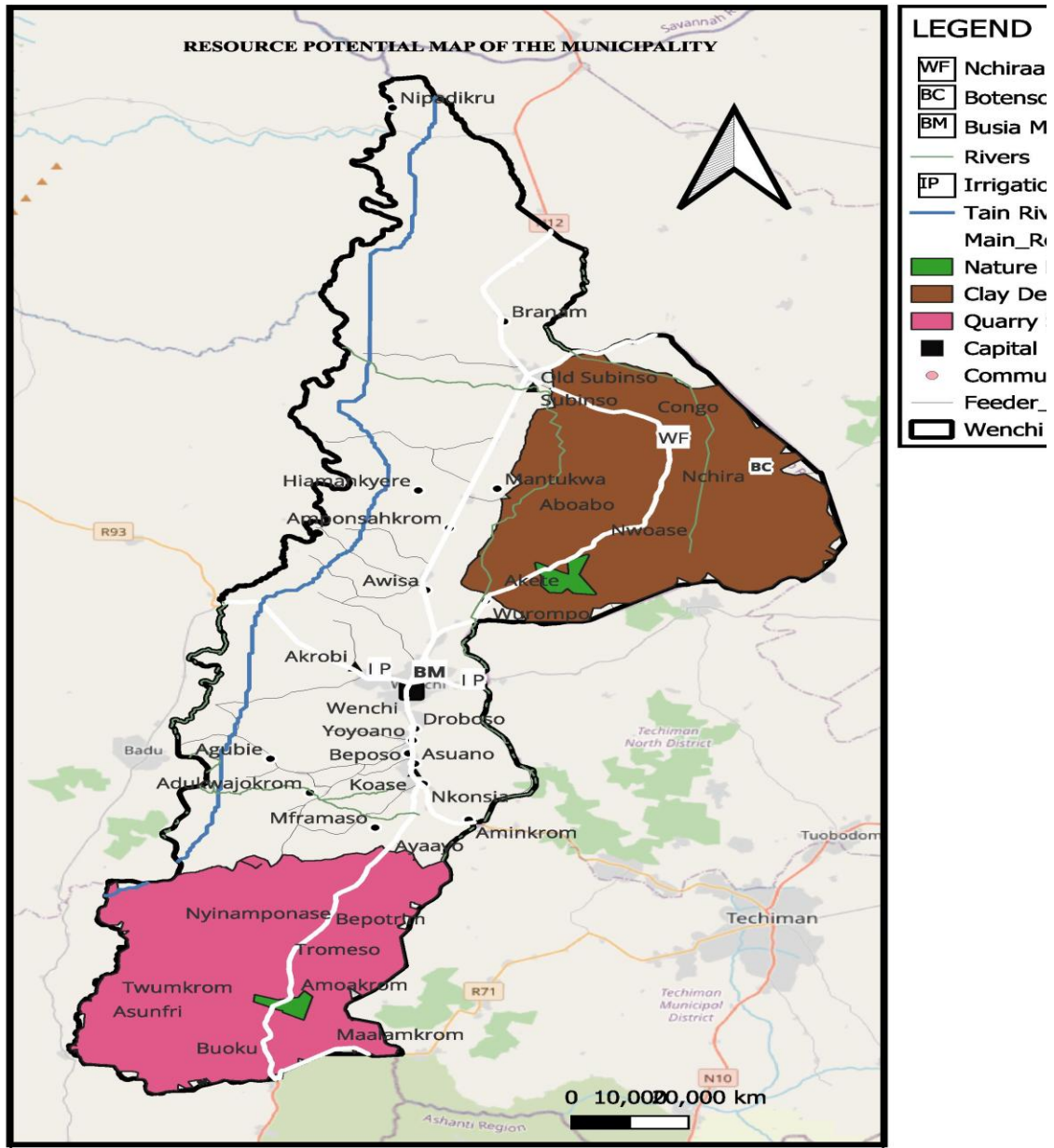
2.5.4.2 Geology and Minerals

Geologically, the municipality is underlain mostly by Birrimain rock formation. The area falls under the Lower Birrimain, which consists of such metamorphosed sediments as phyllite and schist. There are also granite and granodiorite in the southeast and western parts of the Municipality. There are several rock deposits and outcrops in the Municipality within the outstretch of land between Wenchi Town and Buoku community. The rocks are currently being quarried for the construction of road and building. There are over ten (10) companies in the municipality that are mining these rock deposits with room for several other companies. The exploitation of these rock deposits holds several benefits including employment creation and expansion of the local construction industry. Measures should however be put in place to control its negative environmental impacts.

2.5.4.3 Soils

A greater proportion of Wenchi Municipality falls under the savannah ochrosol with some lithosols. The land is generally low lying and most of the soils are sandy loam and in the valleys, loamy soils exist. The soils are fairly rich in nutrients and are suitable for the cultivation of savannah, transitional and forest crops such as maize, yams, cocoyam, and cassava. There are clay deposits for pottery industry and burnt bricks.

Figure 1.6: Resource potentials of the Municipality



Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

2.5.4.4 Biodiversity and Climate Change Impact

The physical features of the municipality are made up of the natural environment, location and size. The physical and natural environment is an essential element contributing to socio-economic development of the municipality. The physical features together with the social and cultural environment determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow.

Increase in population has led to the current population density of over 82.2 persons per square kilometer and as such has resulted in a decrease of the natural environment. This is because there has been an increase demand for land for residential purposes, aggressive sand winning which is taking place.

Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidence of bush burning farm practices. From the studies conducted in the municipality with respect to the activities of man in the natural environment, it has been clearly shown that sand wining has been left uncontrolled by the Municipal Assembly. River banks and fringes are currently being used for farming (cashew and teak) and other activities continually reducing the vegetation cover giving way to savanna grassland.

The effects of the above include a decrease in available land for agriculture purposes, depletion of the vegetation and destruction of streams and rivers. One emerging environmental threat is the decline in freshwater resources arising out of drying water bodies, caused mainly by increasing depletion of vegetation cover, high rate of water extraction and contamination.

The rainfall pattern in the municipality is characterized by seasonality, which is a limiting factor to crop cultivation and plant growth. The Municipality has two main seasons – rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs between April and October with a short dry spell in August. The average annual rainfall is about 1,140 – 1,270mm. Temperatures in the Municipality are generally high, averaging about 24.5^C. Average maximum temperature is 30.90^C and a minimum of 21.2^C

Climate change is now a major hindrance to successful agricultural development and it adversely affects agricultural activities since farming in the municipality is rain-fed. Rainfall pattern is changing, the heat and intensity of the sun is increasing due to the negative effect of human activities on the environment. These negative effects are the indiscriminate felling of trees and other forms of pollution, which have seriously affected the rainfall pattern.

Climate change is expected to worsen the decline in water quality and quantity. Scaling up water and sanitation services and providing point-of-use disinfection would reduce the current burden of disease and ameliorate the health impact of decreasing water supplies caused by climate change. Another serious impact of declining conditions of the natural environment is changes in the rainfall patterns in the Municipality which will in turn affect agricultural productivity.

Depletion of forest brings about rising temperature which will reduce moisture and fertility. Reduction in soil fertility brings down crop yield putting the Municipality in critical environmental conditions. Deforestation activities have also affected fauna as animal species deplete. This is because wild animals can only survive in their natural forest. Afforestation of forests must be implemented to restore vegetation cover, improve agriculture productivity, health outcomes and reduce poverty.

2.6 Conditions of the Built Environment

The built environment comprises of activities and infrastructure facilities that have been introduced by humans to the natural environment. The built environment of the Municipality is made up of the houses and its environs in towns and villages. The environmental condition of the communities both large and small is characterized by poor housing conditions such as; exposed foundations, leaking roofs, cracked walls, and dilapidated wooden structures. Settlement layout though planned, the undulating nature of the built environment hinders the clear arrangement of housing within settlements. The creation of gullies to uncontrolled drainage along the roads particularly feeder roads have destroyed most access routes in communities, exposed building foundations, created stagnant waters and choked gutters. There are haphazard construction of buildings in some settlements due to non-compliance with settlement schemes. This has resulted in the construction of building on plots zoned for other purposes like education, sanitation, health, roads among others. The Assembly has initiated steps to help improve the conditions of the build environment. The Assembly now has Department of Urban Roads, which has compiled and submitted data on drains and gullies to the Ministry of Roads and Highways for consideration. The Department of Physical Planning in collaboration with the Building inspectorate unit are working

together to ensure adherence to building regulations and standards of the Assembly by private developers.

2.6.1 Green Economy

The municipality falls within the moist-semi deciduous forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. The Guinea Savannah woodland represents an eco-climate zone, which has evolved in response to climate and edaphic limiting factors and has been modified substantially by human activities. Green economy aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities for sustainable development without degrading the environment. The municipality does not have industries that emit hazardous waste onto the environment. The few industries whose pre-occupation is gari processing and cashew processing generate waste that are recycled and re-used for other products. To promote green economy, it is mandatory for factories to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment and permit granted by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before their establishment in the municipality.

2.6.2 Water Security

The ability to access sufficient quantities of clean water to maintain adequate standards of food, good production and sustainable health care is in line with the Assembly's quest for access to potable water for its citizens. There are three (3) Water Boards that manage such systems namely Wenchi, Nwoase and Nchiraa Water Boards. These Small Town Water Systems serve about 50% of the population in the Municipality and the rest have access to mechanized boreholes, boreholes fitted with hand pumps as well as hand dug wells fitted with pumps. The Wenchi Water Supply System is managed by Wenchi Water Board under the supervision of the Municipal Assembly. Currently, about 85% of the population have access to potable water through mediums such as small town water system, mechanized boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps.

2.6.2 Land Ownership and Management in the Municipality

The Wenchi Hene (Chief) is the overlord of Land in the Municipality. In general, management of lands in the municipality is in the custody of the government (the Municipal Assembly), the traditional authorities and private individuals who have been leased land over a period of years.

Agriculture lands are mostly cultivated by family members who owns the lands. Private individuals lease agriculture lands based on ‘abunu system’ where produce is divided into two parts between the land owner and the private individual with ‘abusa system’ where produce is divided into three parts with the land owner taking a third of the produce.

2.6.2.1 Natural and Man-made Disasters

Disaster in the Municipality come in the form of fire, rainfall (flooding), severe wind (storm) and pest infestation. Fire disaster occurs in homes through improper handling of energy (gas, electricity and charcoal). These disasters have over the years had impacts on the environment and the lives of people in the municipality. Data available indicates that bush fires reduced in 2022 and increased sharply from 2023 to 2024. This can be attributed to the intense use of bush fires to clear lands and catch game. Bush fires when not controlled spreads to a number of farm lands destroying farm produce, and also lead to loss of lives and properties.

The occurrence of floods however, increased in 2022 and dropped drastically from 2024-2025 The reduction of floods during that period can be attributed to measures put in place by the Assembly and the community. These measures include; public education, desilting of choked drains and the construction of drains. Domestic fire also had a down-turn between 2018 and 2020, Floods and domestic fires are disturbing phenomena in the Municipality. Programmes should be initiated to bring the trend down.

There are a number of flood disaster prone areas in the municipality. These areas are Wenchi, Akrobi, Boadan, Jensoso, Droboso, Abotareye, Nchiraa, Kanaase, Wurompo and Awisa.

2.6.3 Culture

2.6.3.1 Traditional Set-up

The Municipality has five (5) paramountcy namely: Wenchi, Nwoase, Subinso, Branam, and Nchiraa paramountcy all working together to promote peace and development of the municipality. Wenchi, one of the oldest administrative towns is habituated by different ethnic groups, namely Bonos, Dagaabas, Badu, Banda, Mo, Sisalas and other northern tribes. These ethnic groups who are permanently residing in the Municipality with each group having its own local head and distinct culture. However, the natives of the land are the Bonos with their own unique traditions and culture.

The major festivals celebrated in the Municipality are the “Apour” and Yam festivals. The annual “Apour” festival is celebrated between April and May. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly and criticise those in authority. It also serves as a period for introspection for those in authority to re-assess them and make amends for any wrong doings, in order to promote effective development. The yam festival is also celebrated between August and September, annually to mark the two farming seasons. It serves as an occasion for thanksgiving to the gods of the land and the ancestral spirits for a bumper harvest and protection during the season. The observation of these customs helps to bridge the relationship between the ancestral spirits and the living.

i. Ethnicity

About eight major ethnic groups are found in the Municipality. The Bonos, who are the indigenes, are the majority (50%). The second majority group are the Banda (15%). These two other tribes such as the Mo, Badu and the Ashanti coexist in the Municipality. People of Northern Ghana origin are in the minority and are mostly landless settler farmers and charcoal producers. In spite of the multiplicity of ethnic groups, there is relative peace and harmony among them which promotes development. The most widely spoken language is the Bono.

2.6.4 Settlement Systems

Settlement systems comprise locations of settlements in the Municipality and the linkages among them. It further highlights the distribution of services and infrastructure, hierarchy of the settlements and surface accessibility to services for the people in the settlements. It also provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context and further shows the type, number, destination of facilities and services and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the municipality.

2.6.4.1 Human Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of Settlements

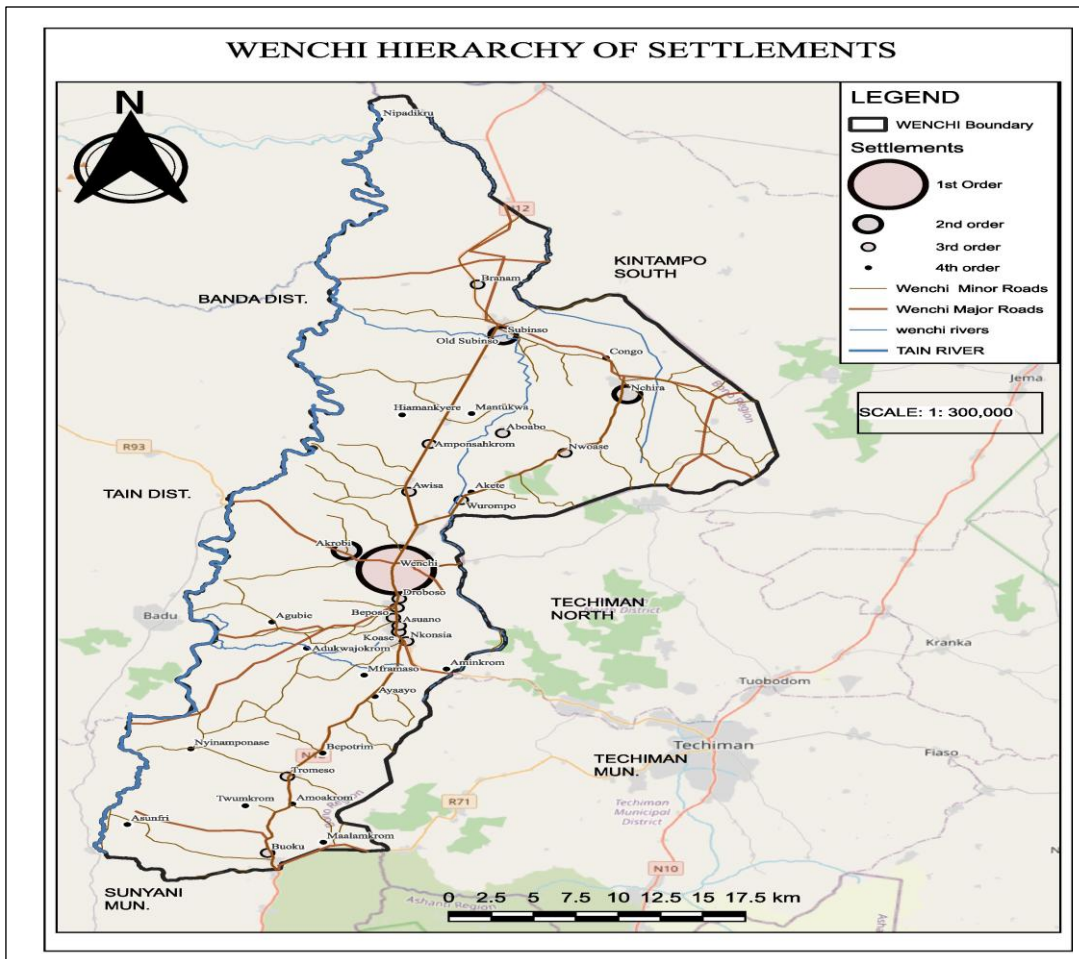
Human settlements of varying order and functions are located in various sections of the Municipality. Wenchi is the only first order settlement in the Municipality. There are two third (3rd) order settlements namely Subinso No. 2 and Nchiraa. The Municipality also has five (5) fourth (4th) order settlements namely Koase, Awisa, Nwoase, Droboso, and Tromeso.

A cursory look at the hierarchy of settlements in the Municipality shows a pattern where the high order settlements are located along the Trunk roads in the Municipality. Of the third and fourth order settlements, only Nchiraa is not located along a major trunk road. A possible explanation for this pattern could be the virtual absence of Social Services like water, education, health and electricity in the communities that are not located along any of the trunk roads in the Municipality, forcing people to move to settlements that are relatively better endowed.

The pattern also reveals a situation where settlements that do not lie along any of the trunk roads are linked by very poor feeder roads. Taking into consideration the fact that these settlements are predominantly agrarian, the existing pattern and road network makes movement of goods between farm gates and market centres extremely difficult and expensive.

Wenchi, the Municipal capital and the only first order settlement in the Municipality is geographically located in the middle of the municipality and is also the merging point for all the trunk roads passing through the Municipality. This makes physical accessibility to the capital easier especially for communities along or close to any of the trunk roads.

Figure 1.7: Order of settlements in the Municipality



Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

2.7 Accessibility to Basic Services in the Municipality

This section expands on the accessibility of a number of facilities and services in the municipality. Surface accessibility is the availability of services and infrastructure in a geographical area and the ease with which people from different locations can enjoy facilities and services in other areas in the Municipality. One of the determinants of the standard of living of any group of persons or community is access to essential social and economic services. Accessibility is determined by the distance that must be covered in order to receive services from the facility under consideration. An analysis of accessibility to selected services has been done to determine areas within the Municipality that have easy access to these services. Invariably, areas of limited access were also carved out. The analysis was done to determine only the physical accessibility to these facilities. For the purpose of this analysis, the under listed services which are of much importance and thereby meet the basic needs of the people in the Municipality were selected. They are,

- Health Services
- Education Facilities
- Production and Marketing Centers
- Agricultural Extension Services
- Banking Services

Factors taken into consideration included;

1. The surface condition of roads in the Municipality;
2. Acceptable travel times to the selected services;
3. Speed limits on the roads; and
4. waiting time (before one gets a means of transport)

Table 1.8 below depicts the speed limit and the waiting time on the various types of roads within the Municipality. Column 2 of Table 1.8 also shows the acceptable travel time to access the various facilities/services in the Municipality. Based on the determined speed limit and waiting times on the various roads in the Municipality, an analysis was done and the area of coverage of the selected facilities/services are shown in columns 3 to 5 of table 1.9.

Table 1.8: Acceptable Waiting Time and Speed Limit

	2nd Class	Feeder 1	Feeder 2	Walking
Average speed	80km/hr.	40km/hr.	10km/hr.	4km/hr.
Waiting time	15mins	60mins	120mins	-

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 1.9 Acceptable Travel Times and area of coverage of services

Service	Acceptable travel time	2ndClass Road	Feeder road	Walking
Health	30 minutes	32km	10km	2km
Agric Extension	20 minutes	21.3km	6.7km	1.3km
Banking	40 minutes	42.7km	13.3km	2.7km
Market	40 minutes	42.7km	13.3km	2.7km
Education (SHS)	45 minutes	48km	15km	3km

Source: Field Survey, 2025

In the selection of services for the analysis, both Social and economic facilities have been selected because of their influence on achieving sustainable development. The Social services selected are education and health, banking and market services have also been selected to give the analysis some economic consideration. Finally, access to Agricultural Extension Services has been included considering that over 50% of the labour force is engaged in farming.

2.7.1 Accessibility to Educational Infrastructure (Senior High School)

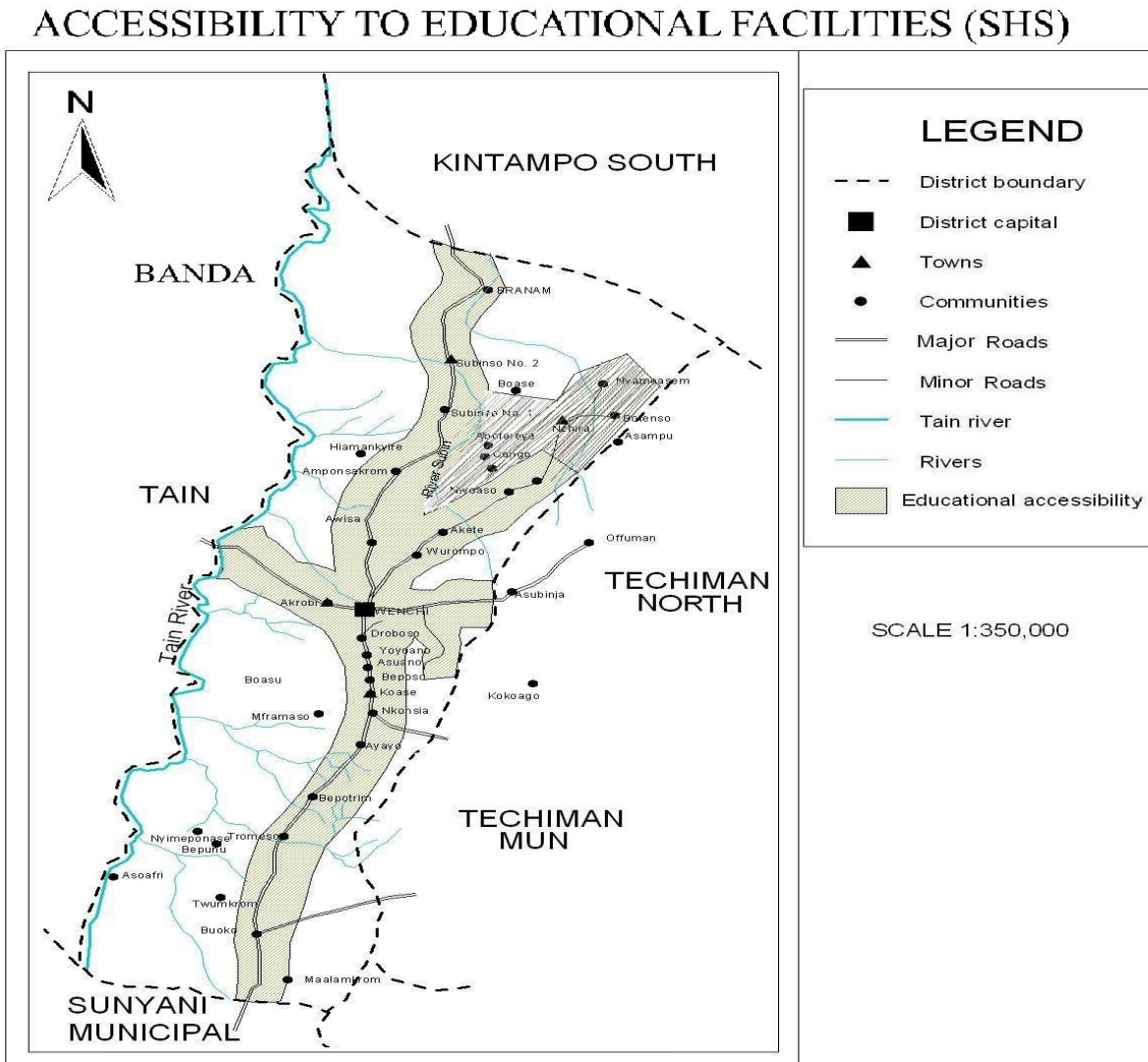
From table 1.8, the acceptable travel time adopted in reaching an educational facility (Senior High School) is 45 minutes. This means that for an individual to travel to any Senior High School, it must not take more than 45 minutes. If it takes more than 45 minutes to reach a Senior High School, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Going by the second class road in the Municipality, any community within 48km distance from the location of a Senior High School is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Senior High School, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 3km.

Statistics from the Municipal Education Directorate indicate that there are five (5) Senior High Schools in the Municipality, namely; Wenchi Senior High School (WESS), Koase Secondary-Technical School (KOSTECH), Nchiraa Senior High School, Istiquamah Senior High School and

Subinso No. 2 Senior High School. Using these five schools as the service centres, all the communities along the major road, running from Buoku in the South, through Wenchi, to Branam in the North have access to a Senior High School. Similarly, communities in the North-Eastern portion of the Municipality also have access to the service. Even though communities running from Mallamkrom, Konsia, Ayigbe, New Wenchi through Tromeso to Wenchi have access to Senior High School, the distance is still too long and serves as a disincentive to a lot of Junior High School (JHS) graduates. The construction of a Senior High school at the southern section of the Municipality, preferably at Buoku, would help improve access to Senior High School.

Figure 1.9: Accessibility to Senior High Schools (SHS) in the Municipality.



Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

2.7.2 Accessibility to Health Facilities

The acceptable travel time adopted in reaching a health facility is 30 minutes. This means that for an individual to access a health facility, it must not take more than 30 minutes. If it takes more than 30 minutes to reach a health facility, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

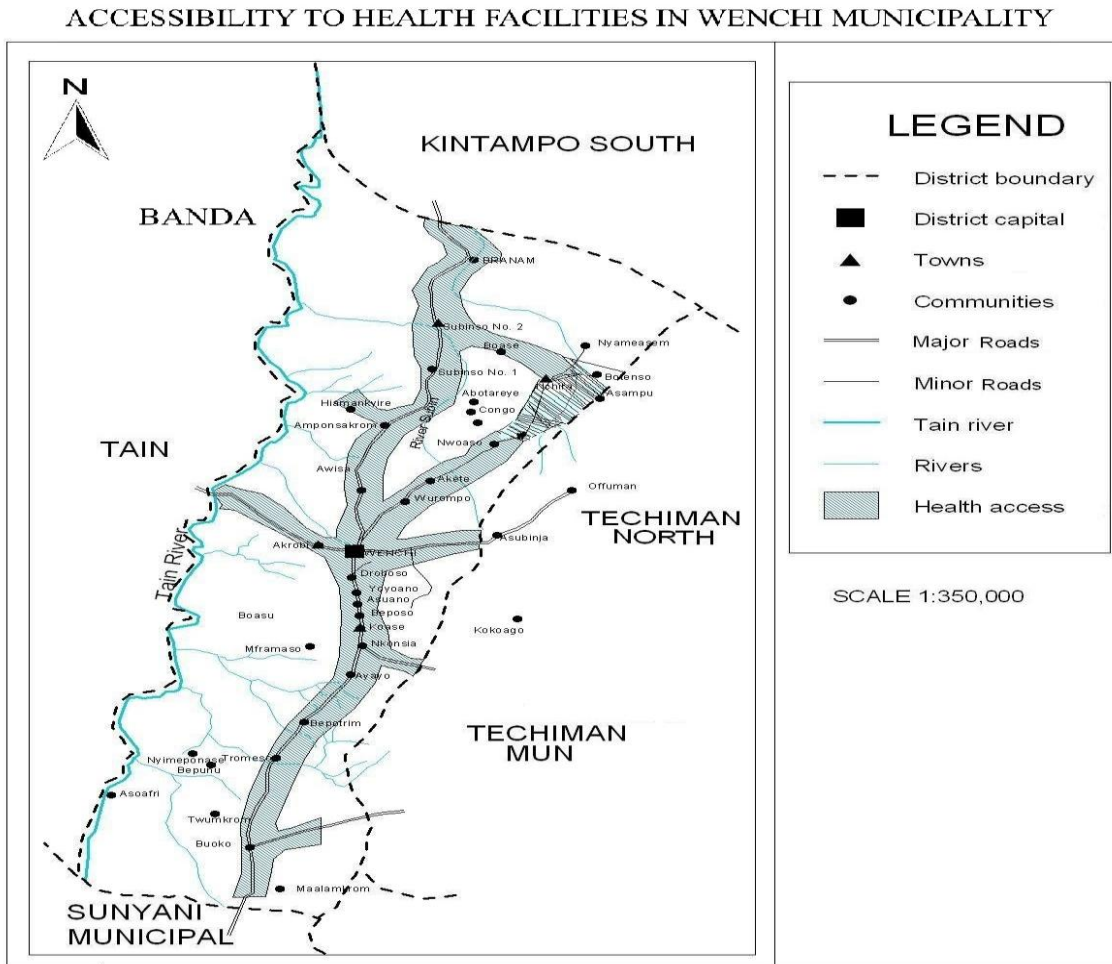
Going by a second class road, any community within 32km distance from the location of a health facility is therefore said to be accessible to the facility. In a like manner, all settlements within 10km from a health facility, travelling along a feeder road can also conveniently reach a health facility. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2km. (See table 1.4b above).

In calculating accessibility to health services, Hospitals, Health centres and Community Clinics (CHPS Compounds) were chosen.

Very characteristic of most Districts in Ghana, there is a concentration of Health facilities in Wenchi, the municipal capital. Currently, there are two hospitals, one Health Centre, one clinic and one Maternity Home in Wenchi. Outside Wenchi, there are four (4) Health Centres at Subinso No 2, Koase, Tromeso and Nkyiraa and six (6) CHPS Compounds at Ayigbe, Buoku, Droboso, Nwoase, Agubie and Botenso.

As can be seen from Figure 1.10 below, all the communities along the major road, running from Buoku in the South, through Wenchi, to Branam in the North have access to a health facility. Other settlements like Akete, Wurompo and Nwoase are also accessible by means of feeder roads. However, majority of the settlements that are not located along any of the major roads do not have access. It is important to group these communities into zones and provide CHPS Compounds for these communities.

Figure 1.10: Accessibility to Health Facilities in the Municipality



Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

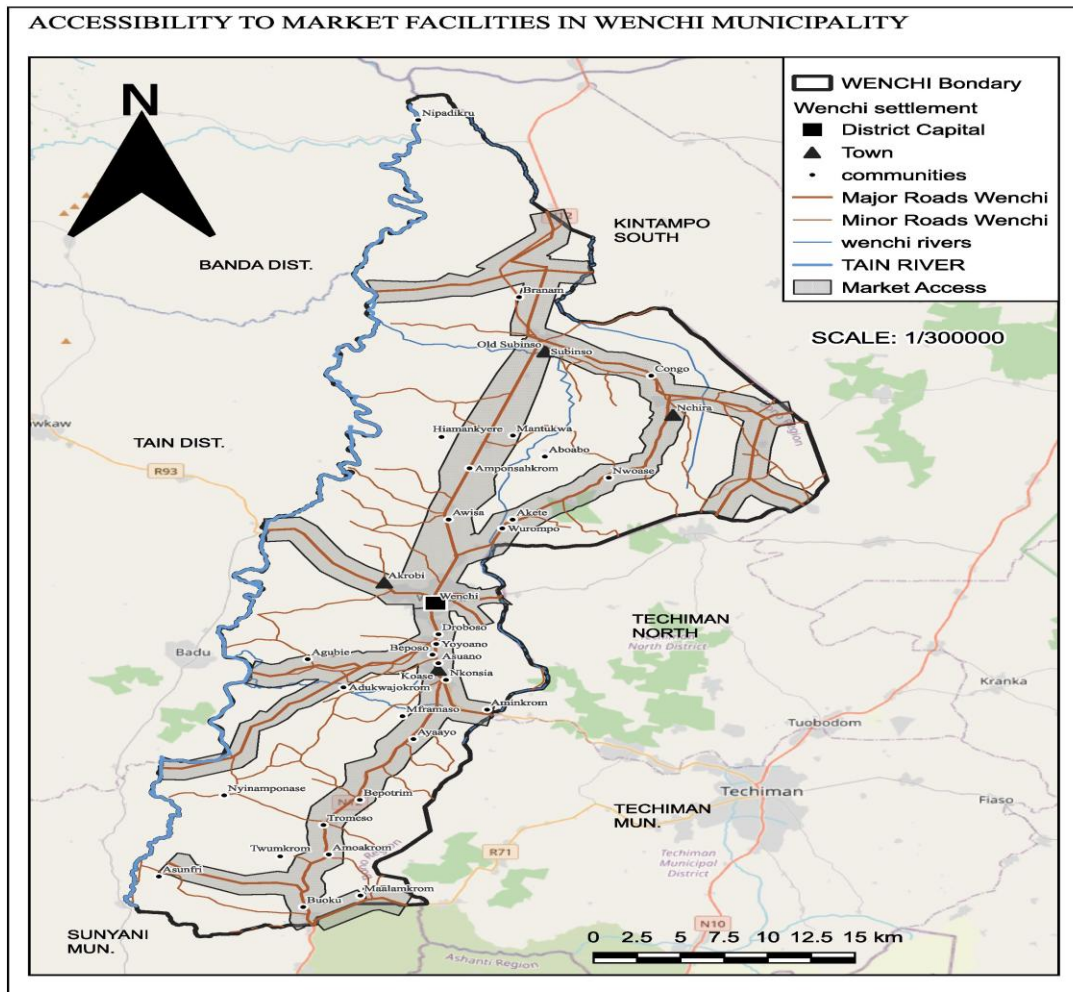
2.7.3 Accessibility to Market Centres

The Municipality adopted 40 minutes as the maximum time it must take in reaching a market centre. This means that for an individual to travel to any market centre, it must not take more than 40 minutes. If it takes more than 40 minutes, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the centre. Travelling along a first class road, any community within 42.7km distance from the location of a market is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 13.3km from a market centre, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not exceed 2.7km. (See table 1.7). There are seven (7) identifiable market centres in the Municipality. A look at Figure 1.11 shows

that six (6) of these are located along the major road, with the last one at Nkyiraa. Besides Wenchi, other communities like Awisa, Nkyiraa, Tromeso, Subinso No 2, Hiamankyire and Buoku also have market centres.

The number of markets in the Municipality is not enough, considering that the Municipality is largely agrarian. This situation forces farmers to convey farm produce over long distances to market centres, only to sell at very cheaper prices. It is therefore important for the municipal authorities to improve access to market centres by constructing more markets. In Wenchi town, it may be necessary to construct and improve satellite markets to reduce the concentration of economic activities in the Central Business District (CBD). Figure 1.11 below shows accessibility to Market centres in the Municipality.

Figure 1.11 Accessibility to Market Centres in the Municipality



Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

2.7.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

From table 1.8, the ideal travel time for an individual to reach a banking facility is 40 minutes. This means that for an individual to access any banking facility, it must not take more than 40 minutes. Beyond 40 minutes any community will be out of reach of the service.

Going by a first class road, any community within 42.7km distance from the location of the Bank is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Bank, traveling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2.7km. Throughout the Municipality, only Wenchi, Subinso No.2 and Nchiraa have banking facilities. Since these three settlements with exception of Nchiraa are along the major road, running from New Wenchi in the South, through Wenchi, to Branam in the North, all settlements along the road have access to the facility.

Most communities to the west of the major road however do not have access to a banking facility. This is due to the fact that most of the communities in these area do not have improved linked roads. For this reasons, communities like Mframaso, Boasu and Hiamankyene among others, are not within reach. This has serious implications for the economic growth of these communities since inhabitants may not be able to save as well as apply for financial assistance to improve upon whatever economic activities they may be engaged.

2.7.5 Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

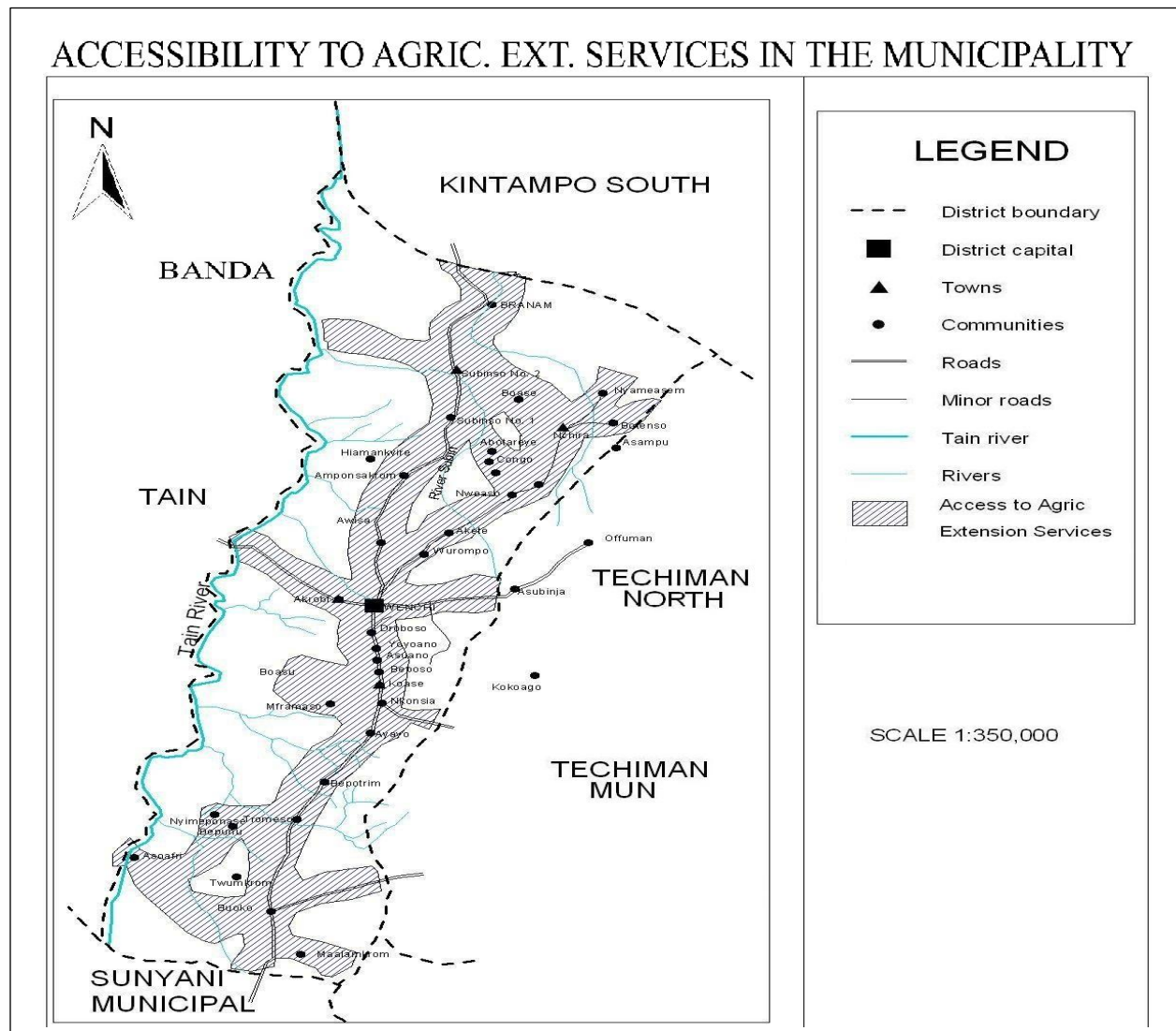
The acceptable travel time adopted in accessing agriculture extension services is 20minutes. This means that for an individual to access an agriculture extension service, he must not spend more than 20 minutes. If it takes more than 20 minutes to access extension service (being the extension officer reaching the farmer or vice versa), then the community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Using a first class road, any community within 21.3km distance from the station of an agriculture extension officer is said to be accessible. In a like manner, any settlement within 6.7km distance, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach him. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 1.3km.

Wenchi Municipality has sixteen (16) agriculture extension stations serving the various operational areas which are spread throughout the Municipality. A look at Fig 1.12 shows that almost all the

communities in the Municipality have access to extension services, except those settlements in the western portions that are not linked by any form of road. These settlements are also far from the stations (more than 1.7km.). It must be noted that even though Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) have been posted to all the operational areas, some farmers still report of difficulties in reaching these agents.

Figure 1.12: Accessibility to agriculture extension services in the Municipality

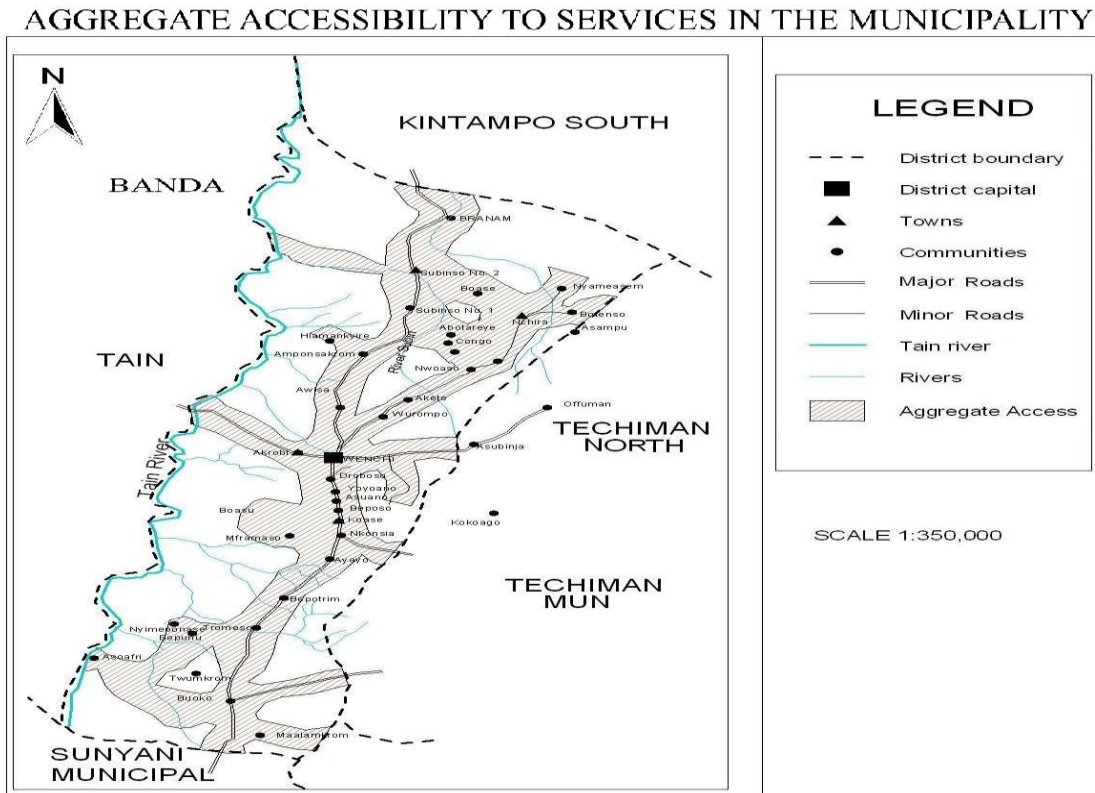


Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

2.7.6 Aggregate and Optimum Accessibility to Services and Facilities

Aggregate Accessibility measures the level of accessibility to at least one of the selected services/facilities (being it health, education, Market, Agriculture Extension Services or Banking service in the case of Wenchi Municipality). Aggregate accessibility in the Municipality is over 95% as depicted in Figure 1.13. The high aggregate accessibility can be attributed to the high coverage of Agriculture extension services. This is good for the Municipality considering that the Municipality is essentially agrarian. Optimum Accessibility on the other hand refers to the level of accessibility to all of the individual facilities under consideration. In the Wenchi Municipality, a look at Figure 1.14 shows that unlike the aggregate accessibility, which covered both settlements along the major and minor roads, the optimum accessibility coverage is about 45% and is along the major roads. The physical accessibility analysis gives a clear picture of the problems and challenges outlined by the people in the Municipality. It lays more emphasis on the kind of interventions the municipal needs to reduce poverty and create wealth.

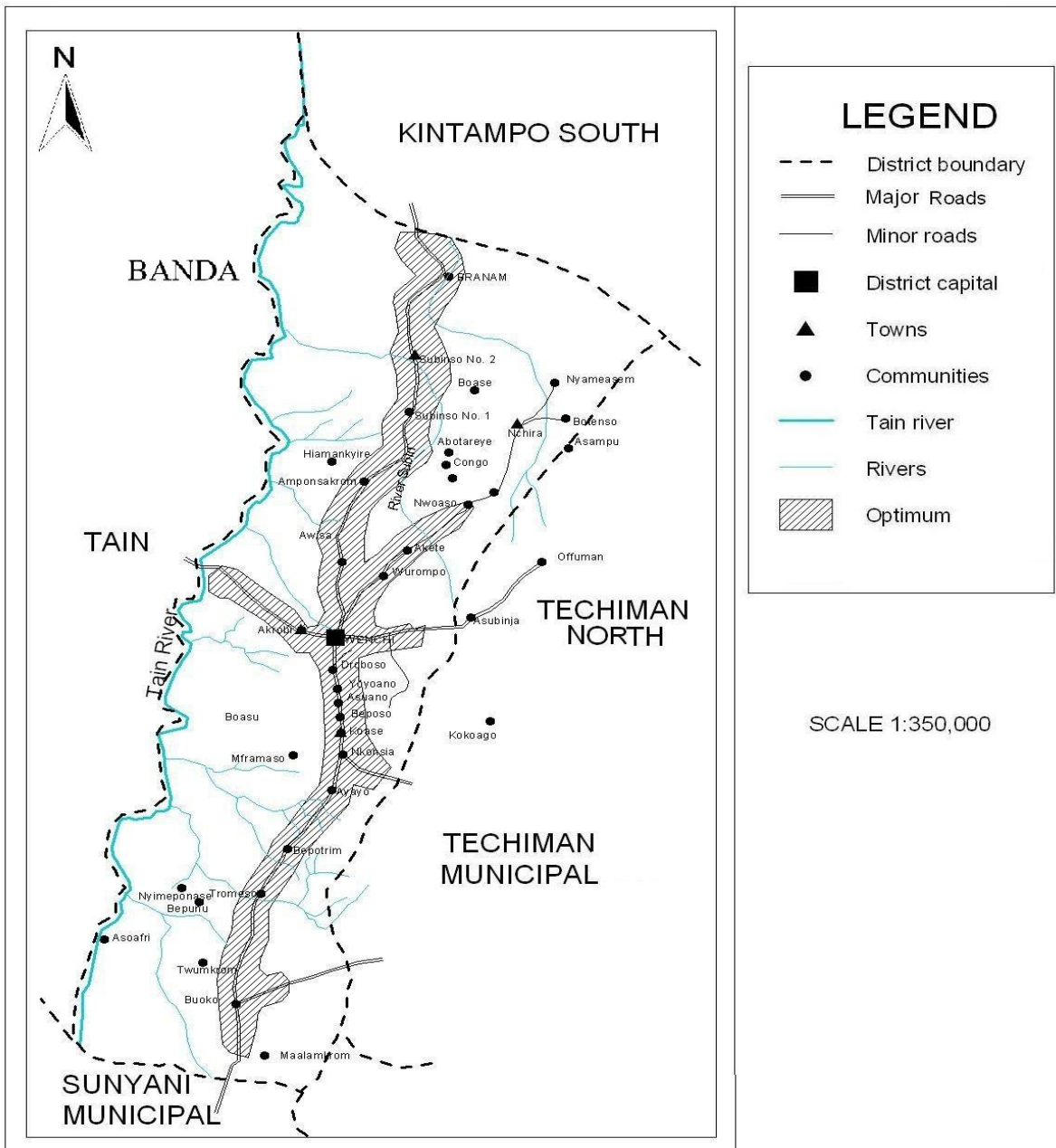
Figure 1.13 Aggregate Accessibility to Services in the Municipality



Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Figure 1.14 Optimum accessibility to services in the Municipality

OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES IN THE MUNICIPALITY



Source: PPD, WMA, 2025

2.8 ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

This section looks at analysis relating to the structure of the local economy, household income and expenditure, major economic activities, revenue and expenditure status, economic resources, inter/intra-trade, economically active population local economic development issues, economic infrastructure such as roads, traffic management, potential growth rate, commodity export and their development implication.

2.8.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic data offers an important tool for the development and evaluation of policies that shapes the overall development agenda of every community. Human resource development is the center of development planning and management.

According to the 2021 population and housing census report, the Wenchi Municipality accommodates a total population of 127,439, representing 3.9 percent of the region's total population. A little over half of the municipal population are females (50.9%) as against the males (49.1%). The total land area of the municipality is 1,296.60 square kilometers and with a population of 127,439 it gives a population density of 98.29 implying that, for every one square kilometer, about 98 persons can be found living there.

With a growth rate of 2.3% slightly lower than the national figure of 2.5% and at par with the regional growth rate of 2.3%. The growth rate has been projected to be 2.4%. These projected growth rates are influenced largely by the Municipality's proximity to other districts and the availability of other social infrastructures that attracts residents of these adjoining districts.

2.8.1.1 Age and sex Structure

The distribution of a population by sex and age is one of the most important demographic groupings. The study of age and sex structure occupies an important place in demographic statistics and analysis. This is largely because population is a determinant and consequent developments. Therefore, knowledge of the age and sex composition of a given population facilitates informed decision making which will ensure efficient and optimum use of scarce resources. The table below is a breakdown of the age and sex composition of the population of the municipality

Table 1.10: Age-Sex Composition of Wenchi Municipality

Age Group	Male	Percent age (%)	Female	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)
0-14	18,451	41.87	17,842	39.06	36,293	40.44
15-64	23,662	53.69	25,233	55.24	48,895	54.48
64+	1,952	4.42	2,599	5.69	4,551	5.07
Total	44,065	100	45,674	100	89,739	100.0

Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

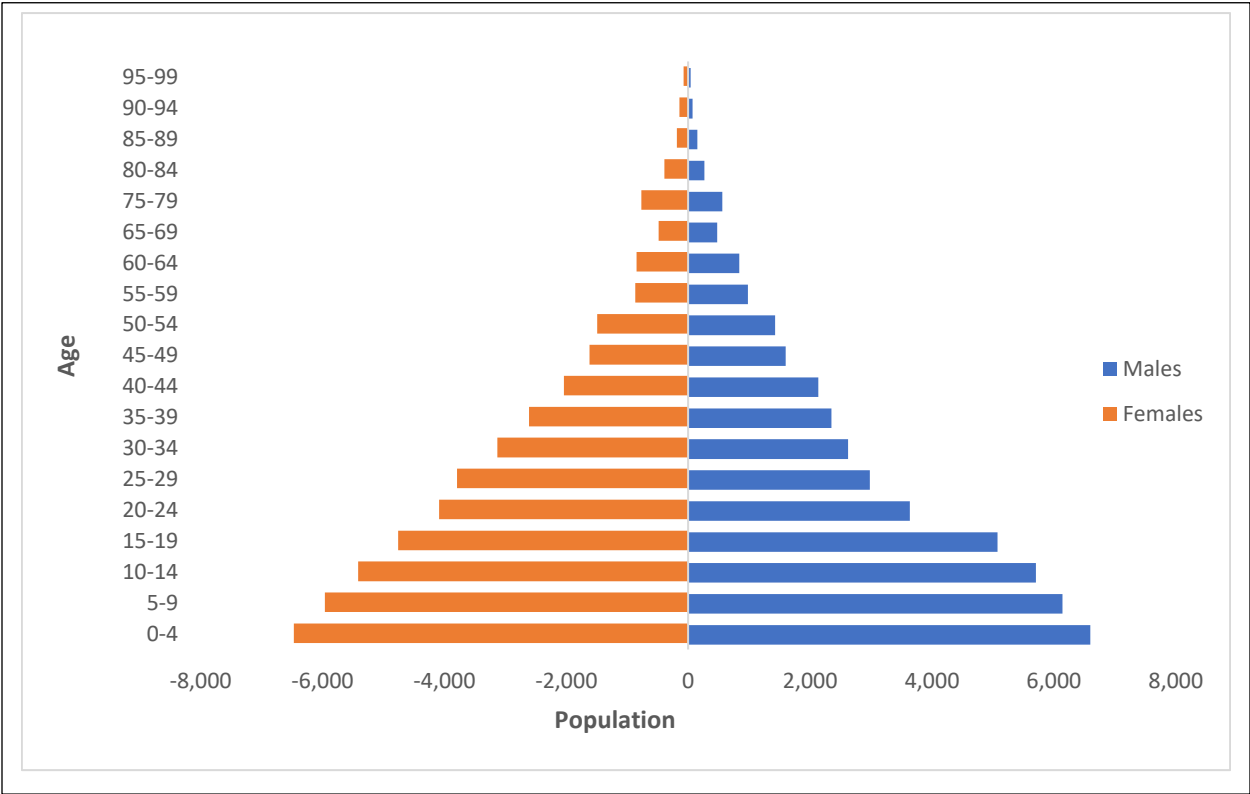
Table 1.11: Specific Age – Sex Structure of the Municipality

Age	Total Population		Males		Females	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
0-4	13,068		6,600		6,468	
5-9	12,105		6,145		5,960	
10-14	11,120		5,706		5,414	
15-19	9,833		5,076		4,757	
20-24	7,726		3,639		4,087	
25-29	6,775		2,984		3,791	
30-34	5,754		2,626		3,128	
35-39	4,960		2,351		2,609	
40-44	4,175		2,137		2,038	
45-49	3,217		1,599		1,618	
50-54	2,920		1,428		1,492	
55-59	1,853		984		869	
60-64	1,682		838		844	
65-69	961		477		484	
70-74	1,324		559		765	
75+						

Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

The population pyramid for the Municipality depicts a typical scenario in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population with its attendant high fertility. The age-sex structure of the municipality depicting high fertility means that there are a lot of children in the population, and so the base of the pyramid is wide. By comparison, its top is very narrow (or conical), which implies that mortality is high and many people do not frequently reach the most advanced ages, but especially due to high fertility, children systematically outnumber adults and the aged. The age pyramid shows that the Municipality has a lot of potential for future population growth, if the death rate declines, more and more of the numerous children in the population will survive to the age of childbearing. As a result, more and more women will bear children every year, and the births will further widen the base. As a result, the population will grow fast in the long run.

Figure 1.15 Age-sex structure of the Wenchi Municipality



Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.8.1.2 Age Dependency

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "working population" (15-64 years). It is often used as an indicator of the economic burden on the working population. The table 2.1 also presents information on the age dependency situation of the Municipality. It could be observed that the Municipality has an age dependency ratio of 83.5. Which is slightly higher than the regional age dependency ratio of 81.3. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (54.4) than that of females (53.62). It is important to note that the age-dependency ratio varies with respect to the locality of residence in the Municipality. The urban areas have lower age dependency ratio (74.4) as compared to the rural areas (89.3). The relatively lower age-dependency ratio 74.4 in the urban centres could be attributed to the migration of the youth (Source: 2021 PHC report).

Implications of the Demographic Characteristics to Development Planning

Analysis of the Municipal population size and structure indicate a relatively young population and higher fertility rate among women, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into development planning should be given more priority.

Demographic characteristics show youthful (54.9% of the population) population structure which implies the need to build more schools and create employment for the growing population. Inadequate employment avenues have negative impact in the municipal as it is likely to increase crime rate and threaten security in the municipality.

Since the number of females in the municipality is higher, policies should be put in place to ensure that, females of school going age are in school to prevent early marriages and child bearing. Family planning programmes and projects should be made easily accessible in the municipality.

2.9 POPULATION PROJECTION

Population projection is an attempt to forecast so as to determine demand for socio-economic facilities in general. Population assumptions underline investment decisions in schools, hospitals, roads, energy, water, sanitation and related facility.

In this regard, an assumption of the municipal population has been made to serve as basis for estimating service delivery requirement up to the end of the plan period of 2025. Below are the assumptions and projections for the plan period.

- The district growth rate of 2.4% will remain constant to 2025
- Child mortality rate will not change during the plan period
- Life expectancy of 51 years (maternal) will not change till the year 2025
- Migration rate will be constant till end of the plan period

Projected population for 2026-2029

In projecting the population, the Arithmetic method of projection was used (i.e.)

$$P_t = P_o (1 + r)^t$$

Where, p_t is population at a future date

P_o is population at the base year (2017)

R is growth rate in population (2.4)

It is time interval between P_t and P_o (2021-2022) It is assumed that the growth rate of the Wenchi Municipality will remain at a constant of 2.4% from 2021 to 2025

Table1.12: Projected Municipal Population for 2026-2029

YEARS	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL
2021	59,424	57,323	116,747
2022	60,850	55,897	119,549
2023	62,306	60,103	122,409
2024	63,703	61,450	125,153
2025	65,129	62,826	127,955

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.9.1 Population of Largest 20 Communities 2026-2029 Projected Population

In line with national standards, rural/urban classification of localities is population based on a population size of 5000 or more being urban and less than 5000 being rural. With this definition, about two (2) communities could be classified as urban communities whereas the rest attained the status of rural community. This shows predominance of rural localities in the Municipality. The table below shows the projected population of the 20 largest communities in the Municipality.

Table 1.13 Twenty (20) largest Communities in the Wenchi Municipality

S/N	Community Names	Base year (2021)	Periods			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
1.	Wenchi	49,635	50,826	52,017	53,209	54,400
2.	Nchiraa	7,458	7,637	7,816	7,995	8,174
3.	Akrobi	5,802	5,941	6,080	6,300	6,359
4.	SubinsoNo.II	5,198	5,323	5,448	5,572	5,697
5.	Awisa	4,225	4,326	4,428	4,529	4,630
6.	Nkonsia	3,967	4,062	4,157	4,253	4,344
7.	Amponsahkrom	3,901	3,995	4,088	4,182	4,275
8.	Tromeso	3,598	3,684	3,771	3,858	3,943
9.	Droboso	3,562	3,647	3,733	3,858	3,904
10.	Nwoase	2,433	2,491	2,549	2,608	2,667
11.	Koase	2,607	2,670	2,732	2,795	2,857
12.	Beposo	2,587	2,649	2,711	2,773	2,835
13.	Buoku	2,324	2,380	2,436	2,491	2,547
14.	Hiamankyene	1,929	1,975	2,022	2,067	2,114
15.	Nyinamponase	1,855	1,899	1,944	1,986	2,033
16.	Asuano	1,690	1,731	1,771	1,812	1,852
17.	AsuofriNo.II (Sreso)	1,658	1,698	1,738	1,777	1,817
18.	BontweAgya	1,545	1,582	1,619	1,656	1,693
19.	Pewodie	1,465	1,500	1,535	1,570	1,606
20.	Adoye(Adwee)	1,455	1,490	1,525	1,560	1,595

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.10 MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

2.10.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The economy of the Wenchi Municipality can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Service/Commercial and Manufacturing. The agricultural sector is mainly crop farming with only minimal livestock rearing activities. The service/commercial sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of some manufactured goods, tailoring, hairdressing, telecommunication, some public and civil servants including teachers and nurses in the relatively big communities. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the municipality, involves mainly wood based industries and agro-based industries. Lumbering is also carried out in many parts of the municipality.

2.10.1.2 Agriculture

The Local economy is dominated by Agricultural sector. It employs about 57.8 percent of the Labour force in the municipality. Farmers in the municipality are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops and few cash crops. The food crops include yam, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, maize and rice. The cash crops are cocoa, cashew, mango and citrus. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the Internally Generated Fund to the Municipality comes from agriculture and its related activities. About 75 percent of farmers finance their farming activities from loans acquired Banks and borrowings from relatives. Another major problem of Agriculture in the Municipality is poor storage facilities resulting in high post-harvest losses.

2.10.1.3 Crop Cultivation

The agriculture sector continues to play an important role in the economic growth and development within the Wenchi Municipality. It employs over 57.8% of the populace, however, crop and livestock farmers is estimated to be around 50.3%.

The favorable moist-equatorial climatic conditions, suitable soil type coupled with the availability of vast agricultural land make Wenchi Municipality one of the major staple food production areas in the Bono Region. Land tenure arrangement is satisfactory for both land users and land owners, which greatly encourages prospective farmers to engage in staple crop cultivation.

Major crops grown include: Cereals (maize, rice and sorghum); Root and Tubers (cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain); Legumes (groundnut and cowpea) and Vegetables (tomato, okro, pepper;

and garden eggs); fruits (watermelon and pineapple) as well as cash/tree crops (cashew; mango, citrus and cocoa). The major livestock include: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

A myriad of challenges contributes to the low productivity of the sector in the Municipality. These can best be addressed through the commodity value chain approach. Major capacities need to be provided in support areas such as irrigation, mechanization, fertilizer and agrochemicals, storage and rural infrastructure such as roads, energy, markets and institutions to ensure that the sector takes its meaningful position within the local economy.

2.10.1.3 Food Security in the Municipality

Food security in the Municipality is to an extent very moderate. Access to agricultural lands, land acquisition, land use and major crops grown on the lands among others were considered in accessing food security in the Municipality.

2.10.1.4 Access to Agricultural lands

Land management in the municipality is in the custody of the government (the Municipal Assembly), the traditional authorities and private individuals who have been leased land over a period of years. Agriculture lands are mostly cultivated by family members who owned the lands. Private individuals are leased agriculture lands based on ‘abunu system’ where produce is divided into two parts between the land owner and the private individual with ‘abusa system’ where produce is divided into three parts with the land owner taking a third of the produce

2.10.1.5 Commodity Flows

Commodity flows depict the commodities that the various settlements in the Municipality produced and how these commodities are exchanged with those outside the Municipality. These then affect the growth of settlements in terms of revenue generation, employment generation as well as raising funds to initiate development projects. Wenchi Municipality trades with various marketing centres nationwide. Notable among these districts are Kumasi Metropolis, Techiman Municipal, Sunyani Municipal, Tain District, Banda District and Bole-Bamboi District. Commodities that flow out of Wenchi Municipality to its trading partners are basically agricultural produce. Commodities traded among neighboring district include maize, yam, cassava, cashew, cattle, sheep, charcoal, teak lumber and quarry products. On a usual market day that is Thursday

of every week, these items are sold to buyers from all over the country and other West Africa countries.

The Municipality also gets manufactured goods from Kumasi Metropolis. These range from household provisions to construction materials, automobiles, consumables, drugs to telecommunication gadgets.

2.10.1.6 Inter and Intra Municipal Trade

The Wenchi municipality is blessed to be accessible to all its surrounding district and the Region. In view of this, there is a high degree of inter and intra trade among communities and neighboring Districts. This is so because many small communities do not offer marketing opportunities for farmers who want to exchange their produce for money in order to purchase other consumables. Major trading centers in the Municipality are Wenchi, Subinso No.2, Nchiraa, Tromeso, and Buoku. These market centres offer varying degrees of marketing opportunities for all market players. Usually the relationship is such that people from remote rural areas bring their agricultural produce to Wenchi and other marketing centers and in purchase of consumables, spare parts and inputs back home.

2.11 Service Sector

This sector covers a wide range of activities such as wholesaling, retailing, petty trading, radio and television repairs, hairdressing, tailoring, beauty care, vulcanizing and the transport sector. Other informal service activities are bread baking, food and phone credit vendor among others. One area of the service sector which is recently gaining much recognition in terms of job creation and revenue mobilization is the telecommunication sub-sector where sales of telephone credit is being flooded throughout the municipality. This sector employs about 23.6 percent of the labour force. The hospitality industry and financial sub-sector are also important areas in the service sector which are helping in diversifying the local economy. The establishment of hotels in the municipality is opening up various avenues for the growth of businesses in the Municipality. The establishment of the Kona Cashew Processing Company, Quarry Companies in the Municipality has provided regular employment to over 350 people.

2.11.1 Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing is the least developed sector of the local economy. This sector employs about 18.6 percent of the economically active population. The manufacturing sector is characterized by agro-processing, small scale vehicles repairs, metal-based, wooden-based, textile, garments, leather works, bee keeping, soap making, food processing and the manufacturing of farm implement/inputs. The Agro-based industries include gari processing and fruit processing. Carpenters as well as sawmill workers dominate the wood-based industry. Considering the importance of these industries, it is imperative for the Assembly to support them to create the needed market to promote the development of the local economy. Table 1.14 below presents data on processing facilities in the Municipality.

Table 1.14: Processing facilities in the Municipality

No.	Name	Location	Products
1.	Methodist University	Wenchi	Cashew drink
2.	KONA Cashew	Awisa	Cashew Nut
3.	Nyamebekyere Cassava	Ayigbe	Gari (fortified with soya)
4.	Afriklin Processing Centre	Wenchi	Produces only fresh tomato
5.	Adom Bi Apue Processing Centre	Amponsakrom	Gari Processing
6.	Nkonsia Cassava Processing Centre	Nkonsia	Cassava Chips
7.	Gye Nyame Processing Centre	Wurompo	Cassava Chips
8.	Baanu Ye Gari Processing	Subinso No.1	Gari processing
9.	Asampu Gari processors	Aampu	Gari processing
10.	Adom bi Apue	Amponsahkrom	Gari processing
11.	Obeg Gari Processing Ent	Abotareye	Gari Processing

2.11.2 Electricity

Most of the communities in the municipality do not have access to electricity. It is estimated that about 66% of the municipal population enjoy electricity from the National grid. The communities which have access to electricity include: Konsia, Mallamkrom, Ayigbe, New Wenchi, Buoku, Tromeso, Bepotrim, Nkonsia, Beposo, Koase, Yoyoano, Droboso, Wenchi, Akrobi, Awisa, Amponsakrom, Abotareye, Subinso No.1, Subinso No.2, Branam, Nkyiraa and Botenso. The persistent power outage (electricity main), inadequate supply and high cost of fuel for cooking and high poverty levels are some of the challenges mitigating against the use of environmentally friendly energy sources especially for cooking.

2.11.3 Postal Services and Telecommunication

The Municipality has only one Post Office located at Wenchi. Accessibility to postal services in general is very poor in view of the fact that only Wenchi the Municipal capital has a Post Office. The facility is more or less becoming white elephants with the advent of advanced mobile application on personal phones coupled with internet accessibility on these smart phones.

2.11.4 Telecommunication

In terms of telecommunications, the Municipality is fortunate to have the services of almost all the networks that are operating in the country, MTN, Vodafone, Airtel and Tigo. Signals are all activated for reception but there are still pockets of communities which do not received these signals. Landline phones are almost getting extinct due to GSM mobile phone.

2.11.5 Banking and Financial Institutions

The Wenchi Municipality can boast of three (3) commercial bank (Ghana Commercial Bank, Prudential Bank and National Investment Bank), Three (3) Rural Banks (Baduman, Nkoraman and Wenchi Rural Banks). The Municipality has other financial institutions operating as micro-finance schemes, notable among them are, Ebenezer Credit Union, Bono Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD), Gift Susu Savings and Loans, Comfort & Sons Savings and Loans, Asa Savings and Loans, and Opportunity International Savings and Loans.

All these financial institutions are concentrated at Wenchi, access to credit facilities from the few financial institutions in the municipality is largely patronized by small-scale, agro-processors, farmers and enterprises who have limited and unreliable source of financing their activities.

2.11.6 Market and Marketing

The municipality has a total of five (5) market centres which include five (5) weekly market days. The main market centres include Wenchi, Subinso No.2, Nkyiraa, Tromeso and Buoku. The major market centres are located at Wenchi and Subinso No.2. These market centres are highly accessible to all the communities, except a few that have problems with transportation due to poor roads. The poor patronage of the market centres prevents the Municipal Assembly from collecting the needed revenue. These market centres and their respective market days are as shown in the table below.

Table 1.15: Community/Market centres and market days

No.	Community/Market Centre	Market Day
1.	Wenchi	Thursday
2.	Subinso No.2	Wednesday
3.	Buoku	Friday
4.	Tromeso	Sunday
5.	Nkyiraa	Tuesday

The Wenchi market is the biggest and attracts buyers and sellers from different parts of the country, followed by the Subinso No.2 Market.

Marketing of farm produce is usually done by private people who are usually middlemen. However, there are purchasing agencies who buy cashew nuts from farmers. For foodstuffs such as maize, yams, groundnuts and cowpea, organized marketing groups buy from farmers in the various communities and send to other areas for sale. Some farmers, especially the women transport the foodstuffs to some of the above mentioned markets themselves. All types of goods, ranging from agricultural commodities to locally manufactures and imported goods including second hand clothes are offered for sale during market days.

The number of markets in the Municipality is not enough, considering that the Municipality is largely agrarian. This situation forces farmers to convey farm produce over long distances to market centres, only to sell at very cheaper prices. It is therefore important for the Municipal Assembly to improve access to market centres by constructing more markets.

2.12 Culture

2.12.1 Traditional Set-up

The Municipality has five (5) paramountcy namely: Wenchi, Nwoase, Subinso, Branam, and Nchiraa paramountcy all working together to promote peace and development of the municipality. Wenchi, one of the oldest administrative towns is habituated by different ethnic groups, namely Bonos, Dagaabas, Badu, Banda, Mo, Sisalas and other northern tribes. These ethnic groups who are permanently residing in the Municipality with each group having its own local head and display

its own culture. However, the natives of the land are the Bonos with their own unique traditions and culture. The Traditional Council is the traditional authority in the municipality.

2.12.2 Ethnicity

About Nine major ethnic groups are found in the Municipality (see Table 1.16). The Bonos, who are the indigenes, are the majority (50%). The second majority group are the Banda (15%). The other section of groups who are mostly of northern origin are in the minority and are mostly landless settler farmers and charcoal producers. There is relative peace and harmony among these groups existing in the Municipality which promotes. The most widely spoken language is the Bono.

Table 1.16: Major Ethnic Groups in the Wenchi Municipality

S/N	Ethnicity	Settlement	Percentage
1.	Bono	Wenchi, Nchiraa, Asuogya, Nwoase, Tromeso	50%
2.	Banda	Wenchi	15%
3.	Mo	Subinso I & II, Branam ,Ayoya	4%
4.	Badu	Akete, Wurompo, Nkonsia,	8%
5.	Ashantis	Mixed	5%
6.	Fantes	Mixed	2%
7.	Ewes	Akrobi town and along Yoyo Stream	1%
8.	Dagarbas & other Northern tribes	Mixed	11%
9.	Others (Sisalas)	Asuogya and Subinso areas	4%

Source: Extract from the 2021 PHC Report

2.13 Attitudes and Practices

Among the people of Wenchi, there exist some form of attitudes and practice that can be harnessed for the development of the Municipality. Among such practices include their respect for traditional authority, the demand for transparency and accountability and readiness to live in harmony with other ethnic groups. These attributes have shaped the development landscape of the Municipality. Recognizing this, the Assembly is always in constant engagement with the populace to brief them on development issues, facilitate the organization of festivals and also support the traditional council to function effectively.

2.13.1 Participation

The involvement of the people in local social activities is really encouraging. Attending funerals is one aspect of life that the people participate without reservation. Besides funerals, there are some other socio-cultural activities that the people involve themselves a lot. Festivals, naming and traditional wedding ceremonies just to mention but a few are some of the socio-cultural activities that demand the involvement of the people. The people also participate programmes organized by the Assembly such as Town Hall Meetings where the Annual Action Plans and Budgets are presented for transparency and accountability, Fee-Fixing Resolutions and Social Public Expenditure Financial Administration (SPEFA) meetings to enhance social accountability. During site meetings of a particular project, people participate to ensure value for money. Some of the stakeholders who participate during site meetings include: Chiefs, Queen-mothers, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Opinion Leaders, Teachers, Nurses, Traders and other stakeholders in the communities.

2.13.2 Positive Cultural practices

The people of Wenchi have unique cultural practices that can be harness for its development. For instance, the ‘Apour and Yam’ Festivals which are celebrated annually. The ‘Apour’ Festival is celebrated between April and May. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly and criticise those in authority, with impunity. The yam festival is also celebrated between August and September, annually to mark the two farming seasons. It serves as thanksgiving to the Almighty God and the ancestral spirits for a bumper harvest and protection during the season. This helps maintain the relationship between the ancestral spirits and the living.

2.13.3 Cultural Practices Inimical to Development

As a matter of fact, there have not been any reported cases relating to any form of cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, Ritual murders, Widowhood rites, and any other form of cultural practices that are inimical to development. Despite this, one cannot say that such practices do not exist in the Municipality. They may exist but in the rural areas where the people are not ready to report such cases.

However, a study by the Gender and Human Rights Documentation Centres (GHRDC) reveals that early marriages and the relegation of women to the background due to patriarchal system where men are seen as superior or as the head of the family still exist in the Municipality. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, and other CBOs and NGOs over the years have embarked on sensitization campaign against such practices. Currently the need for Women Empowerment especially the widows to own properties are being championed on the local radio station awareness and the implication it has on the family.

2.13.4 Ethnic Conflict Resulting from Chieftaincy Disputes

There are no ethnic conflicts in the Municipality but there are chieftaincy conflicts emanating from the traditional areas themselves e.g. during the installation of a new chief. In this case, it takes a very long time to fill a vacant stool. A clear example is the recent ethnic conflict in the Gbiniyiri community in the Sawla Tunar Kaba traditional area which has caused over 2,000 people to be displaced and seek refuge in communities within the Wenchi municipality including Subinso No1&2, Awisa, Amponsakrom, Botinso, Tromeso among others. This phenomenon has the tendency to outstretch the financial burden of the Assembly and the limited social infrastructure of the Assembly.

2.13.5 Implications of cultural practices for Development

The implications for development can broadly be grouped under positive or negative implications. The positive cultural practices are the closeness and harmony that exist in the traditional set-up which allows for traditional development. The brotherliness in the Traditional Authorities set-up has greatly reduced the chieftaincy disputes in the area as the paramount chiefs see themselves as brothers. In this case when a chieftaincy dispute arises, they team up and solve the problem amicably without resorting to arbitration from the Traditional Council.

The high level of participation of the people in local traditional activities like festivals can be used as advantage by the traditional authorities to organize annual durbar where funds can be raised for development. The festival serves as a home-coming event for the citizens living outside the municipality to contribute towards the development of their towns.

2.14 TOURISM

Tourism holds a great potential for the development of the Municipality. The Municipality abounds in a number of tourists attractions most of which are not developed. Notable among them are;

2.14.1 Bono So (origin of the Bono people)

History has it that the people of Wenchi are believed to have come from a hole-called “BOON SO” in the Bono’s language. The hole (Boon so) is located between Wenchi-Techiman Road after Nkonsia. When the people came out of the Hole, they first settled under trees and moved to settle at Ahwene. The people later left Ahwene to settles at Drobo Nkwanta. From Drobo Nkwanta, they finally settled at Kaamu now Wenchi.

2.14.2 Colonial Buildings and Tombs

During the colonial period, Wenchi at the time was the capital of North Ashantis. Other areas such as Nkoranza, Atebubu, Berekum, Techiman, Kintampo, etc, were all under Wenchi. The colonial masters at the time established courts in Wenchi as well as prisons.

People who were involved in homicide cases were tried and those found guilty were imprisoned at Wenchi. One of the district commissioners at the time was Owen Kirk Patrick Jones. He was born in 1st November, 1886 and died on 7th June 1925 in Wenchi.

2.14.3 Nchiraa Water Falls

The Nchiraa Water Falls takes its source from Buoyem around Techiman where the Nchiraa people first settled before they moved to their present location. It passes through Offuman to Nchiraa where it culminates into the Nchiraa Waterfalls, it passes through to Subinso and New Longoro and then to the Black Volta. The falls is about 8 feet, and located 1½ km from Nchiraa town.

2.14.4 Dr. K. A. Busia Tomb

Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia was the Prime Minister of Ghana during the second Republic in 1969. He was born on 11th July, 1913 and died on the 28th August, 1978. He was buried in his hometown Wenchi. A Mausoleum was put up by the Ministry of Tourism as part of Government Policy to promote tourism in honour of the late Prime Minister. The facility is made up of a Reception center,

Car park, and an installed satellite disc – where all tourism information all over Ghana can be accessed. There is also a museum where his clothing's and beddings are preserved/kept for people to see as well as his pictures amongst others.

2.15 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Physical development and control in the Municipality poses problems for development. Most of the settlements are not planned and do not have proper settlement layouts. The uncontrolled nature of some settlements always creates land disputes and litigations between the traditional authorities involved. In the urban and peri-urban towns such as Wenchi, Nchiraa, Akrobi, Subinso No.2, Awisa, Droboso, Beposo, Koase, Nkonsia, and Amponsakrom, the competing nature of demand for land for agriculture and housing development have led to rapid increases in land prices. With respect to towns along the Techiman-Wenchi-Wa Highway a linear form of settlement development is emanating to take advantage of the growing trade and other businesses along the road. This, people do by creating satellite markets, building fuel stations and food joints etc. along the sides of the road. The Department of Physical Planning and the Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly should be supported with the needed logistics to intensify monitoring activities of developers in the various communities in the Municipality to control haphazard developments.

2.15.1 Road Network

One of the key factors for the development of the rural areas is a good road network. It determines the pattern of movement and ensures the pattern of distribution of goods and services in a particular area. The principal mode of transport in the municipality is by road. The road network in the municipality is such that every settlement can be reached by some form of road of varying quality. The Municipal's road network consists of highways, urban roads and feeder roads.

There are three highways linking the Municipality to adjoining districts. These include the Kumasi-Techiman-Wa highway which links Wenchi to Techiman Municipality and the Bole-Bamboi District. The other two are Wenchi-Nsawkaw road which links to Cote d'Ivoire and the Wenchi-Sunyani highway. These roads appear to be the best tarred roads in the Municipality.

The total length of identified roads in the Municipality is 595.8 km. Of these, the feeder road network consists of 383.2km and 122km urban roads. Of the feeder roads, 139km is engineered and 108km is partially engineered.

Accessibility in terms of feeder roads is not satisfactory. The feeder roads are generally poor and unmotorable during the rainy season. Travelling on these roads during the rainy season is very difficult, risky and disrupts agricultural marketing and other economically important communications.

2.16 Employment

As a predominantly agricultural Municipality, the proportion of self-employed without employees is high (80.2%) with unpaid family workers of 6.0%. This adversely affects the relative capacity of the local economy to create future employment. Majority of the self-employed are engaged in small-scale economic enterprises like agro-processing (e.g. gari), artisan work, auto-repair, tailoring/dressmaking, services such as hairdressing and food processing many people are also subsistence farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture. A study conducted revealed that many of the self-employed are in the private informal sector (86.5%). Most of these businesses are not registered and have very low capital base. This situation poses a challenge to the effective disbursement and retrieval of loans and other financial assistance to these categories of businesses for investment and expansion of their businesses. Lack of access to capital is therefore a major problem for most of these operators, especially artisans and farmers. However, with SIF/UPRP intervention is expected this will be addressed under the Business Development Services of the Programme which focus on strengthen the business to be up and doing.

2.16.1 Unemployment

The 2023 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey indicated an unemployment rate of (5.2 %) among the economically active population. The unemployment rate of women (3.3%) was higher than that of men (1.6%). The unemployment rate in the municipality was lower than the regional rate (3.0%) and national (5.5%). The unemployment rate in the Municipality is however higher (30.8%). This may be attributable to the seasonality of the main economic activity of agriculture.

2.17 Local Economic Development

The Wenchi Municipality engages in several local economic activities. Apart from farming which is mostly carried out in the rural areas, there are other several micro and a few medium scale activities which goes on in the Municipality notably the capital, Wenchi. Automobile/electronic repairs, carpentry, fitting, mason, restaurants/chop bars, bakery, gari processing and painting are some of the micro scale activities engaged in by people in the municipality. Other few medium scale enterprises include the Kona Cashew Company and mineral/pure water producing companies among others.

Rising cost of inputs and utility bills particularly electricity and water and transport cost has made it extremely difficult for local economic activities and/or development to achieve their objectives. Measures must be put in place to create an enabling environment for local activities to operate smoothly and expand production and incomes for development.

2.17.1 Potential for Population Growth

Wenchi Municipality shares boundaries with six (6) different districts. By virtue of its position in the country, the Municipality is expanding in almost all its direction, north, east, south and west, especially Boadan, Akrobi, Jensoso, Akonkotiwa and Droboso. The implication here is that, the extension of services particularly utility services such as water and electricity should be of outmost priority to the Assembly now and in subsequent years to ensure overall development of the municipality

2.17.2 Poverty Levels

The Ghana Living Standard Survey defines poverty as subsistence on an income that is less than two-thirds of the national per capital income. The definition reveals two types of poverty levels in the Municipality.

- i. The poverty line which defines population earning less than two-thirds of the average national incomes; and
- ii. The hard core line which consists of the population living on less than one-third of the income.

2.17.3 Poverty Indicators

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census Report (PHC), 45% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, and the average intensity of poverty is 23.6%. This means that in the Municipality, the multi-dimensional poverty Index is estimated to be 0.100. Wenchi municipality placed 109th out of the 261 districts in terms of the percentage of population living in multidimensionally poor households. Within the Bono Region, it is placed 11th out of 12 Districts. The manifestation of poverty in the Municipality is shown by symptoms inherent in any agricultural economy. Despite the poverty levels, as shown by these indicators of poverty, they have coping mechanism that helps them to sustain. These mechanisms may be current or future.

Current Coping Mechanism includes:

- i. Engaging in illegal activities such as indiscriminate felling of trees
- ii. Reliance on family and relatives
- iii. Mixed farming
- iv. Borrowing from friends

To improve incomes and raise their status certain future coping mechanisms are anticipated:

- i Training in employable skills
- ii Promote the development of alternative sources of livelihood
- iii Improved market prices for farm produce
- iv Increase access to market centres
- v More support from the government (Micro-credit schemes)

In view of the effect of poverty on the socio-economic development of the Municipality, the Assembly is implementing pro-poor programmes to mitigate the impact of poverty. For instance, under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) which is a world Bank/GOG funded project. The municipal is rehabilitating a total of 136 hectares of degraded communal land with cashew fruit trees in five beneficiary communities. The project started in the year 2020 with 217 beneficiaries in the five beneficiary communities namely; Tromeso, Akrobi, Koase, Nchiraa and Subinso No.2. Beneficiaries receive their monthly allowances on total man hour days which is based on the minimum wage set by Government.

The Assembly also has an objective to reduce extreme hunger and poverty by working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on poverty reduction on the proportion of people living on less than \$1.00 a day and halving malnutrition. The Assembly is currently embarking on the Youth Employment Programme, The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) and Planting for Food and Jobs to provide employable skills and jobs to the youth. The project aims at training the youth to acquire the necessary skills and after that integrate them into mainstream professions selected. Under the programme, certain modules have been selected by the Municipal Assembly during the previous plan period (2022-2025) to train the youth in these modules and after that offer them jobs.

2.18 GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION

Governance in the jurisdiction of the assembly is entrusted with the Municipal Assembly whereas the custody of the land is held by the traditional authorities.

2.18.1 Administration and Management of the Municipality

The Legislative Instrument (LI 1876) of 2007 established the Wenchi Municipal to manage the Assembly. This legal framework empowers the Assembly to become a planning Authority in formulation of policies, programmes, projects, as well as mobilization of resources, within the jurisdiction of the Assembly to undertake development projects. In ensuring effective and efficient operation in the Assembly, communication structure is developed for the Assembly as illustrated below.

2.18.2 Composition of the Assembly

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly, the highest decision-making body, has a membership of forty-one (41) comprising the Municipal Chief Executive nominated by the president and must be confirmed by not less than two-thirds of the General Assembly. Two-thirds (29) of the members are elected and one-third (12) appointed by the president. The Member of Parliament (1) whose constituency falls within the Municipality is a non-voting member of the Assembly. The general Assembly is by law to meet at least three times a year.

- 1) Sub Municipal Structures

These are subordinate bodies of the Municipal Assembly. They perform functions delegated to them by the Assembly. The Sub Municipal Structures in the Wenchi Municipal Assembly are the Zonal Councils and the Unit Committees.

2) Zonal Councils

The Wenchi Municipal is made up of five (5) Zonal Councils namely;

- Wenchi Urban Council
- Awisa Zonal Council
- Asuogya Zonal Council
- Nchiraa Zonal Council
- Subinso Zonal Council

Each Zonal council is made up of 10 members including a chairman and a secretary. Each zonal council is supported by established administrative machinery, which is headed by the administrator who serves as the secretary. The main functions of the Zonal councils are; administrative, revenue collection and enforcement of sanitation policies and bye-laws.

3) Unit Committees

One of the instructions of the Municipality's administration that is supposed to be very relevant to the development of the Municipality and where the under-represented/poor could be adequately involved are the Unit Committee which are the lowest level of political institutions in the Assembly. The Wenchi Municipal Assembly is divided into 29 Unit Committees. The Unit Committees are supposed to enhance effective and efficient participation. They are expected to mobilize the community for development and also ensure that the development concerns and aspirations of the local communities are adequately addressed by the Municipal Assembly. The Unit Committees and the Zonal councils are however, not planning authorities.

4) Public Sector Agencies

These are the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) through which government policies and programs are implemented. At the Municipal level, the ones that are of direct importance to the citizens are the providers of public utilities including water, electricity, sanitation and

telecommunications among others. The relationship between Wenchi Municipal Assembly and the utility organizations is essentially collaborative.

2.19 SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services include accessibility to services like, education, health care, water and sanitation among others.

2.19.1 Ghana Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the Municipality is the sole responsibility of the Ghana Police Service. The Wenchi Municipal Assembly is fortunate to be the seat of the Divisional Headquarters which oversees the general administration of police service. It controls stations within Tain, Banda and Techiman North Districts. There are five (5) police stations located at Wenchi, Tromeso, Nkyiraa, Nwoase and Subinso No.2. The activities of the Municipal security sometimes stretches into other Districts like Techiman North District (Offuman), Tain District (Badu and Nsawkaw) and Banda District (Banda Ahenkro).

This therefore exerts a lot of pressure on the unit in their efforts to maintain law and order. The total staff strength in the Municipality is 136 (excluding those in other Districts within the police region). With a projected population of 124,978 as at 2021, the police citizen ratio is 1:918 compared to the national figures of 1:953 and the UN standard of 1:500. Efforts therefore have to be put in place to increase the police strength to be able to address the numerous security challenges.

2.19.2 Health

Health facilities in the municipality is accessible to all. There are two (2) hospitals, Six (6) Health Centers, two (2) Clinics and Eight (8) Completed and functional Community Health Based Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds in the Municipality. Reported top ten OPD cases range from Malaria, Acute respiratory tract infection, Diarrhoea, Skin diseases & Ulcers, Hypertension, Rheumatism and other joint pains, Home accidents and injuries, and Intestinal worms. Most referral cases are directed to the Wenchi Methodist Hospital which is a main referral health facility in the Municipality. The details are as summarized in the Table below;

Table 1.17: Health facilities by Sub-Municipality and Type

NO	NAME OF FACILITY	SUB-MUNICIPALITY	OWNERSHIP TYPE
1.	WENCHI METHODIST HOSPITAL	WENCHI	CHAG
2.	EMIL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL		PRIVATE
3.	WENCHI HEALTH CENTRE		GOVERNMENT
4.	NYAASE ROYAL HEALTH CENTRE		PRIVATE
5.	TWUM BARIMA INFIRMARY(CLINIC)		PRIVATE
6.	JITROCK CLINIC		PRIVATE
7.	GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOME		GOVERNMENT
8.	NWOASE CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT
9.	DROBOSO HEALTH CENTRE	ASUOGYA	GOVERNMENT
10.	AGUBIE CHPS		GOVERNMENT
11.	St. JOSEPH's HEALTH CENTRE		CHAG
12.	AMPONSAKROM CHPS COMPOUND	SUBINSO	GOVERNMENT
13.	SUBINSO HEALTH CENTRE		GOVERNMENT
14.	TROMESO HEALTH CENTRE	TROMESO	GOVERNMENT
15.	BUOKU CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT
16.	AYIGBE CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT
17.	NCHIRAA HEALTH CENTRE	NCHIRAA	GOVERNMENT
18.	BOTENSO CHPS COMPOUND		GOVERNMENT

Source: GHS, WMA- October, 2025

2.19.3 Water and Sanitation

2.19.3.1 Access to safe water

The increasing population of the Municipality has placed a lot of demand on potable water supply. The world through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which Ghana is a signatory has committed itself to attaining universal coverage by 2030.

Inhabitants of the Municipality obtain drinking water from various sources. The commonest sources are Small Town Water Systems and mechanized boreholes, boreholes fitted with hand pumps, hand dug wells, spring, dug outs, streams and rivers. Three (3) communities are currently on Small Town Water Systems namely; Wenchi, Awisa and Nchiraa. Apart from the pipe systems, there are twenty-eight (28) Limited Mechanization, one hundred and forty-two (142) boreholes

and three hundred and seventeen (317) hand dug wells serving the remaining communities. There are forty-eight (48) Private water operators in the municipality.

The table below is a computation of accessibility to potable sources of water within the municipality. The percentage coverage of water in the Municipality is 67 percent. This figure is too low considering the fact that, there still over sixty-two (62) communities that do not have access to any potable source of water. There are also several communities that are underserved thereby putting excessive pressure on the existing facilities.

Table 1.18: Water Coverage in the Municipality According to Area Councils (2021)

Urban/Area Council	Water System, Population and Coverage					
	Borehole	Hand Dug Well	Pipe System	Projected Population	Population Coverage	Percentage Coverage
Wenchi	35	271	1	45,194	45,194	100
Subinso No.1&2	38	12	-	19,311	7,340	38
Asuogya	93	17	-	29,148	17,686	60.6
Nchiraa	19	9	1	16,426	6,201	37.7
Awisa	19	8	1	9,802	4,833	49.3
Total	204	317	3	119,881	81,254	67.7

Source: MWST, Wenchi, 2025

Wenchi Municipal Assembly has established a Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) which is responsible for water supply and sanitation delivery to communities. The Assembly through the Municipal Water and Sanitation Team and in collaboration with Community Water and Sanitation Team (CWST) have established WATSANs and WDBs which are responsible for the preparation and execution of plans for the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities, setting of tariffs, mobilization of funds and preparation of reports to the communities.

2.19.4 Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation plays a very important role so far as the health of human beings are concerned. Water and Sanitation together, are responsible for over 70% of all illnesses reported at health facilities in the municipality. Sanitation as used here refers to both solid and liquid waste.

The major recognized types of toilet facilities in the Municipality are WC, VIP, KVIP and Aqua Privies. The WC and VIP are used mostly in homes. The KVIP's and Aqua Privies however serve

as public places of convenience. The KVIP's and Aqua Privies are the commonest types of toilet facilities, serving the majority of the people especially in the rural areas.

Water Closet facilities are used mostly in Wenchi Township. The other communities rely mostly on public KVIP's and Aqua Privy. Quite a substantial number of people in Wenchi Township also rely on these KVIP's. This practice is common in areas like Jensosso, Ahenfie, Kejetia, Akrobi and Kokroko where Landlords have refused to provide toilet facilities within their houses. There is therefore the need to increase public awareness on the essence of providing household latrines. Another issue that comes up for discussion is enforcement. The Building Inspectorate Unit of the Assembly must be equipped to ensure compliance to building regulations. Several communities without access to toilet facilities make use of pit latrines, which they themselves have constructed without any technical backstopping from engineers and technical officers. These latrines are unsafe and pose as death traps to the users. The Assembly must therefore step up efforts to provide more toilet facilities. Individuals must also be encouraged to provide the facility in their homes.

Table 1.19 below is a computation of the coverage of toilet facilities in the Municipality. Water Closets seem to be very unpopular in the Municipality. Similarly, the VIPs are not highly subscribed. Most people make use of public toilets. This is not because they are the preferred choice, but because most landlords refuse to provide the facility within the houses. Total percentage coverage is about 36.7% of the entire population of the municipality.

Table 1.19 Sanitation Coverage in the Municipality According to Urban/Zonal Councils

Urban/Area Council	TOILET FACILITIES, POPULATION AND COVERAGE						
	WC	VIP	KVIP	AQ.P	PPOP	POPC	COV
Wenchi	467	523	0	14	40216	20352	50.61
Subinso	0	88	1	1	12,198	2304	18.89
Asuogya	0	107	4	7	27,476	8,272	30.11
Nchiraa	6	961	3	12	12,730	3500	27.49
Awisa	5	26	0	2	7,299	2238	30.66
Municipal Total	478	1,705	9	36	99,919	36,666	36.7

Source: Wenchi Water and Sanitation Survey, 2025

2.19.4.1 Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is one of the major issues facing the municipality so far as environmental sanitation is concerned. The Municipality is faced with several constraints right from collection, through transportation to disposal and treatment. The Municipality generates about 43,650kg of

waste every day. However, only 15,278kg representing 36% is collected on a daily basis. Some of the reasons that have been assigned for the low collection are inadequate refuse containers, inadequate refuse collection vans; regular breakdown of the few refuse vans available, the few number of properly demarcated refuse dumps and inadequate fuel. The resulting effects are environmental littering and indiscriminate disposal of waste. The Municipality has a final waste disposal site at Akrobi which is an un-engineered site. Future investments into waste management is therefore highly recommended. Table 1.20 below is a summary of the number of communities with and without approved refuse dump sites and collection points.

Table 1.20: Status of refuse dumps in various communities according to Area Councils

NO.	URBAN/AREA COUNCIL	REFUSE DUMPS/DISPOSAL SITES		
		Approved	Unapproved	Total
1.	Wenchi	13	82	95
2.	Subinso	11	173	184
3.	Asuogya	32	97	129
4.	Nchiraa	25	413	438
5.	Awisa	21	292	313
TOTAL		102 (8.1%)	1159 (91.9%)	1261

Source: Wenchi Water and Sanitation Survey, 2025

Table 1.20 emphasizes the reason why the rate of refuse collection is still low in the Municipality. In order to improve the rate of collection, efforts must be made to demarcate new refuse dumps and containers must also be provided where appropriate. House-to-house collection of refuse should also be introduced in the larger communities like Wenchi, Tromeso, Awisa, Nchiraa and Subinso No 2. This must however be subject to the agreement of the people in these communities.

2.19.4.2 Operation and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities

The operations and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the communities. The communities however discharged this responsibility through the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Committees and the Water and Sanitation Development Boards (WSDB). The WATSAN's/WSDB's are constituted by the Municipal Assembly based on the composition guidelines provided by Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). The Boards therefore derive their authority from the Municipal Assembly. The WATSAN's/WSDB's meet the

communities regularly to render accounts, present their challenges and also to solicit suggestions from the communities. Funds for maintenance and repairs are obtained from the sales of water. In some cases, communities undertake fund raising to supplement what is realized from the sales. As part of routine maintenance activities, the WATSANs/WSDB's organize pump maintenance and repairs on a regular basis. The services of Area Mechanics are hired when the situation at hand is above the WATSAN/WSDB. On a monthly basis, the WATSANs organize site cleaning and site maintenance.

2.20 VULNERABILITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Vulnerability analysis involves the examination of the capacity of individuals and groups to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from shocks or risks. People become prone to the potential of being harmed as a result of social, economic, environment and physical factors.

Vulnerability and exclusion is a feature of poverty which manifest in various forms. Emerging forms of vulnerability and exclusion shows worsening forms of poverty. These include the phenomena of street children, increasing child labour plunged into poverty, HIV/AIDS and victims of traditional harmful practices and domestic violence. The most vulnerable and excluded groups in the Wenchi Municipality include;

- Disadvantaged women,
- Unemployed youth,
- Physically Challenged Persons
- Children in difficult circumstances such as poverty, child labour
- People Living with HIV/AIDS
- Victims of abuse
- Children and the Aged
- Victims of harmful traditional practices
- Poor Parenting

The influx of people from various parts of the country to the Municipality exposes the Municipality to various social problems such as child labour, streetism, teenage mothers, begging, prostitution, and many others. These create situations where children and other vulnerable groups including women and Persons with Disability (PWDs) tend to suffer the most.

Table 1.21 below presents information on various forms of vulnerability in the municipality, affected population, their relevance to the Assembly and measures adopted to mitigate these forms of vulnerabilities in the Municipality.

Table 1.21: Vulnerability Analysis

VULNERABILITY CATEGORIES		Predominant Geographical Location within district (ALSO MARK ON THE MAP)	Afected Population in various communities of the Municipality	Very relevant / relevant / less relevant at the MMDA	Predominant Sex adversely affected [M] [F] [both/no information]	Predominant Age adversely affected [0-5] [5-12] [12-18] [18-25] [25-50] [50-80]	What can be done to reduce their vulnerability in the short-medium term? (4 years time-frame)	What is the likely impact of the short-medium term intervention on their vulnerability?	What could be done in the medium-long term? (5-15 years)
home-related vulnerabilities	food insecurity (not enough) - seasonal	Branam area	380	Very relevant	M=186 F=194	Both Sex	1. Provision of irrigation facilities 2. Renovation of Silos at Branam 3. Education on Food demonstration and Nutrition	1. Increase in yield 2. Increase in employment 3. Improvement in livelihood of citizens	1. Provision of irrigation facilities 2. Renovation of Silos at Branam
	kids under starvation	Nyamebekyere, Kanase, Asasekorkor	622	Very relevant	M= 305 F=317	Both Sex	1. Using locally produced food to improve upon nutrition (eg.Kontomire, Aleefu, Soya etc) 2. Embark on food demonstration on well balanced diet	1. Reduction in cases of stunted growth among Children. 2. Reduction in mal-nutrition among pregnant Women and Children 3.Improvement in economic livelihood among farmers.	1.Using locally produced food to improve upon nutrition (eg.Kontomire, Aleefu, Soya etc)
	home with bad ventilation	Boadan, Jensoso and Akrobi Old Town	3,632	Very relevant	M=1,743 F=1886	Both Sex	1. Conduct sensitization on effect of bad ventilation 2. Enforcement of Assembly/s Bye- Law on hygiene promotion. 3. Establish the municipal Building Inspectorate to conduct regular monitoring of building	1. Reduction in the outbreak of communicable diseases such as CSM, Tuberculosis, covid-19 etc.	1. Enforcement of Assembly/s Bye- Law on hygiene promotion. 2. Continuous Public sensitization on hygiene promotion

	home with bad insolation	Akrobi Old Town, Amposahkrom, Nyamponase, Iman seidu, Nwoase and Buoku	5,244	Very relevant	M=2567 F=7811	Both Sex	1. Embark on public education on insolation works by GNFS, VRA & Works Dept. 2. Advocate the patronage of services of Energy Commissions' certified Electricians	1. Reduction in outbreak of domestic fires.	1. Advocate the services of Energy Commissions' certified Electricians
	Lack of water and sanitation at home (bathroom)	Botenso, Asampu, Abotereye,	7,222	very relevant	M=3025 F=4197	Both Sex	1. Drilled merchandized boreholes. 2. Provide dustbins at vantage places. 3. Education on indiscriminate dumping of refuse	1. Reduction in the outbreak of cholera	1. Providing of boreholes facilities. 2. Embark on Clean Environment approach and education
	House is frequently flooded	Kaamu, Lowcost, Magazine, Boadan, Zongo, Wanuuma	3,210	Very relevant	M=1,980 F=1,230	Both Sex	1. Construct drainage system. 2. Education on indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Reduce frequent over flooding	1. Construction of culverts and gutters. 2. Embark on Clean environment approach and education
	Pest infestation in the area (mosquitos, rats, ...)	Subinso, Abotereye, Aponsakrom, Hamakyere, Ntwiasu, kanase, kwame-Pensang	8,215	Very relevant	M=5,429 F=2,786	Both Sex	1. Educate farmers on good farming method 2. Train farmers on how to apply Pesticides and weedicides	1. Increase farm yield. 2. New technology to farmers	1. Introduce farmers to new systems of farming method and application
neighborhood-related vulnerabilities	Reliable energy supply	Beposo, Droboso, Nkonsia, Koase, yoyoano, Asuano	12,206	Very relevant	M=7,189 F=5,017	Both Sex	1. Provision of regular energy supply 2. Extension of electricity	1. Improved economic activities. 2. security issues enhanced	Provision and extension of electricity to other communities of the Municipality
	Reliable water supply	Wenchi, Subinso 1 & 2, Nchiraa, Asuogya, Awisa	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1. Provision of good and reliable water for domestic and industrial use	Improvement in hygienic condition of the people.	Drilling and Mechanization boreholes
	Drainage system	Kejetia, Ntoase, Akonkontiwa, Jenso, Wanuuma	6,562	Very relevant	M=3,289 F=3,273	Both Sex	1. Provision good of drainage system	Reduction of insect infestation	Construction of culverts and gutters
	Garbage collection	wurompo, kokroko, Awisa, wurompo Junction	4,870	Relevant	F=2,980 M=1,890	Both Sex	Provision container for garbage collection	improve the health and sanitation	Containers and dustbins provided for garbage

	Street lightening	Agubie,Nwoase , Akete	3,088	Very relevant	M=1,986 F=1,102	Both Sex	Embark on electricity extension to affected communities	Improve security	Procure 450No. Wooden electric poles and 600No. street bulbs for installation in affected communities
	Wild fire events are common	Kyiridiso,Pewodee, Nyameponase,Adwee,Bonkra, Kooka, Antokura	2, 664	Very relevant	M=1,864 F=800	Both Sex	1. Formation of fire volunteer groups. 2. Educate farmers on dangers of bush burning	Reduction in incidence of bush burning in affected Communities	Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings
	Flood events are common	kaamu,Boadan, Zongo,Buoku	1,422	Relevant	M=897 F=525	Both Sex	1.Regular spatial development control monitoring. 2. Provision of good drainage system	Reduction in the flooding	1. Construction of good drainage system e.g culverts and gutters. 2. Desilting of major drains
	Distant to health facilities	Yaw Aminkro, old and New Mframaso,	828	Very relevant	M=482 F=346	Both Sex	Provision of health facilities	Improvement in health care delivery	1.Construction of chip compound with health facilities.
	Distant to basic education	Agubie, kwamepensag	2,430	Very relevant	F=1,289 M=1,141	Both Sex	Provision of basic educational facilities	Improvement in quality of Education	Construction of educational infrastructure
difficult access to basic services	Distant to social assistance	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	Provision of social assistance to the aged and persons with Disabilities and extremely poor families	Reduce distant to social assistance	1. Through livelihood empowerment programmes eg, LEAP cash transfer etc.
	Distance to markets	Brilboe, ottu, Asampu	1,145	Relevant	M=676 F=469	Both sex	Provision of market facilities	Enhance economic activities	Construction of market shed
	Distance to institutional facilities	Subinso no.1&2, New Wenchi, Branam, Nyinamponase	8, 478	Very relevant	F=628 M=7850	Both Sex	Provision of institutional facilities such as banks	Enhance economic activities	Advocate for the establishment of branches of these facilities in the affected communities
	Lack of access to productive resources – land	Wenchi Farm Lands	61,346	Very relevant	M=32,989 F=28,357	Both Sex	Engagement of Traditional authorities and other stakeholders on land management and acquisition processes	Increase productivity	Education and sensitization programs on the use of productive land by AEA's on land tenure system

	Lack of access to productive resources – loans	Wenchi, Subinso 1 &2, Nchiraa,Asuogya, Awisa	54,262	Very relevant	F= 32,648 M=21,614	Both Sex	Encourage the formation of farmer groups in communities	Improve farmers accessibility to credit	Facilitate the acquisition of Soft Loans to farmers eg, through EXIM bank
economic vulnerability	Lack of stable employment	Wenchi, Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1.Facilitate training of 250No. Youth in employable skill development	Reduce the youth Unemployment situation	1.Establishment of skills development platform through BAC. 2. More institution such as nursing training need to be established.
	Lack of access to internet	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	Using of telecommunication internet service	Improve in the internet accessibility	Facilitate total coverage of network connectivity by telecommunication network providers.(eg.Vodafone,MT N,AirteltigoGh and Glo) to subscribers
	Necessity to trainings/ Lack of employable skills	Wenchi, Subinso 1 &2, Nchiraa,Asuogya, Awisa	32,632	relevant	F= 17,352 M=15,280	Both Sex	1.Training of woman or youth in handicraft or entrepreneurial skill development	Improve training on employable skill	1.Introduce unemployed youth to government flagship programmes such PFJ,PERD 2. BAC to train woman in handicraft and entrepreneurial skill development
	Hazardous labour/ unsafe conditions	Atebi, kawdom, Amponsakrom	1,065	relevant	M=577 F=488	Both Sex	using the local method of farming such as bushing b,sandwinning,indiscriminate felling of tree for timber	Reduce the hazardous and unsafe labour condition	Through education and awareness creation on the effect of hazardous activities
	Covid-19	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1.Embark on radio awareness drive on Covid -19 2.Stakeholder engagement on the sensitization of covid-19 safety protocol	Reduce the impact of the covid-19 situation.	1. Sensitize the general public on the covid-19 vaccination and its protocol. 2.Provision of PPEs and ensure adherence

	Physical disability	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1. Engage PWDs on the need to register with the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Reduction in poverty levels of PWDS	1. Embark on entrepreneurship programmes for PWDs. 2. Facilitate the enrolment of PWDs onto the NHIS.
	HIV/AIDS	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1. Create the awareness among citizens on the need to get tested for HIV/AIDS.	Reduce the infection rate of HIV/AIDS	1. Create awareness on the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. 2. Conduct Sensitization programs at various schools in the municipality. 3. Education and Counselling on stigmatization
health-related vulnerabilities	Floods	Kaamu,Boadan, Zongo,Akrobi, Jensoso	4,248	Relevant	M=2,680 F=1,568	Both Sex	1. Desilting of major drains in Communities. 2. Sensitize citizens to avoid building on water course.	Reduce the occurrence of flood	1. Provide support to victims of flood in the Municipality. 2. Construct drains and desilt choked gutters in Communities
	Polluted water	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1. Clearly demarcate buffer zones in the Municipality 2. Sensitize the Public on proper disposal of waste and poisonous chemicals	Reduction in pollution of the water bodies	1. Embark on good hygiene campaigns. 2. Education on indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
environmental vulnerability	For drinking	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	Embark on Mechanization drive of point sources to other deprived households in the Communities	Improved access to potable drinking water	1. Assembly should collaborate with CWSA/WATSAN groups in the management the water systems in the Municipality. 2. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps to be drilled /Constructed

	For farming	Branam area	380	Very relevant	M=186 F=194	Both Sex	1. Provision of irrigation facilities 2. Education on Food demonstration and Nutrition	1. Increase in yield 2. Increase in employment 3. Improvement in livelihood of citizens	1. Provision of irrigation facilities 2. Renovation of Silos at Branam
	Harmful cultural-based practices (FGM, scarring etc)	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	Create a friendly atmosphere that encourages victims of any form of harmful cultural-base practices such as FGM, Ritual murders, widowhood rites to report to the appropriate security agencies in the Municipality	Reduction in the harmful cultural practices	1. SW & CD, CBOs and NGOs have to embark on sensitization compign. 2. Woman empowerment especially widows to own properties to be championed on local radio station.
Clean water access	Minority ethnic group (usually not involved in decision-making)	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1. Encourage historically marginalized groups in society to be part of decision making process 2. Sensitive the general public on the need to part of the decision making proceses	Improvement in the participation of marginalized groupings in decision making process	1. Facilitate the development of a Public Participation Action plan for implementation 2. Engage residents in Town hall Meetings and other Public fora
	LGBTQ+	Wenchi Municipality	26	Very relevant	F= 11 M=15	Both Sex	1. Undertake public sensitization on the rights of LGBTQ+ people 2. Facilitate good care at services and interactional level, including overtly acknowledging and including LGBTQ+ people in decision making	Reduction in stigmatizations and human right abuses of LGBTQ+ people	1. Embarking on campaigns on LGBTQ+ related issues (stigmatization and Human rights Abuses) by SW&CD, CBOs and NGOs and other stakeholders
	Elderly (age)	Wenchi, SubinsoNchiraa, Asuogya, Awisa	773	Very relevant	F=463 M=310	Both Sex	Provision of community care service to assist the aging population.	Improvement in assistance to the aging population	1. Provision of care centres with dedicated services for the aged

identity/ethnic vulnerability (Gender)	Access to fertile land	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	1. facilitate accessibility to parcels of state farm lands for interested farmers in the Municipality	Improve gender access to fertile land	1. Support to farmers in accessing fertile farm lands in the Municipality
	Gender-based violence	Tromeso, Akrobi, Nchiraa, Subinso 1&2, Beposo, Nkonsia and Kaamu	3,432	Very relevant	F=2,863 M=569	Both Sex	1. Facilitate skill development of Women groups 2. Sensitization of vulnerable groups on their rights	Reduction in Gender Based Violence	1. Liased with DOVSU in mediating Gender Based Violence Issues
	Access to education and skill trainings	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	Embark on provision of education materials and skills training.	Accessibility to educational and skills development improved	1. Embark on Vocational training programmes. 2. Provision of educational infrastructure facilities. 3. Support to the needy but brilliant students
	Children out of school	Wenchi Municipality	83,890	Very relevant	F= 47,189 M=36,701	Both Sex	Embark on periodic street patrols within town centre, market and lorry stations to check on children of school going-age.	Reduction in dropout of school children	1. Embark on sensitization drive on the need to enroll your child in school. 2. Facilitate the implementation the FCBE programme in the Municipality
	Children in conflict with the law (drug abuse, gambling, petty thievery, etc)	Wenchi, Tromeso, Awisa, Nchiraa, Subinso 1 & 2, Asuogya	3,240	Very relevant	F=1,287 M=1,953	Both Sex	1. Sensitize the general public on the harmful effects of drug abuse. 2. Provide support to security services to root-out petty thievery and other crimes	Reduction in drug abuse and its implication on society	1. Support the implementation of the Assembly bye-law 2. Support in the rehabilitation of the high court
	Children involved in hazardous labour (mining, fishing, farming)	Wenchi, Branam, Tromeso, Nyinamponase, Nchiraa, Subinso No.1&2, Asuogya, Nkonsia	1,831	Relevant	F=821 M=1010	Both Sex	1. Sensitive the general public on effect of Child labour. 2. Support the security services in it activities	Reduced hazardous and unsafe labour conditions	1. Support the implementation of the Assembly bye-law 2. Support in the activities of the courts in administering justice.

2.21 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.21.1 Biodiversity and Climate Change Impact

The physical features of the municipality are made up of the natural environment, location and size. The physical and natural environment is an essential element contributing to socio-economic development of the municipality. The physical features together with the social and cultural environment determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow.

Increase in population has led to the current population density of over 82.2 persons per square kilometer and as such has resulted in a decrease of the natural environment. This is because there has been an increase demand for land for residential purposes, aggressive sand winning which is taking place.

Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidence of bush burning farm practices. From the studies conducted in the municipality with respect to the activities of man in the natural environment, it has been clearly shown that sand wining has been left uncontrolled by the Municipal Assembly. River banks and fringes are currently being used for farming (cashew and teak) and other activities continually reducing the vegetation cover giving way to savanna grassland.

The effects of the above include a decrease in available land for agriculture purposes, depletion of the vegetation and destruction of streams and rivers. One emerging environmental threat is the decline in freshwater resources arising out of drying water bodies, caused mainly by increasing depletion of vegetation cover, high rate of water extraction and contamination.

The rainfall pattern in the municipality is characterized by seasonality, which is a limiting factor to crop cultivation and plant growth. The Municipality has two main seasons – rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs between April and October with a short dry spell in August. The average annual rainfall is about 1,140 – 1,270mm. Temperatures in the Municipality are generally high, averaging about 24.5 degree celsius. Average maximum temperature is 30.90C and a minimum of 21.2 degree celsius.

Climate change is now a major hindrance to successful agricultural development and it adversely affects agricultural activities since farming in the municipality is rain-fed. Rainfall pattern is changing, the heat and intensity of the sun is increasing due to the negative effect of human activities on the environment. These negative effects are the indiscriminate felling of trees and other forms of pollution, which have seriously affected the rainfall pattern.

Climate change is expected to worsen the decline in water quality and quantity. Scaling up water and sanitation services and providing point-of-use disinfection would reduce the current burden of disease and ameliorate the health impact of decreasing water supplies caused by climate change. Another serious impact of declining conditions of the natural environment is changes in the rainfall patterns in the Municipality which will in turn affect agricultural productivity.

Depletion of forest brings about rising temperature which will reduce moisture and fertility. Reduction in soil fertility brings down crop yield putting the Municipality in critical environmental conditions. Deforestation activities have also affected fauna as animal species deplete. This is because wild animals can only survive in their natural forest. Afforestation of depleted forests must be embarked on to restore vegetation cover, improve agriculture productivity, health outcomes and reduce poverty.

2.21.2 ICT Investment

The Municipal Assembly, the private sector and other institutions continue to invest in ICT. The Assembly with the support of SIF/UPRP has constructed an ultra-modern ICT centre located at Wenchi to improve access to the use of affordable ICT services. The centre currently is not in operation due to low patronage. The remaining ICT centres/café are owned and managed privately. The use of ICT in the municipality has helped to improve business communication, reduce travel time, reduce the amount and time spent on travels, it has also provided jobs and has as well enabled people to educate themselves via the internet.

2.21.3 Poverty

The poverty rate in the municipality is high due to inadequate of and industrial establishment in the municipality. About 57.6 percent of the people in the municipality are farmers. Out of this, about one-third of the farmers produce perishable produce and due to lack of storage facilities during bumper harvest there is low price for farm produce. This makes their life miserable and unable to care for their dependents.

2.21.3.1 Manifestation levels and location of the Poor

Most of the communities in the Wenchi Municipality exhibit some characteristics of poverty either in the form of lack or inadequate of social amenities such as schools, health facilities, potable water, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), banking, and telephone facilities.

The key poverty indicators in the Municipality are poor food and nutrition status, poor infrastructural facilities, low school enrolment rates, inadequate access to health facilities despite the health insurance policy, inadequate employment opportunities, inadequate access to potable water and sanitation issues which affect the quality of life of the people.

2.21.3.2 Tentative Poverty Description Based on Area Councils

The 2022-2025 development interventions embarked on by the Municipal Assembly has given a facelift in some Area Councils and changed their poverty status. The improvement has been in the areas of educational infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities and health facilities. Improved access to electricity and road network have also helped to improve production in the area of agriculture and small scale industries. The table below shows the level of poverty among the five (5) Urban/Zonal Councils.

Table 1.22: Poverty Pockets Description Based on Zonal Councils

POCKET/	COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE POCKET	POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)
Pocket 3 (Poorest Pocket)	Nyameasem, Botenso, Asampu, Abotareye, Congo, Hiamakyene, Amponsakrom, Akete, Wurompo, Buasu, Mframasso, Ayaayo, Bepotrim, Nyinyamponaase, Asuofiri, Mallamkrom, Ayigbe, Amoakrom	- Mostly migrant farmers ; - Majority are farm labour
Pocket 2	Nwoase, Nchiraa, Subinso No. 1, Subinso No. 2, Branam, Tromeso, Buoku	- Fairly good road network; - Have relatively good social and economic infrastructure;
Pocket 1	Awisa - Wenchi –Nkonsia Stretch of road	- Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure; - Relatively better road network; - High level of services and function

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.21.4 Water Security

Water is very essential for human survival. Households, companies, offices among other set ups need water in one way or the other to effectively run their daily activities. Thus, its availability and quality is essential for convenience and health purposes.

Water bodies in the municipality are drying up through human activities around river banks. The Municipality is likely to face serious water problems which will have effects on the socio-economic development of the people if the trend is not checked. The total number of people being served with water in the municipality is about 127,079 which implies that, about 69.7 percent of demand is being met in the area. About 55, 244 (30.3%) of the population is not served with potable

water. This proportion of the population use rivers, streams and ponds as source of drinking water, and so any population and destruction of water sources goes to their disadvantage. They should be supported with regular and available safe potable water supply.

The insufficiency of water supply also impacts negatively on environmental sustainability where people indiscriminately dig wells and boreholes in search for water. There is also the use of unhygienic water which could impact on the health and disease condition of people living in the municipality. In effect, the search for water will affect universal education and hunger situation within the municipality. To ensure water security, the Municipal Assembly must plan for the unserved needs and put pragmatic measures to protect existing water bodies. Communities being served with Ghana Water Company (GWC) Pipe-borne Water in the Municipality are Wenchi, Akrobi, Boadan, Jensosso, Nwoase and Nchiraa.

2.21.4.1 Efforts in addressing the Water scarcity challenges

The Government of Ghana in its effort to improve water accessibility to residents of Wenchi and its environs in 2020 secured a €30 million credit facility funding from Belfius Bank of Belgium with support from the Belgian Export Credit Agency, Credendo, aims to provide potable water to residents in the Municipality. Upon practical completion of the project, it is estimated that, the facility will have a total supply capacity of 10,700 cubic meters per day. The project is currently under construction and it's about 80 percent completed. The surrounding communities to be served under the project includes towns such as Akrobi, Wenchi, Droboso, Yoyoano, Beposo, Asuano, Koase, Nkonsia, Wurompo, Awisa and Nwoase. The Municipal Assembly in other to serve other underserved communities have over the period embarked on the construction and drilling of numerous boreholes in affected communities to improve water accessibility in these underserved areas of the Municipality.

2.21.5 HIV/AIDS Control

HIV/AIDS CONTROL

The table below depicts the trend of HIV prevalence among pregnant women that attended ANC from 2022 to 2025 shows a peak value of 1.9% in 2024 and then decreased to 1.45% as at June, 2025 with the lowest prevalence rate of 1.30 recorded in 2022. Generally, the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women is a major source of worry to the Municipality. The Municipal Health

Directorate should adopt various interventions to reduce the infection rate among pregnant women in the Municipality.

Table 1.23: Trend of HIV Positive Rate among ANC Registrants from 2022 to 2025

Category	2021 (Base line)	2022	2023	2024	June, 2025
Number of ANC Registrants Screened.	4178	4175	3738	3717	2092
Number tested	4111	4088	2921	3585	1934
Number Tested positive	58	52	41	68	28
Prevalence	1.41%	1.30%	1.40%	1.90%	1.45%

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Wenchi, June 2025

Table 1.24: Conditions of public health importance in Wenchi Municipality

Condition	Suspected and confirmed cases									
	2021 Baseline		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Sus	con	Sus	con	Sus	con	Sus	con	Sus	con
AFP	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	0	0
Measles	11	0	3	0	3	0	11	4	5	2
Meningococcal meningitis	18	0	6	0	23	5	15	3	5	0
Yellow fever	19	9	15	0	5	0	4	0	3	0

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Wenchi, 2025

Table 1.24 above depicts information of conditions of public health importance, the Health Directorate recorded 5 suspected cases of Measles in 2025 as against 11 cases in 2021. Again, four (4) suspected cases of yellow fever were recorded in 2024 but dropped by a zero recorded case in 2025. The reductions in the suspected cases could be attributed to the intense public sensitization drive and mass immunization exercises undertaken during the period.

2.22 GENDER PROFILE/ANALYSIS

This section of the profile presents specific quantitative and qualitative data on gender to appreciate the challenges and potentials of gender in order to address any gender imbalance. The female is thus denied equal access to all key segments of life. Women are least educated, poorer economically and weaker health-wise.

The section opens with some definitions of terms used in gender profiling for purpose of clarity.

Sex and Gender defined: While sex refers to the biological differences between females and males and which are universal, gender refers to social attributes and opportunities associated with being a female or a male and the relationships between women and men, girls and boys. Gender is socially defined roles and responsibilities of women and men, which includes expectations held about characteristics, and likely behaviours of both men and women or boys and girls.

Gender Equality: The needs, aspirations, and interests of women and men are equally valued and favoured in a way that both benefit from the development process and fully enjoy their human rights. Gender equality does not mean that women and men are/should become the same, but it means that women and men should have equal rights and equal opportunities in all spheres of life.

Gender Mainstreaming is a process to ensure that both men and women have equal access to and control over resources, decision-making, and benefits at all stages of the development process and projects. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy or process that aims to achieve gender equality. It means consciously putting policies, programmes and institutional structures in place to address existing inequalities and to preserve equality between women and men.

On the other hand, it means that measures to address the specific needs and priorities of women and men, either separately or together are adopted. To do this there is the need to do gender profile analysis to design interventions to bridge the gap.

Gender Budgeting: Budget is an effective tool for promoting gender equality; rather than having a specific provision in the budget of the Assembly for programmes targeting women and girls, gender budgeting implies that in drawing up the whole budget, resources are allocated on the basis of the analysis done of the practical needs and strategic interests of women and men and the demands expressed by their representatives. It involves therefore an analysis of the entire budget in terms of its benefits for women and men.

Gender Analysis is the process of analyzing information in order to ensure that development benefits and resources are effectively and equitably targeted to both women and men, and to successfully anticipate and avoid any negative impact development interventions may have on women or gender relations.

2.22.1 Traditional Gender Roles and Status

Gender roles are what society or culture constructs and prescribes as proper roles, behavior and personal identities for women and men. Gender roles and characteristics affect power relations between women and men at all level and can result in inequality in opportunities and outcomes for some groups. Gender roles often associate women with femininity and men with masculinity, with the later given higher value.

The social roles of women and men vary across different ethnic groups in Ghana. The overall impact of women in society has been significant. The social and economic well-being of women as mothers, traders, farmers, and office workers has evolved throughout centuries and it continuing to change in modern day. Life for women in Wenchi Municipality does not vary from the general trend in other communities in Ghana excerpt by location and culture. Table below shows a picture social construct for traditional gender roles.

Table 1.23: Social Constructs for Traditional Gender Roles

Traditional Gender Roles	Male	Female
Polygyny	✓	-
Household Chores (cooking, cleaning, washing, etc)	-	✓
Head of Household	✓	-
Family Planning decisions	✓	-
Farming	✓	-
Child care	-	✓
Trading	✓	✓
Child naming	✓	-
Housekeeping money provision (Chop money)	✓	-
Job employment/recruitment	✓	-
Victims of domestic violence	-	✓
Chiefs/Traditional Leadership	✓	✓
Craft Production	✓	✓
Weaving and Sewing	-	✓
Pottery and food processing	-	✓
Counseling/provision of advice	✓	✓

Source: Wenchi Municipal MPCU Field Construct, 2025

Among the Wenchi people, women assume the basic domestic and child care roles. Both sexes assume responsibility for basic agriculture production, although men undertake the more laborious tasks and women the more repetitive ones. Women will work on their husbands' farms but will also farm on their own.

Traditional craft production is divided according to gender. Men are usually weavers, carvers, and metal workers. Women make pottery and engage in food processing. Petty trade is almost exclusively a woman's occupation. Women independently control any money that they receive from their own endeavors, even though their husbands normally provide the capital funding.

Traditionally, women also assume important social, political and ritual roles. Within the lineage and extended family, female elders assume authority, predominantly over other women.

Access and Control

Table 1.24: levels of access and control over resources.

Assets, Resources	Access		Control	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Land/Landed property	√√	√	√	
Education	√√	√	√	
Equipment	√√	√	√	
Cash	√√	√	√	
Income	√√	√	√	
Services	√√	√	√	
Water Usage	√	√√	√	√√
Health Care	√	√√	√√	√
Political power/participation	√√	√	√	
Employment	√√	√	√	
Security	√√	√	√	

Source: Wenchi MPCU Field Construct, 2025

The table depicts a state of imbalances between men and women and access and control of resources go in favour of men using (√) to indicate the levels. Clearly Men have greater decision making to determine their level of access and control of economic and social resources. Men had more rights to assets and control over Women. Men were more involved in forest clearing for agricultural use, a primary determinant of initial access to land and land ownership. Men have greater potential to be leaders (e.g. of the family and lineage) and therefore were considered to be better qualified to take decisions affecting jobs, education and other decisions. Equal access to economic and financial resources is critical for gender equality and empowerment of women as well as for economic growth and development.

2.22.2 Gender Composition of Wenchi Municipal Assembly

In line with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Wenchi Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Wenchi Municipality. As provided by section 5 of Act 936, the Assembly consists of the following members:

- The District Chief Executive
- One Assembly member elected from each of the 29 electoral areas.
- The Member of Parliament from the constituency that fall within the area o authority of the Assembly.
- Presidential appointments which should not exceed 30% of the total membership of the Assembly. There is also a Presiding Member elected from among the Assembly members.

Currently, the Municipal Assembly has 29 elected Assembly members and 12 government appointees with one (1) Member of Parliament as well as the Municipal Chief Executive of the Assembly making a total of 41 members as indicated in the table below.

Table 1.25: Gender Composition of the Assembly

Position	Male	Female	Total
Elected	27	2	29
Gov't Appointees	7	3	10
Municipal Chief Executive	-	1	1
Member of Parliament	1	-	1
Total	35	6	41

Out of this number, only three (3) woman were appointed to the Assembly representing 7.3 percent of the total membership. This clearly shows that gender imbalance in the composition of the highest decision making body in the municipality. Women need to be encouraged to participate in local governance.

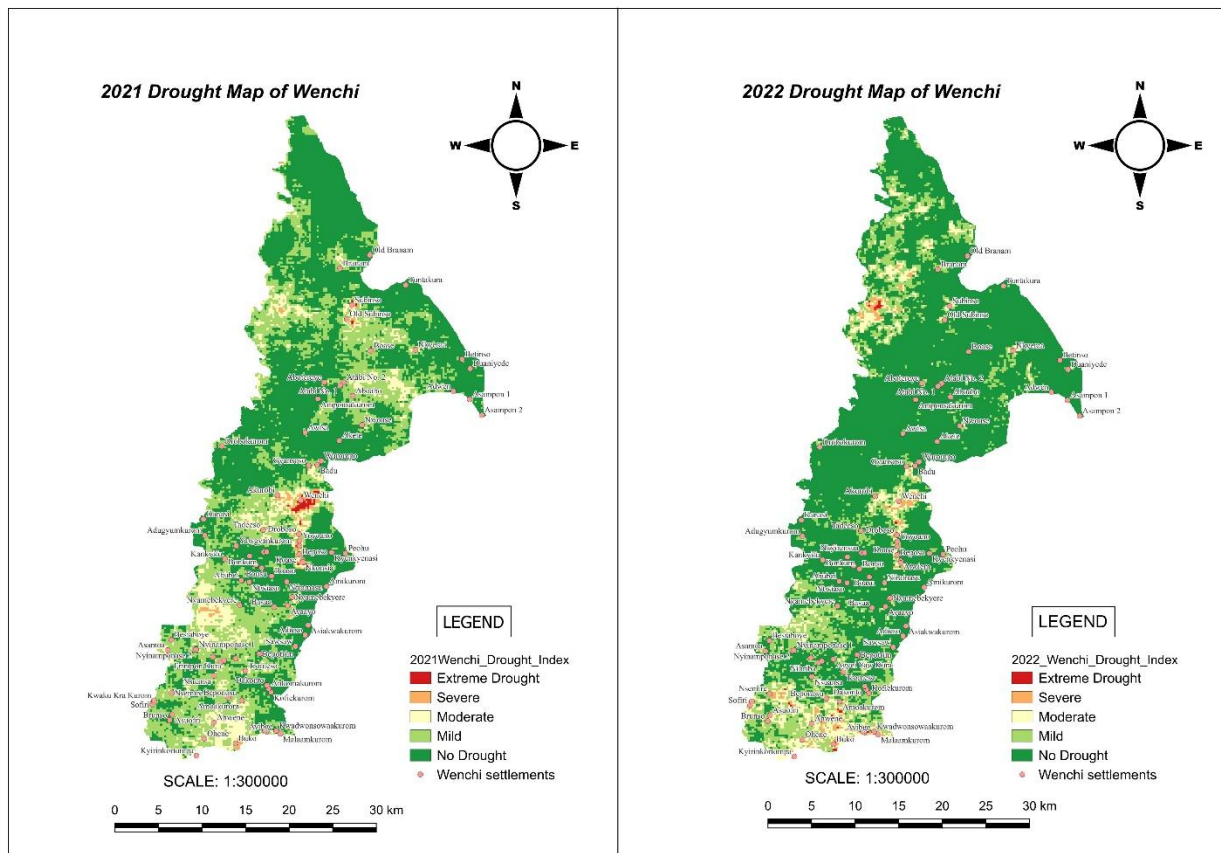
2.23 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND GREEN ECONOMY

Environment is the natural world or the ecosystem in which both living and non-living things exist. Environment embodies a composite aspect of human life, Environment, Climate and Green Economy are necessary bedmates to make life comfortable for humanity.

The adverse effects from these three combined have a serious effect on health and sanitation and overall development. Increase in population of the municipality and the quest of people to make ends meet has seriously affected the vegetation and climate conditions of the municipality. Illegal lumbering, charcoal burning, bad farming practices (slash and burn) and the clearing of areas for housing purposes (urbanization) are some of the activities which have affected the vegetation of the municipality.

Temperature and relative humidity are unfavorable due to climate change. The implication is that, flooding, storms, soil infertility and the reduction of arable lands for farming (as a result of urbanization) are some of the calamities likely to befall the municipality in subsequent years. It is important therefore, to educate the public on the dangers of their activities and institute rules and regulations to protect the vegetation of the municipality.

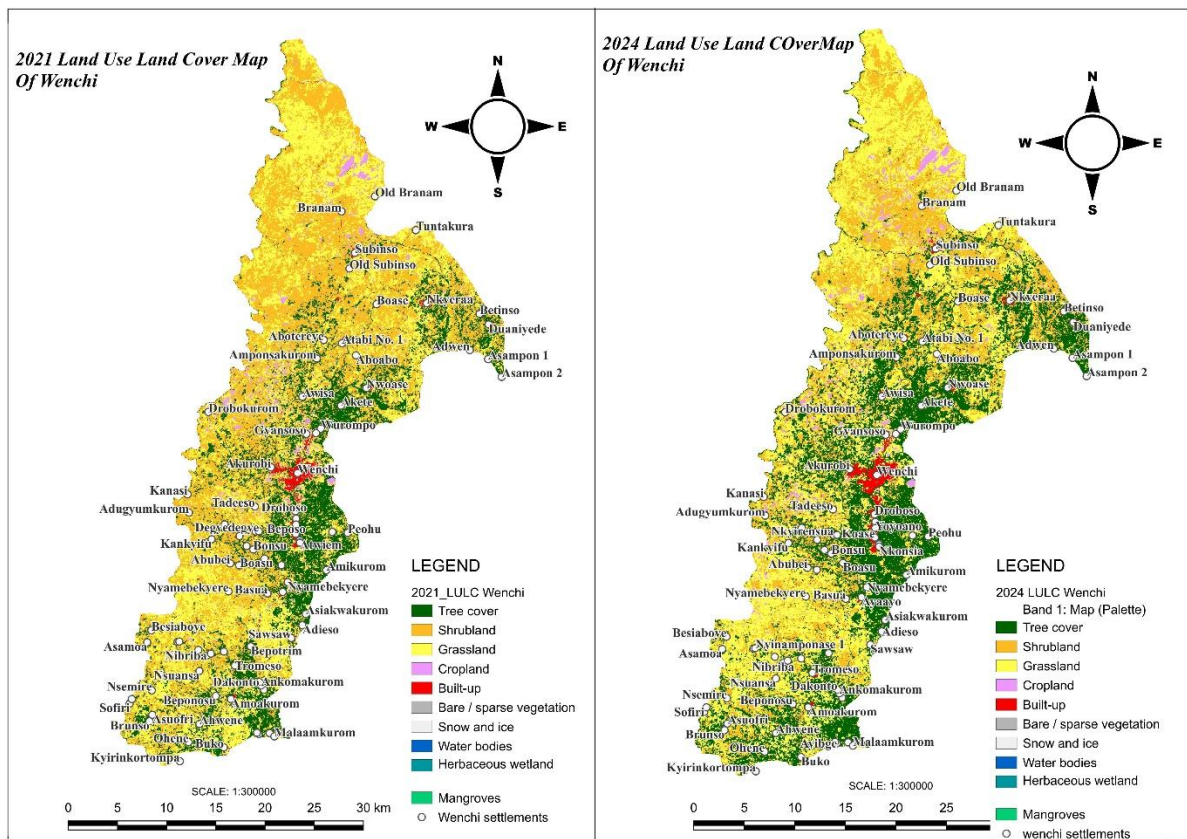
Figure 1.16: Drought map of Wenchi



Source: Physical Planning dept. June, 2025

The 2021 vs. 2022 drought conditions map reveals significant shifts in water availability across Wenchi and its surrounding towns. Wenchi, Nkonsia, and Subinso show an increase in drought severity, likely due to land degradation and inconsistent rainfall patterns. This could have adverse effects on agriculture, leading to lower crop yields and an increased need for irrigation systems. In contrast, Buoku and Nkyiraa seem less affected, possibly benefiting from better soil moisture retention or access to underground water reserves. Droboso and Koase maintain some natural water balance, suggesting their proximity to water bodies or soil types that retain moisture. Towns facing extreme drought conditions may need alternative farming techniques, including drought-resistant crops or improved irrigation channels.

Fig 1.17: land Use Land Cover Map of Wenchi

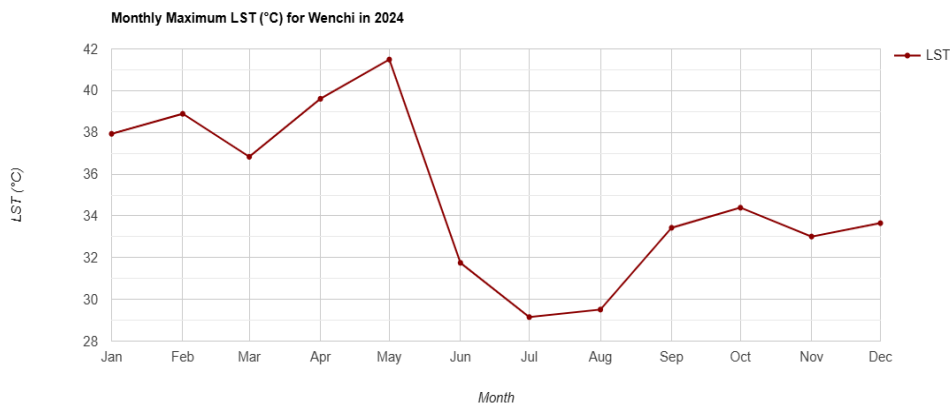
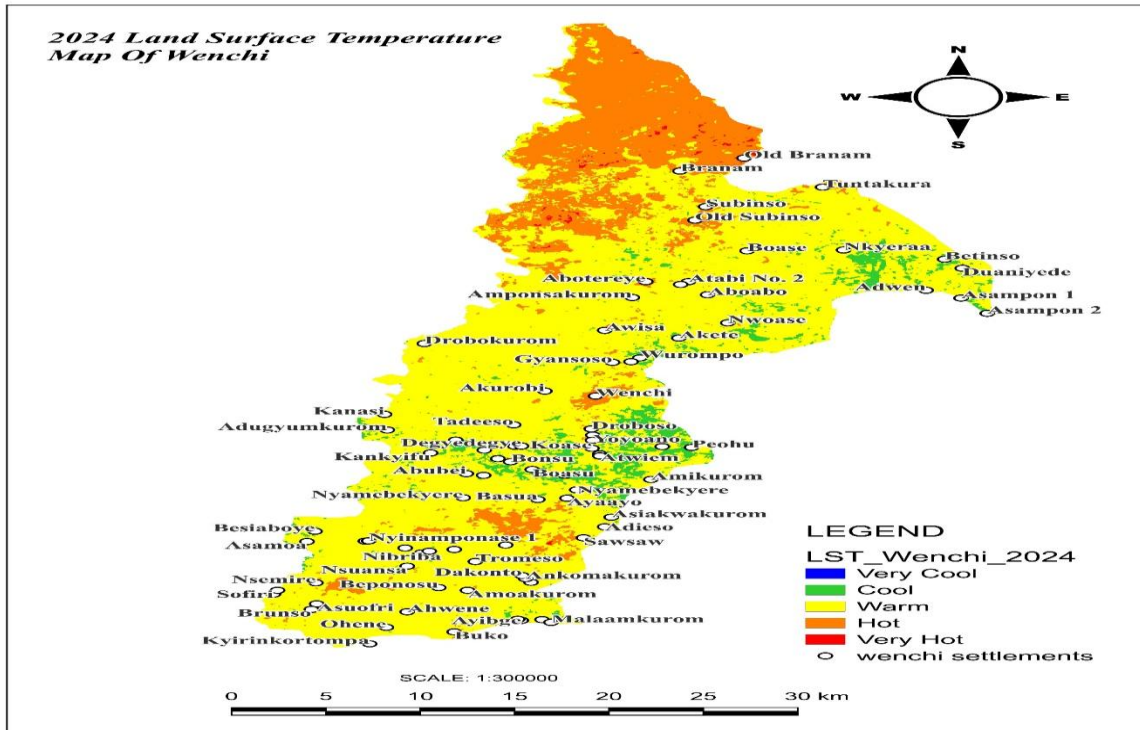


Source: Physical Planning dept. June, 2025

The 2021 vs. 2024 Land Use Land Cover Map reveals substantial changes in land allocation, with notable urban expansion in Wenchi, and Subinso at the cost of natural vegetation. Wenchi's rapid urbanization has led to a loss of green spaces, which might exacerbate drainage problems and reduce air quality over time. Branam and Asuokor have seen significant increases in cropland, suggesting a push toward commercial agriculture. However, Buoku and Droboso remain relatively

unchanged, preserving natural vegetation and open land despite minimal development. The increase in built-up areas raises concerns about soil degradation, reduced biodiversity, and potential flood vulnerability in towns experiencing rapid land transformations.

Fig 1.18: Land surface Temperature Map of Wenchi

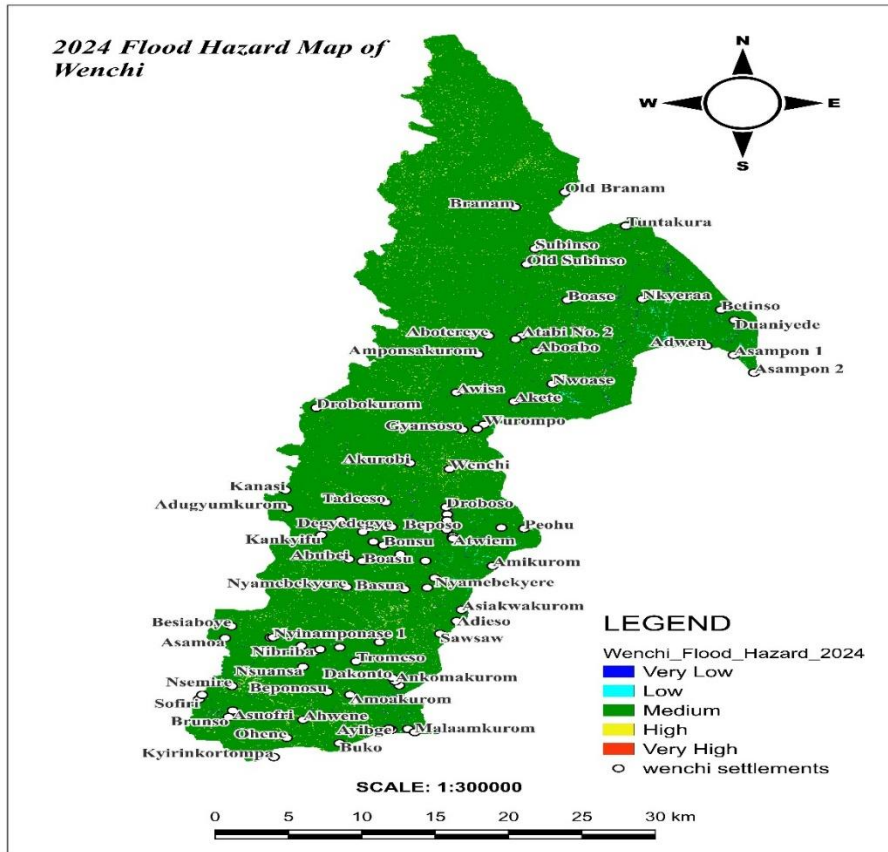


Source: Physical Planning dept. June, 2025

The 2024 Land Surface Temperature Map highlights variations in heat intensity across Wenchi, with noticeable temperature increases in urbanized areas. Wenchi itself stands out as a heat hotspot, likely due to dense infrastructure and reduced tree cover, making it prone to heat stress and increased energy demands. Subinso shows moderately high temperature, indicating possible land changes that contribute to heat

absorption. Meanwhile, towns like Buoku, Koase, and Amponsakrom maintain lower temperatures, thanks to dense vegetation acting as natural climate regulators. With rising temperatures, urban centers like Wenchi might need green space development or strategic planning efforts to cool down built-up areas and reduce thermal stress.

Fig. 1.19: Flood Hazard Map of the Municipality



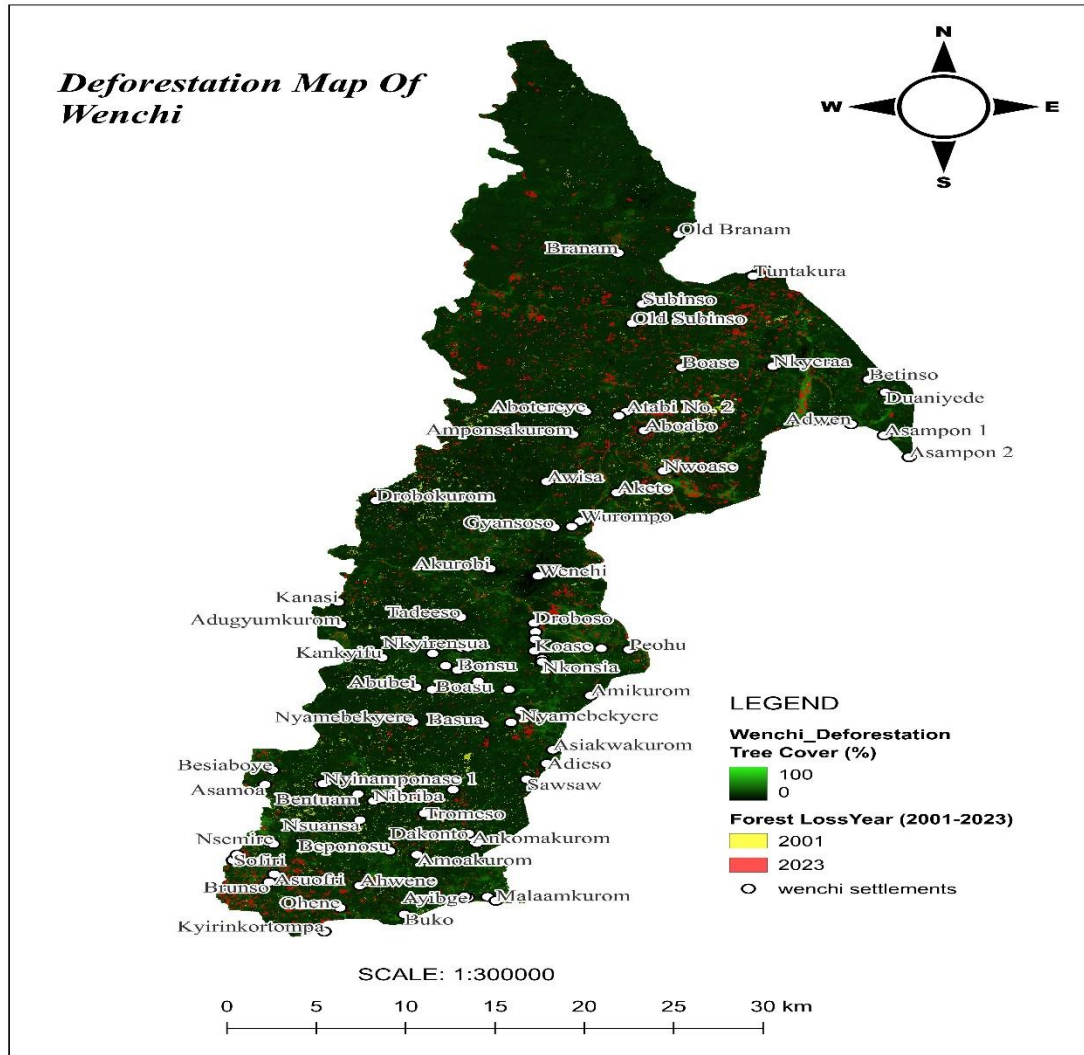
Source: Physical Planning dept. June, 2025

The 2024 Flood Hazard Map identifies towns with different levels of flood risks, with Wenchi standing out as high-risk zone. Wenchi is particularly vulnerable due to its rapid urban expansion, which might have weakened natural drainage systems, increasing flood susceptibility. Subinso face moderate risk, likely influenced by changes in vegetation cover and waterway blockages. Branam and Koase also show some vulnerability, indicating the need for stormwater management solutions. Conversely, Buoku, Droboso, and Amponsakrom maintain low flood risk, possibly due to their higher elevations or tree cover, which aids in natural water absorption. High-risk towns should prioritize drainage system improvements, flood barriers, and early warning alerts to mitigate disaster risks.

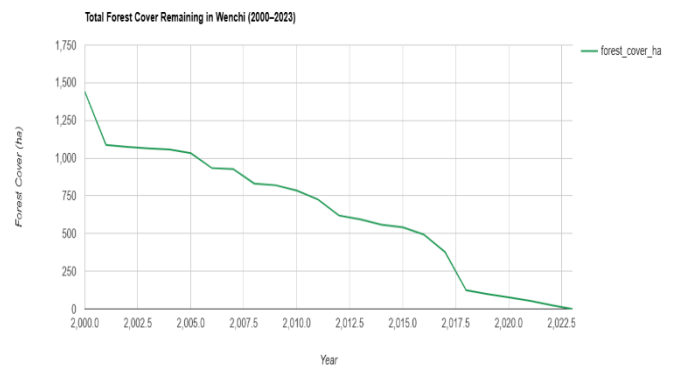
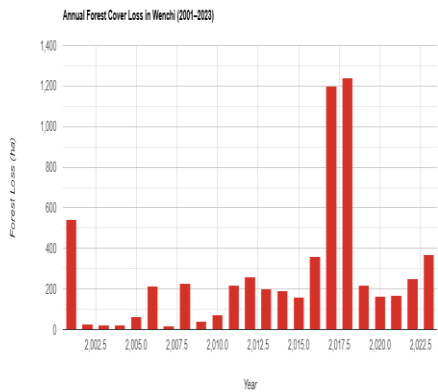
The Flood Hazard Map also indicates that, most of the towns in entire district has a Moderate flood hazard risk. This information can be useful for residents, policymakers, and emergency responders to plan and

prepare for potential flood events. However, it is essential to note that flood hazard risks can change over time due to various factors such as climate change, land use changes, and infrastructure development. Therefore, it is crucial for the Assembly to undertake several drainage works, undertake public sensitization on risk associated with impact of climate change and mitigation measures.

Fig 1.20: Deforestation Map of the Municipal



Source: Physical Planning dept. June, 2025



The Deforestation Map of the Municipality paints a concerning picture, showing extensive forest loss in Wenchi, Nkonsia, and Subinso over the years. Wenchi has undergone some of the most severe deforestation, losing critical tree cover that once moderated temperatures and supported ecosystems. Nkonsia and Subinso show gradual declines in forested areas, making them more susceptible to soil erosion and microclimate disruptions. Meanwhile, Buoku, Koase, and Amponsakrom retain better forest coverage, possibly benefiting from conservation efforts or less urban intrusion. The sharp decrease in tree cover could contribute to increased carbon emissions, higher temperatures, and a loss of wildlife habitats in affected areas. Restoration efforts should focus on reforestation, encouraging sustainable land use while minimizing further environmental damage.

2.23.1 Disaster

A disaster is an event, which affects the lives of human beings, their properties, infrastructure and the environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with day to day life. It increases the need for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind rain, blasts, bombs and accidents among others. It happens suddenly and gives no warning (NADMO Definition).

Climate change has brought about a dramatic change in the weather pattern in Wenchi Municipality, resulting in unusual rainstorms, floods and bushfires which often leave in their trails destruction to livelihoods and vital socio economic infrastructure such as houses, schools, roads, bridges and crops. Also, there are extended periods when the Municipality receives deficiency in rainfall (drought). The table below depicts that disaster in the Municipality are more of human-induced than natural disasters. This implies that, conscious effort and sensitization must be undertaken to draw home the need The table below shows the type and number of disasters recorded in the Municipality between 2022-2025.

Table 1.25: Types of Disasters in the Municipality

Natural Hazards	Human-induced Hazards
Rainstorm	Domestic Fires
Flood	Bush/wild fires
Army worm infestation	Commercial fires
Meningitis	Collapse of building

Source: Municipal Department of NADMO, 2025, Wenchi

The table shows that disasters in the municipality are more of human-induced than natural disasters. This implies that, by conscious effort and sensitization much of the recorded disasters could be avoided or reduced drastically.

Table 1.26 below depicts the type and number of disasters recorded in the Municipality between 2022 and 2025.

Table 1.26: Type and number of disasters recorded in the Municipality between 2022 and 2025.

Rainstorm	Number	Bushfires	Number	Commercial fires	Number
Heavy Rainstorm	30	Wild bush fires	15	Occurrence of Commercial fires	5
No. of Schools ripped off	20	Acreage of cashew destroyed	75	Shops destroyed	12
Residential Houses ripped off	42	Bags of maize destroyed	100		
Displaced persons	220	Affected persons	150		
Sub-Total	312	Sub-Total	340		17
Flood	Number	Domestic Fires	Number	Disease-Epidemic	Number
Flood occurrence	5	Occurrence of domestic fires	50	Cholera outbreak victims	45
Houses flooded	85	Displaced Persons	120	Meningitis victims	102
Flood-Affected Persons	450	Communities affected	20		
Communities affected	5				
Sub-Total	545	Sub-Total	190	Sub-Total	147
Collapsed Buildings	Number	Pest and Insect Infestation (e.g. Army-worm)	Number		
Collapsed buildings	15	Communities affected	50		
Displaced persons	40	Acreage of maize destroyed	1,140		
		Farmers affected	140		

Source: NADMO, WMA, 2025

Table 1.26 provide details on the top ten disaster risks in Wenchi Municipality, which have a high residual risk and impact and which are considered to be key risks requiring management focus. Importantly, the management of these risks is closely aligned to NADMO strategic objectives. The data showed that pest and insect infestation pose highest risk to the municipality with overall risk occurrence and impact rating of 31.9% of all disaster risks. This is followed by Flood (24.5) and domestic fire. The Municipality is doing well in commercial fire and building collapse risks prevention.

Interventions by way of continuous public education and sensitization, application of chemicals at the right time, electrical connection by trained professionals, construction of storm drains, desilting of drains, and good drainage system be put in place to arrest these situations.

2.23.2 Disaster Risk-prone Areas

The NADMO office has identified and taken note of disaster-prone areas for close monitoring, early warning systems, education and prevention control programmes. Some communities in the Municipality for some years have experienced disasters of many forms, natural and man-made disasters. These are presented in the table below.

Table1.27: Disaster-prone Areas/Communities

No	Community	Forms of Disaster (2022-2025)
1	Subinso	Bush and domestic fire
2	Branam	Bush and domestic fires
3	Wenchi	Fire and rainstorms
4	Droboso	Rainstorms, Pest and diseases
5	Koase	Rainstorm
6	Buoko	Rainstorms
7	Nchiraa	Rainstorm
8	Tromeso	Rainstorm
9	Awisa	Bushfires
10	Nyamponase/ Bisiaboje	Bushfires, Pest and Disease

Source: Municipal NADMO Office, 2025

These communities need constant reminders to keep them aware of looming risks so as to take caution and preventive measures. This is because prevention is always better than cure. The Municipal Office of National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is doing well to prevent and reduce disaster impacts but is faced with some operational challenges including;

- Lack of transport for surveillance, sensitization and monitoring
- Inadequate funding to satisfy the support needs of disaster victims
- Inadequate relief items

2.24 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

2.24.1 Science and Technology Education

Science, Technology and Innovation is the bedrock of all successful societies. The Wenchi Methodist, Koase and Nchiraa Senior High Schools offer programmes in the sciences. The Methodist University College (MUC) campus at Wenchi also offer programmes in Agriculture related fields and Nursing. Such programmes are preparing young men and women to occupy various positions in the municipality and beyond. The offer of scholarships for studies, especially, in the sciences, is quite phenomenal. Besides the formal educational system, a number of people undergo training as trades/craftsmen and women to gain employable skills from their respective master craftsmen. Knowledge and skills transfer is mainly done through apprenticeship programs.

2.25 Summary of Key Development Issues

The key development issues identified after the municipal profiling are as per below;

2.25.1 Summary of Issues/Constraints Identified

- ✓ Youth unemployment and under-employment among rural and urban youth
- ✓ Weak enforcement of regulations
- ✓ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest
- ✓ Improper disposal of solid waste
- ✓ Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
- ✓ Improper management of liquid and solid waste, including E-waste
- ✓ Weak natural resource management systems
- ✓ Inappropriate farming practices
- ✓ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
- ✓ High incidence of wildfires
- ✓ Low institutional capacity to adapt climate change and undertake mitigation actions
- ✓ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
- ✓ Rapid deterioration of roads
- ✓ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- ✓ Incomplete street naming and property addressing system
- ✓ Weak database for spatial planning and management
- ✓ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management
- ✓ Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
- ✓ Weak enforcement of building regulations
- ✓ Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulation growing housing deficit
- ✓ Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas
- ✓ Congestion and Over-crowding in urban areas rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl
- ✓ Poor linkages between urban communities
- ✓ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
- ✓ Ineffective sub-district structures
- ✓ Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
- ✓ Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking

- ✓ Limited public and community ownership
- ✓ Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans
- ✓ Weak coordination of the development planning system
- ✓ Low transparency and accountability of public institutions
- ✓ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
- ✓ Illicit financial flows
- ✓ Low tax revenue
- ✓ Low tax compliance, especially among SMEs and individuals
- ✓ Weak coordination among agencies responsible for revenue generation
- ✓ High operational costs
- ✓ Inadequate production capacity to meet internal and external demand
- ✓ Limited domestic supply of raw materials for local industries
- ✓ Limited Access to Finance for SMEs
- ✓ Complex business establishment and registration processes
- ✓ Limited investment capacity of MSMEs
- ✓ Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth
- ✓ High cost of credit
- ✓ Limited access to credit for MSMEs
- ✓ Limited access to external markets
- ✓ Inadequate modern markets
- ✓ Inadequate market infrastructure
- ✓ Low involvement of communities in tourism development
- ✓ Low skills and professionalism
- ✓ Weak Coordination among industry players on issues related to the creative arts industry
- ✓ Low support and competitiveness in the creative arts industry
- ✓ Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations
- ✓ Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector
- ✓ Low irrigation coverage
- ✓ Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
- ✓ Low application of technology and poor adoption of research findings among smallholder farmers
- ✓ Limited access to arable land
- ✓ High cost of production inputs
- ✓ High number of untrained teachers at basic level
- ✓ Poor quality of education at all levels
- ✓ High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination
- ✓ Poor quality of healthcare services
- ✓ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
- ✓ High prevalence of open defecation
- ✓ Inadequate maintenance of facilities
- ✓ Increasing demand for household water supply
- ✓ Poor sanitation and waste management
- ✓ Increasing incidence of poverty
- ✓ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
- ✓ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
- ✓ Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities

- ✓ High unemployment rate among PWDs
- ✓ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups
- ✓ Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential

2.27 SWOT ANALYSIS

2.27.1 APPLICATION OF SWOT

This section covers the potentials and opportunities that are available to the Municipal Assembly which could be exploited or taken advantage of in addressing the development needs. It also outlines some Weaknesses and Threats that must be limited so as to prevent them from impeding the development efforts. The SWOT Analysis is based on the development issues of the Municipality.

In conducting the SWOT analysis, the identified priority issues were outlined with respect to each of the development dimensions of the MTDPF 2026-2029. This enhanced the formulation of the appropriate strategies for implementation of the oriented plans. The **Strengths** of the District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the district) which when utilised can enable it to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges. The identified **Weaknesses** are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc, while **Opportunities** are external factors (beyond the district) that positively influence development of the district and **Threats** may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the district) that may hamper smooth development effort. The SWOT analysis under the dimensions is presented below.

Table 1.30 SWOT Analysis
SWOT Analysis for Economic Development

Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
1. Poor internal revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub-structure to assist in revenue collection • Capacity to expand the revenue items in the IGF • Availability of revenue sources for collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics; realistic data, valuation list and software to track revenue • Inadequate tax education • Poor attitude of citizens in tax payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government Act 936, which mandate the District Assembly to raise IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General low level of incomes in the Municipality • High level of poverty in the Municipality
Conclusion: Proper valuation list and the provision of updated data on revenue sources with its accompanying software would help to improve the internally generated revenue.				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
2. Weak expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of statutory control mechanisms • Presence of Internal Audit Unit • Availability of qualified Accounts staff • Availability of Public Complaints Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low remuneration for public workers • Attitudes of public workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring role of RCC • Enactments like Public Financial Management Act, Public Procurement Act (Amendment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in the prosecution of defaulters Lack of political will to fight corruption
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist in the municipality. The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with Regional Land Valuation Board. Challenges can be managed through Land Valuation Commission				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
12. Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of some Co-operative Societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land to be used as collateral 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance from NBSSI 	
Conclusion: There are quite a number of potentials and opportunities to help solve the issue the private sector businesses				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
1. Inadequate agro-processing plants to add value to agriculture produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land • Availability of water bodies for both small and large scale irrigation scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of borrowing • Low levels of entrepreneur skills • Low access to business start-up capitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support to non-traditional crops • Available government support under Planting for Food and Jobs • Nearness to market centres at Techiman, Kumasi etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of labour and farm inputs • Frequent bush fires • High interest rates on loans • Destruction of crops by animals
Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture produce will diversify the municipal economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the municipal.				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Inadequate credit facilities to promote agro-businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MOFA Cooperative office to lead in the formation of farmer cooperatives and solicit for funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing credit facilities for production • Low saving culture for investment among farmers • Negative attitude of the people towards government loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions to grant loans to farmers • Government support under youth in agriculture policy • Government support from MASLOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the mindset of farmers to see agriculture as a business • High interest rate • Delay in release of funds for agriculture productivity
Conclusion: The injection of capital and the provision of infrastructure would stimulate the production and marketing of agricultural goods and services. This will enhance agricultural productivity and marketing despite the constraints of the negative attitude of the people and challenges of high interest rates which could easily be overcome by the municipal potentials and opportunities.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
Poor market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land to support market infrastructure • Available building materials (sand, chippings etc) for infrastructure development • Presence of both skilled and unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance by the people to move to new market • Limited internally generated fund to support market construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buoyant marketing activities in nearby towns like Techiman to attract potential marketing activities in the municipality
Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture produce will diversify the municipal economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the municipal.				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 01: Economic Development				
13. Inadequate job opportunities for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant informal sector • Presence of BRC/RTF • Availability of vocational/technical training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Assistance from NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition
Conclusion: There are potentials to help eliminate the issue of unemployment. This will be done through training by BAC/RTF in skill development				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 02: Social Development				
1. Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational and health institutions • Availability of PTA and SMC's to support in infrastructure providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture of Health and educational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners support in health and education infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable flow of funds for project implementation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly’s support to the provision of infrastructure • Facilities from its IGF and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision e.g. World Bank • Existence of Get fund to provide Education infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome procurement procedure that tends to delay project implementation
Conclusion: Potentials exist to address inadequate funds for investment infrastructure. Opportunities like DACF, GETFund and other donor support are available to manage the weaknesses and Threats				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 02: Social Development				
1. Inadequate health facilities/poor quality of healthcare services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of people in the NHIS in the municipality • Availability land for construction and expansion of health infrastructure • Assembly’s support to the provision of health infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor environmental and hygiene practices • Inadequate funds for the health sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available funding for health infrastructure from government and donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding for project implementation
Conclusion: Potentials exist to address inadequate funds for investment infrastructure. Opportunities like DACF, SIF,GETFund and other donor support are available to manage the constraints and challenges				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 02: Social Development				
Low participation of the vulnerable and excluded in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available technical and supporting staff at the Dep’t of Social Welfare & Community Dev’t, HIV/AIDS Focal Person and Municipal AIDS Committee to implement programmes for the Vulnerable and Excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited budget at Municipal Assembly level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs, CBOs to provide support to the vulnerable and excluded • Government policy to empower the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on Government/NGOs for support

			vulnerable and the excluded.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NGOs/Municipal Assembly programmes for OVCs and PLWHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable funding for activities from NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stigmatization of PLWHs Low capacity of some NGOs/CBBOs High poverty levels in the municipality
<p>Conclusion: The design of programmes/projects to address the specific needs of the vulnerable and excluded such as the LEAP, the School Feeding Programme and the activities of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has led to the improvement in the status of the vulnerable and excluded in the municipality and overcome the constraints of ineffective collaboration and challenge of high poverty levels among the vulnerable groups</p>				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Theme 02: Social Development				
Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both basic and secondary schools	Availability of ICT skills to impart the knowledge.	Government policy on ICT skills is on course (i.e. supply of Computers to schools	Difficulty in procuring the computers for use.	Government slow pace in the implementation of ICT project
<p>Conclusion: Government policy of ICT in both basic and secondary schools would help to improve the ICT development.</p>				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 02: Social Development				
Effects of Covid-19, HIV/AIDS/STS and TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAs commitment to HIV/AIDs prevention and control Availability of Municipal AIDs Committee Availability of CT Centre and Kits Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public misperception of Covid-19, HIV/AIDS, STDS and TB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Ghana AIDs commission Availability of the NACP fund Presence of CSOs to partner the MA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control Availability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct and coordinate HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of poverty Delay in the release of DACF High cost of managing HIV and AIDS

Conclusion: Institutional collaboration and more intensive campaigns are necessary to reduce HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB. There must be proper monitoring and supervision on how resources used for HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB programmes are spent.				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of statutory planning committee • Availability of the Works Department • Existence of Physical Planning Department • Availability of Building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor land administration by traditional authorities • Inadequate institutional capacity to manage urban growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use Plan Act • Local Government Act • Existence of Security Agencies • Access to architects, and skilled artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference from traditional authorities
Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be addressed by using the Physical Planning and Works Departments to enforce the building regulations. The constraints can be addressed by improving the internal generated fund to resource the departments. The challenge can be addressed by enforcing the Acts and support the operations of the security agencies.				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement				
2. Low coverage of electricity to households and rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VRA/NED • Municipal Assembly's support to electricity extension • Willingness of communities to support electrification projects • Availability of local contractors/electricians for electrification projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity extension • Low investment in energy • Frequent power outages • Inadequate resource of the Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government funding to provide infrastructure • Commitment of Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of existing facilities • Overdependence on hydroelectric power • Limited government investment in electrification
Conclusion: Low coverage of electricity can be addressed by the potentials such as the presence of VRA/NED and commitment of the Municipal Assembly. The challenges can be addressed by the central government funding to provide infrastructure and commitment of donors				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme 03: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				

Poor road network and condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of gravels and quarry to provide raw material to support road construction • Available technical expertise at the works department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics and expertise on the part of some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable funding from the Central Government to support road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in project implementation on the part of some contractor
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Conclusion: Poor road network and surface conditions can be addressed through the availability of construction materials, presence of Highways Authority and the Department of Feeder Roads to overcome the constraints. The challenges can be addressed by the availability of road funds and donor support.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
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Theme 03: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Poor sanitary conditions leading to communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Environmental Health Unit/Health Centers and qualified personnel. • Awareness creation on these communicable diseases such as cholera and Malaria • Availability of Zoom lion workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria • Poor environmental health practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing of the malaria control programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding High cost of sanitary equipment Un-Engineered final waste disposal site
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Conclusion: There are Environmental health unit and medical personnel to help overcome or reduce the incidence of these communicable diseases. Negative attitude will be managed through continuous education. Challenges will be managed through the recruitment of community health nurses and Zoom lion workers.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
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Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

1. Non-functioning Municipal sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub-district structures • Ceded revenues to lower level structures • Enthusiastic local population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure • Lack of office accommodation and logistics • Inadequate DA commitment to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governance Act 936 which mandate the Assemble to raise IGF • Government commitment to deepen decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of motivation for sub-district structure staff
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of traditional structures and organized groups 	development of the sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and implementation of local government services 	
Conclusion: The Assembly can utilize the services of the Assembly members in improving the functionality of the zonal councils				
Key Issues to be Addressed	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Theme Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
2. Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Social Welfare personnel • Availability of Associations of PWDs • Willingness of the vulnerable to learn employable skills • Existence of Religious Bodies, NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding and logistics • Poor staffing at Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Devt. • Lack of reliable data on Vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality • Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government support • DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable • Donor organizations • Availability of Juvenile Courts • Presence of Disability Law • Presence of Charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late release of funds • Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to look beyond their disabilities • High cost of equipment used by the physically challenged persons such as wheel chairs, clutches and artificial limbs
Conclusion: The Assembly in collaboration with the Ministry and other development partners can introduce Safety net programmes to support the vulnerables in the Municipality				

2.28 MEDIUM TERM NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2026-2029

This section presents details on development projections for 2026-2029 in terms of population, production, environmental conditions and social needs which takes inspiration from the four (4) development dimensions.

Knowledge about the current and future needs of the district is very vital in development planning. It is with this information base that decisions on issues can be made regarding the kind of interventions with respect to established goals of the Municipality.

The projections have been made for total population, population density, population structure, staffing and enrolment levels in schools, housing stock, Internally Generated Funds and many others. A careful consideration is given to social development with the basic aim of improving the quality of life and the welfare of people during the planned period. These are issues such as population, health, water and sanitation, education and agricultural needs.

2.28.1: Population Projections

Projecting the overall Municipal population is paramount for the formulation of Municipal goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for Wenchi Municipality have been carried out as presented below;

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the Municipality had a total population of 124,758 and population growth rate of 2.3%. Based on this data, the following projections were made using the Exponential Method. This has been preferred in view of the length of the period of the projection (2026-2029), and the nature of the variables that constitute the population dynamics, namely; Birth rate Death rate and the rate of Migration in the Municipality.

2.28.2: Overall Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures, the Municipal population is expected to grow from the current figure of 124,758 to 131,598 by 2026. This is based on the following limiting assumptions:

- a) The growth rate will remain the same during the planning period.
- b) The population growth rate is held constant.
- c) The change in migration shall remain minimal and
- d) The sex composition remains unchanged over the planning period.

Table 3.5: Population Projection for the Wenchi Municipal

AGE	2026			2027			2028			2029		
COHORT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	8100	8108	16208	8199	8207	16406	8293	8282	16575	8491	8480	16971
9-14	7147	7045	14192	7407	7326	14733	7684	7622	15306	7870	7804	15674
14-	6398	6106	12504	6459	5155	11614	6503	6182	12685	6658	6332	12990
15-19	5833	5520	11353	5939	5604	11543	6044	5674	11718	6189	5810	11999
20-24	4451	4611	9062	4547	4691	9238	4641	4776	9417	4752	4891	9643
25-29	3728	4298	8026	3823	4369	8192	3919	4444	8363	4013	4547	8560
30-34	3385	3976	7361	3474	4060	7534	3564	4149	7713	3650	4249	7899
35-39	3020	3436	6456	3116	3535	6651	3212	3647	6859	3287	3734	7021
40-44	2714	2759	5473	2796	2841	5637	2884	2934	5818	2952	3005	5957
45-49	2141	2296	4437	2212	2386	4598	2284	2480	4764	2339	2539	4878
50-54	1792	1884	3676	1849	1950	3799	1911	2033	3944	1957	2082	4039
55-59	1492	1447	2939	1551	1510	3061	1611	1578	3189	1648	1615	3263
60-64	1110	1149	2259	1150	1190	2340	1191	1242	2433	1215	1271	2486
65-69	773	787	1560	809	819	1628	840	850	1690	859	866	1725
70-74	568	691	1259	585	709	1294	607	737	1344	620	755	1375
75-79	430	619	1049	435	624	1059	446	636	1082	458	650	1108
80+	435	643	1078	431	629	1060	428	628	1056	438	643	1081
TOTAL	53,925	77,598	131,598	68,317	71,106	139,423	65,018	76,327	141,345	72,192	75,169	147,331

Source: MPCU Construct based on 2025 Population & Housing Census Report, Ghana Statistical Service

2.28.3: Education Projections

Education is a key pillar in the Municipality development efforts. It is one of the most cherished social interventions that every Municipality must offer to its population. The educational system of Wenchi Municipality suffers from major challenges ranging from physical infrastructure to qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of projections based on realistic assumptions have been made here. The outcomes of the projections are presented in the below table.

Table 3.6: Projections for Preschools

Year	Base year (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Children	6980	7453	7884	7989	8101
Number of Classrooms existing	123	130	133	136	139
Number of Schools existing	78	79	80	81	82
Number of Classrooms required	133	135	137	139	141
Total/Number of Schools required	4	3	2	2	2

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 40 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

Table 3.7: Projections for Primary Schools

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required
2025 (Base Year)	6,345	1,436	1,400	15	113
2026	6,546	1,529	1,500	20	120
2027	6,696	1,619	1,600	23	123
2028	6,846	1,713	1,700	25	123
2029	7,009	1,805	1,800	30	123

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the Municipality
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-12 years

Table 3.8: Projections for JHS

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Children	9,130	9,630	10,130	10,630	11,130
Number of Classrooms existing	178	180	182	184	186
Number of Schools existing	72	73	74	75	76
Number of Classrooms required	38	25	25	25	25
Total/Number of Schools required	10	10	12	12	12
Surplus/backlog	-	-	-	-	-

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. 25 new JHS will be constructed annually irrespective of backlogs
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-15 years

Table 3.9: Projections for SHS

Year	Base year (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total District Population	6,507	7,007	8,507	10,007	11,507
Number of Schools existing	4	4	4	4	4
Total/Number of Schools required	2	2	2	1	1
Surplus/backlog	-	-	-	-	-

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. The age range for SHS is 15-18 years
2. SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
3. All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

Table 3.10: Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required
2025 (Base Year)	6,398	1,436	1:40	15	113
2026	6,546	1,529	1:40	20	120
2027	6,696	1,619	1:40	23	123
2028	6,846	1,713	1:40	25	123
2029	7,009	1,805	1:40	30	123

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-19 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire Municipality
5. The Municipality would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs
6. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
7. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-19 years
8. Projections are across board for the entire Municipality
9. The Municipality would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlog

Table 3.11: Educational Facilities for Public and Private Schools

CATEGORY	ENROLMENT	FURNITURE AVAILABLE		FURNITURE REQUIRED	
		Mono Desk	Dual Desk	Mono Desk	Dual Desk
Nursery	1,622	522	222	452	479
Primary	2,904	444	334	421	392
JHS	2,862	501	424	326	432

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Table 3.12: Functional Institutional Latrines and Water facilities in Public Schools

CATEGORY	Number of Schools	Functional Latrines		Functional Water facilities	
		Existing facilities	Backlog (If any)	Existing Facilities	Backlog (If any)
Primary	78	68	10	32	46
JHS	38	32	6	15	23
SHS	4	4	-	2	2

Source: GES, Development Projections, 2025

Health Projection

A healthy population is required to propel development in the fulfilment of contributing to the development of the Municipality. The development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Wenchi Municipality have to do more with access rather than non-availability. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below.

Table 3.11: Health Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
Hospitals	1	1 per District or Per 100,000 population	1	2	2	2
Health Centre	7	1 per 10,000 population	2	2	2	2

Clinics	1	1 health per CHPS zone or electoral area	1	1	1	1
CHPS	8		2	2	2	2
Doctor/Population ratio 1 Doc:7,600	1:9000	1:7500	1:9000	1:8000	1:7500	1:7000
Nurse/Population ratio 1 Nur:311	1:200	1:800	1:200	1:200	1:180	1:150

Source: GHS, Development Projections, 2025

Assumption

1. planned delivery of all backlogs
2. The number of doctors would remain constant over the plan period
3. The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period

Table 3.12: Farmer population and required AEAs

Year	Current farmer pop.	Standard	Current ratio	Required AEAs	Current available AEAs	Surplus/ Backlog if any	Year
2026	45,899	1:500	1:2294	4	20		2026
2027	45,899	1:500	1:1995	4	23		2027
2028	45,899	1:500	1:1912	4	24		2028
2029	45,899	1:500	1:1835	4	25		2029

Source: Dep't of Agric, development Projections 2025

Assumptions

- The registered Municipality farmers population would remain constant within the plan period
- The total number of extension agents in the Municipality would also remain constant
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the Municipality
- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

2.28.4 Municipality Security Projections

Wenchi Municipality is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times armed robbers have invaded highways leading to the Municipality

capital and terrorized traders mercilessly. In the wake of these developments, Municipal development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety of traders and the general public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for Municipality security and captured in the table below.

Table 3.13: Municipality Security Projections

Year	Total Municipal Population	No. of existing police Men	No. Required/ Standard	Backlog/Surplus
2025	106,408	141	1:754	5
2026	111,714	200	1:558	4
2027	114,205	250	1:456	1
2028	116,778	300	1:389	1
2029	127,955	350	1:365	1

Source: Ghana Police Service, WMA 2025

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built based on total Municipality population
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
3. Backlogs would be planned and implemented incrementally on annual basis

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the Municipality
3. Five (5) Policemen would be posted to the Municipality annually to improve the numbers

2.28.5 Projections of Wenchi Municipal Assembly Finances

Revenue

Municipal administration is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Wenchi Municipality Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2026-2029 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet the development programmes outlined in the plan. The

DMTDP is financed from a range of sources. Based on realistic assumptions and the anticipated expenditure levels of the Assembly, projections have been made for revenue items as contained in the table below. Revenue shortfalls and how gaps would be closed are dealt with in the indicative financial of the DMDTP.

Table 3.15: Municipal Revenues (2026-2029)

Revenue Head	Base Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Internal	(2021)				
Rates	113,300.00	135,960.00	162,692.00	195,230.40	232,276.480
Lands	105,100.00	126,120.00	151,344.00	181,612.80	217,935.36
Fees and Fines	522,800.00	627,360.00	752,832.00	903,398.4	1,084,078.08
Licenses	156,800.00	188,160.00	225,796.00	270,954.4	354,145.28
Rent	46,900.00	56,280.00	67,536.00	81,043.20	97,251.84
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	944,900.00	1,133,880.00	1,360,656.00	1,632,787.20	1,959,344.64
External					
Grants	13,530,111.02	16,236,133.22	19,483,359.86	23,380,031.83	28,056,038.20
Grand Total	14,475,011.02	17,370,013.22	20,844,015.86	25,012,819.03	30,015,382.84

Source: Finance Dep't WMA, Development Projections-2025

REVENUE PROJECTIONS – ALL REVENUE SOURCES

Table 3.16: Revenue projections (All revenue sources)

Revenue Sources	2022 Budget	Actuals as at July, 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Internally Generated Revenue	944,900.00	1,458,228.89	1 572,880.00	1,960,656.00	2,032,787.20	2,239,344.64
Compensation transfers (for decentralized departments)	5,696,467.77	8,639,493.93	6,835,761.32	8,202,913.58	9,843,496.30	11,812,195.56
Goods and Services (for decentralized departments)	163,352.69	1,478,292.33	196,023.23	235,227.88	282,273.46	338,728.15
DACF-RFG	1,621,179.81	2,740,237.20	1,945,415.77	2,334,498.92	2,801,398.70	3,361,678.44
DPAT	45,859.00	285,702.56	55,030.80	66,036.96	79,244.35	95,093.00

School Feeding Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Funds (Donor, SIF, GPSNP)	370,921.00	194,644.58	445,105.20	534,126.24	640,951.49	769141.79
TOTAL	8,842,680.27	6,063,726.14	10,611,216.32	12,733,459.84	15,280,151.76	18,336,182.11

Source: Finance Dep't WMA, Development Projections-2025

Assumptions

1. Revenues would grow at an annual rate of 20%. This in turn would be due to;
2. Reviews in the regimes governing taxes in the Municipality
3. Compilation of an up-to-date database on rateable items
4. Increase in the staff strength of revenue collectors
5. Improved revenue monitoring
6. The Municipal Assembly would perform well to benefit from DDF
7. There would be improvement in the disbursements of common fund
8. Valuation of properties in the municipality.

2.28.6 Expenditures

Revenues and expenditures are intricately related. It is only possible to spend after one has generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline are important factors in the expenditure management frame. The Wenchi Municipality Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources. Besides these, Municipal bye laws and regulations governing financial administration must be adhered to. Table 3.17 below depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the Municipal Assembly using 2025 as a base year.

Table 3.17: Municipal Expenditures (2026-2029)

Expenditure Head	Base Year (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Personal Emoluments	128,000.00	137,600.00	147,920.00	159,014.00	170,940.05
Travelling & Transport	172,239.40	179,321.00	181,347.33	184,768.91	189,457.88
General Expenditure	302,457.98	358,698.00	398,356.78	408,345.00	428,546.80

Maintenance Repair & Renewals	132,000.00	133,084.40	135,000.00	138,211.50	146,454.00
Miscellaneous Exp.	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Total	908,790.00	808,703.40	862,624.11	705,570.50	506,851.93
Capital	4,622,025.21	4,732,112.60	4,744,432.50	4,799,831.00	4,805,243.60
DACF/Others	8,512,195.81	9,098,456.22	9,659,507.66	10,202,496.54	10,680,332.70
TOTAL	14,043,011.02	14,639,272.22	15,266,564.27	15,707,898.04	15,992,428.23

Source: Finance Dep't WMA, Development Projections-2025

EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS – ALL FUNDING SOURCES

Table 3.18: Expenditure projections – All funding sources

Expenditure Items	2025 Budget	2025 Actual as at July	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation	13,062,940.00	8,639,493.93	6,124,267.20	6,824,244.33	7,136,088.40	7,644,114.22
Goods and Services	5,164,500.27	1,478,292.33	5,932,468.77	6,123,468.92	6,524,004.22	7,420,126.10
Assets	5,007,210.73	202,682.57	5,621,154.00	5,691,456.42	5,937,241.38	8,937,241.38
Total	23,234,651.00	5,416,931.97	17,677,889.97	18,639,169.67	19,460,092.62	22,064,240.32

Source: Finance Dep't WMA, Development Projections-2025

Assumptions

1. With the implementation of the Local Government Service, more staff would be recruited to man diverse functions therefore Personnel emolument will increase by 7.5%
2. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified
3. Security patrols across the Municipality would also be intensified
4. Distance between the Municipality and the national capital is a major determinant of travel expenditures
5. Maintenance plans of the Municipality would be implemented
6. Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development
7. Fiscal discipline in the management of Municipal finances
8. Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter expands on the Municipal development priorities adopted from the National Medium-Term Development Plan Framework for the period 2026 to 2029. The identified issues have been prioritized due to limited resources. This is necessary in order to address the most pressing ones with the resources available during the plan period. Having identified the key development issues, a prioritization was carried out to ensure that scarce resources are used most effectively and efficiently. It also captures the community perspective on current needs and aspirations which was compiled through consultation with the people at the zonal level of the Municipality.

TABLE 3.1: SCALE FOR SCORING PRIORITISED ISSUES

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

SOURCE: NDPC GUIDELINES, 2026-2029

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the total column are of a higher priority to the district. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

3.2 Key Prioritised Development Issues

Table 3.2: Prioritized Development Issues

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
Culture and Creative Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low involvement of communities in tourism development - Weak Coordination among industry players on issues related to the creative arts industry. - Low support and competitiveness in the creative arts industry
Settlement System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor sanitation and waste management - Poor quality and inadequate road transport network - Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulation growing housing deficit - Weak enforcement of building regulations
Social Service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing demand for household water supply - Poor quality of education at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate farm inputs

Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate extension services - Lack of financial support to farmers
Local Economy and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to credit for MSMEs - Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth - Weak natural resource management systems Youth unemployment and under-employment among rural and urban youth - Limited domestic supply of raw materials for local industries
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Climate Change, Water and Sanitation issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change - Low institutional capacity to adapt climate change and undertake mitigation actions - Improper management of liquid and solid waste, including E-waste
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of security post
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare - Poor quality of healthcare services - High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High vulnerability population - Inadequate financial support for the vulnerable - Lack of social care for the aging population
Sports and Recreation development and promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate sporting infrastructure for talent nurturing and development

SOURCE: MPCU DESK WORK ANALYSIS, WMA, 2025

3.3 How Prioritisation Was Done

Prioritization of the issues involved a comprehensive and participatory process. It included the performance review, needs assessments, and a participatory approach that ensured alignment with both national policies and local realities. In addition to the above, development dimensions issues were prioritized on emerging cases under the four dimensions (Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, Governance and Institutional Development and Economic Development) including emergency planning and response with regards to other unforeseen disasters, emergencies and issues on implementation coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development activities were itemized for redress. Prioritizing the district needs were of extreme importance to the planning of the district since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs. Having identified the key development issues, a prioritization was carried out to ensure that scarce resources are used most effectively and efficiently. The development priorities emphasized the

relationships between issues identified in the situational analyses and its implication based on sustainability, gender equity and the most significant multiplier-effect on the large proportion of the populace. The development priorities looked at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources.

This helped in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings were also prioritised. To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the community problems were prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

- ✓ Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- ✓ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development.
- ✓ Significant multiplier effect on the local economy-attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- ✓ Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

The prioritization were based on these foundational steps;

Performance review and diagnosis: An analysis of existing conditions and a performance review of the previous plan helped in identifying the key issues and challenges.

Needs assessment: Stakeholders, including the public, were involved in assessing the needs and also identifying potential development areas.

Alignment with national and global frameworks: Issues were prioritized by ensuring they aligned with broader development agendas, such as the national development policy framework and global goals like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.3.1 Methodologies and Tools Used for Prioritization Methodologies

Various tools and methods were used to systematically prioritize the identified issues:

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA): This tool was used because of the multiple policy goals are at stake and information. It worked by:

- ✓ Selecting Criteria
- ✓ Assigning Weights
- ✓ Scoring Projects

Stakeholder Consultation and Consensus: Broad participation and consensus from stakeholders were crucial for identifying priorities. This ensured that the plan integrates the needs of the public, including vulnerable groups.

3.3.2 Key considerations During Prioritisation

- ✓ Balancing local Needs of the people
- ✓ Resource Allocation

Environmental Assessment: A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was used to integrate environmental issues into the planning and prioritization process.

Political and Institutional Support: The successful prioritization required strong political leadership and buy-in from relevant governmental Agencies, Departments/Units.

Table 3.3: Harmonized Community Needs with Development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Framework

Harmonized key development issues under 2026-2029	Development dimension areas (2026-2029)					Average score
	Economic Development	Social Development	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement development	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs	
Improvement in revenue mobilization	2	2	2	2	1	1.8
Provision and Extension of Electricity Supply and street lights	2	2	2	1	0	1.4
Provision of Potable Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	2	2	2	0	0	1.2
Construction and Rehabilitation of road Infrastructure	2	2	2	1	0	1.4
Rehabilitation and construction of Health infrastructure	2	2	2	1	0	1.4
Improvement in health delivery systems	2	2	2	0	0	1.2
Rehabilitation and construction of educational infrastructure	2	2	2	1	1	1.6
Creation of jobs for the youth	2	2	2	2	1	1.8

Support to the Socially disadvantaged and the vulnerable in society	2	1	1	0	0	0.8
Improvement in service delivery by service providers (eg. Electricity, Water Supply etc.)	2	2	2	0	0	1.2

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will focus on development goals, objectives and strategies that would be formulated within the context of the Development priorities in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029) and based on the planning guidelines issued by NDPC and content of the National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232) and anchored on the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Policies.

The coordinated programme hinges on five pillars namely, Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement, Governance and Institutional Development and International Relations.

The National Development Focus is to actualized the five pillars to sustain macro-economic stability, while placing the economy on a path to higher growth, reducing economic inequalities and ensuring rapid reduction in poverty to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The vision of the Municipality shall be;

“To become one of the most vibrant Assemblies in the country offering businesses and investment opportunities for private capital, and developing the human resource targeted at poverty reduction, social harmony and economic prosperity”

To get this vision materialized, the following development focus, goals and objectives have been formulated.

4.2 Municipal Development Focus

The development focus of the Assembly within the plan period (2026-2029) would be the provision of basic services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.

4.3 Municipal Goal

A goal is an idea of the future or desired results that a person or a group of people envision, plan and commit to achieve over a period of time. The Municipal goal therefore is;

“To harness the socio-economic potential resources in the Municipality to reduce poverty levels and create wealth through a sustainable means of ensuring quality and equal access to education, healthcare, sound environmental practices, mobilization of local revenue, vulnerable and excluded, gender equity and support the private sector to strive within an atmosphere of peace”

4.4 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies (2026-2029)

The goal setting process for the Municipal commenced with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Community leaders and people investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas. These prioritized needs were collated and framed into goals. The following sections list the specific goals of the municipality under each of the Dimensions which is anchored on the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Policies as encapsulated in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029).

TABLE 4.1: GOALS (COMPATIBILITY MATRIX)

GOAL	Goal 1: To strengthen the District Assembly’s fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.	Goal 2: To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development	Goal 3: To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation	Goal 4: To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the district	Goal 5: To Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana’s development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats	Goal 6: To Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels
Goal 1: To strengthen the District Assembly’s fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.		High	High	Medium	Medium	High
Goal 2: To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development	High		High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Goal 3: To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation	High	High		Medium	Medium	Medium
Goal 4: To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the district	High	High	Medium		Low	High

Goal 5: To Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats	High	Medium	Medium	Low		High
Goal 6: To Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	

Source: MPCU Construct, WMA August, 2025

TABLE 4. 2 MATRIX ON DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Poor internal revenue mobilization	To strengthen the District Assembly’s fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.	Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources	Local Economic Development Programme
Promotion of agri-businesses and credit support facilitation for expansion	To Ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development	Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029	Boost credit access for local traders	Enhance financial literacy & business support	
		Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029	Enhance price transparency & reduce exploitation	Facilitate the establishment of digital price tracking & real-time market data system	
		Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029	Streamline cross-border trade processes to reduce delays and costs.	Promote market access for agro commodities and address bottlenecks along the supply chain	
		Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 2029	Enhance business enabling environment	Implement business regulatory reforms to improve the business enabling environment	
		Develop the tourism industry for economic development	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence	
		Improve production Efficiency and yield of selected crops by 30%	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Develop market support services for horticulture,	

Enhance adequate investments in the agricultural sector				food (including grains), and industrial crops.	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
		Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production	Improve post-harvest management	Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels.	
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at basic level Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and People with special needs at all levels	To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education	Enhance access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities to empower individuals and communities by 2029	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of STEM in basic and secondary education	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme

			Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations			Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Strengthen school management systems	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/ Health and Health Services					
Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Poor quality of healthcare services Increase cost of healthcare delivery	To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality health care	Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029	Accelerate implementation of community-based health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare Expand and equip health facilities Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Health care provision and Service delivery programme
High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) programs	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STI and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Health care provision and Service delivery programme

			Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Waste and Environmental Sanitation					
Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities	To promote access to good quality water facilities and services for accelerated development	Increase access to portable Water and sanitation improved services	1. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 2. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	
High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management	Increased access to sanitation and hygiene facilities	Promote accessibility to enhanced sanitation and hygiene facilities by 2029	1. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 2. Provide public education on solid waste management Expand disability-friendly and gender-	Enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation services	

			friendly sanitation facilities Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/ Poverty and Inequality					
High incidence of poverty Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded and bridge the gap between the rich and poor in the society	Reducing Poverty and Inequality	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Social Services programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/ Child and Family Welfare					
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	To improve the awareness of child protection laws and achieve 100% implementation by the end of 2029	Ensure the Safety, Well-being and development of Children	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Social Services programme

			Increase awareness of child protection		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social/Gender Equality					
Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	To reduce gender inequality by end of 2029	Promote Gender Equality and empower Women and Girls	Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters	Promote economic empowerment of women	Social Services programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social Protection					
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programme for vulnerable groups Lack of sustainable funding	To improve the inclusion of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the district by end of 2029	Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expend their coverage to include all vulnerable groups.	Strengthen social protection, especially for children's women, persons with disability and the elderly	Social Services programme Social Services programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social/ Disability and Development					

High unemployment rate among PWDs	To increase support for the disabled by the end of 2029	Promote livelihood of PWDs in economic ventures	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Social Services programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social/Youth Development					
Youth unemployment and under-employment among rural and urban youth.	Reduce high youth unemployment rate by the end of 2029	Create an enabling environment to attract private businesses	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates. Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Social Services programme
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Environmental Pollution					
Improper disposal of solid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants	To be able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the end of 2029	Reduce Environmental Pollution	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources	Reduce environmental Pollution	

			and intake of public water supplies Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Deforestation, Desertification and soil erosion					
High incidence of wildfires Inappropriate farming practices	To be able to reduce impact of climate change on the natural ecology/environment and also conserve the biodiversity	Enhance climate change resilience	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management policy and local bye-laws on wildlife Develop efficient energy technologies	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/ Climate Variability and Change					
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Low institutional capacity to adapt climate change	To be able to reduce climate induced impacts on the environment and livelihoods by 2029	Enhance climate change resilience	Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement	Enhance Climate change Resilience	

<p>and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Vulnerability to climate change</p>			<p>Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes.</p> <p>Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge.</p> <p>Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models.</p>		
<p>Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Disaster Management</p>					
<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>To be able to reduce climate induced impacts on the environment and livelihoods</p>	<p>Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action</p>	<p>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Strengthen early warning and response</p>	<p>Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	

			mechanisms for disasters. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/ Transport Infrastructure (Roads)					
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Poor transportation management, particularly in Urban areas Rapid deterioration of roads	To improve condition of road reshaping /rehabilitation/surfacing by the end of 2029	Facilitate access to road infrastructure development by 2029	Expand and maintain the national road network. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements/Human Settlement and Housing					
Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulation growing housing deficit	To enhance settlement Management by preparing structural lay outs by the end of 2029	Ensure the adherence to Assembly's bye-laws and other building regulations	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Act 2016(Act 925)	Provide adequate, safe secure quality and affordable housing	

			Accelerate the implementation of the national housing policy		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement					
Congestion and Over-crowding in urban areas rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl	To improve Urban infrastructure delivery by 70% by the end of 2029	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable basic services	Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision. Create awareness on greening of human settlements. Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems	Promote resilient urban development	Built and natural environment development programme
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at	To improve citizen participation in local governance by the end of 2029	Strengthen collaboration among key actors of development	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Create enabling environment for	Deepen political and administrative decentralization Improved decentralization Planning	

national, regional and district levels			<p>implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level</p> <p>Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development dialogue</p>		
<p>Limited public and community ownership. Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking</p>	<p>To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2029</p>	<p>Deepen transparency and public accountability</p>	<p>Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds</p> <p>Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information</p> <p>Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue</p>	<p>Deepen transparency and public accountability</p>	

			and expenditure tracking at all levels		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Public Policy Management					
Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2029	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development / Corruption and Economic Crimes					
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Low transparency and accountability of public institutions	To enhance transparency, accountability and good governance by the end of 2029	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	

			Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). Undertake comprehensive institutional and legislative reforms		
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SOURCE: MPCU CONSTRUCT, WMA, 2025

5.4 Development Scheme guiding the growth of settlements in the Municipality

Structure plans are dimensionally specific and accurate spatial plans which are used to guide the development or redevelopment of an urban area town or city and its peripheries or other significant areas. They are usually derived from recommendations made in Spatial Development Frameworks and are used to define future development and land use patterns, layout of trunk roads, conservation and protected areas and other key features for managing the direction of development. Structure plans further define the preferred direction of a community future growth within an activity center and articulate how it will be managed.

The Municipality has over twenty-five local schemes which give spatial expression to the social, economic, environmental and cultural visions of all individuals, groups and institutions. The Municipality is dependent on the activities of other adjoining settlements whose influence directly affects especially the development path of the Municipality. These notable peri-urban settlements act as gateway to the Municipal capital and as such cannot be neglected in the generation of development path which influences the final outcome of a structure plan. These peri-urban settlements are three namely: Nkonsia, Drobo, Yoyoano and Asuano.

The essence of a structure plan is to ensure coordinated land uses and infrastructure proposals in areas where substantial development is taking place. It prescribes the permitted use of land and applicable regulations in dimensionally accurate land-use zones which is legally enforceable. Together the structure plan derived sets in motion a guiding tool to direct the growth of physical development.

The Structure plan has diverse existing and proposed land uses such as blue spaces (water bodies) and green spaces, industrial, commercial, mixed uses, institutional, educational, agricultural areas, public cemeteries, civic and cultural sites, historic and cultural sites, sewage treatment sites, final waste disposal sites among other proposals.

Figure 4.1: Desired Future Map of the Municipality

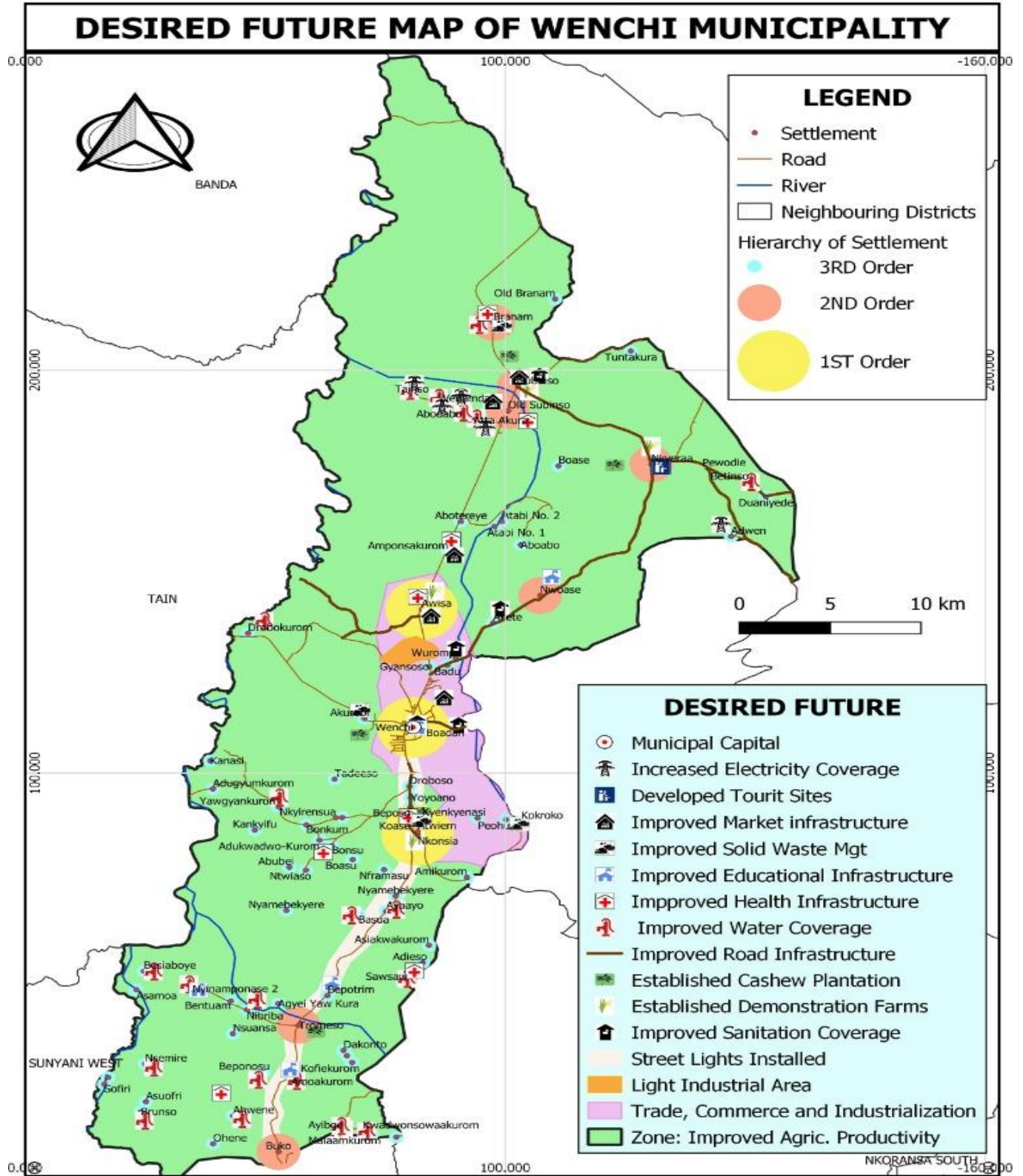
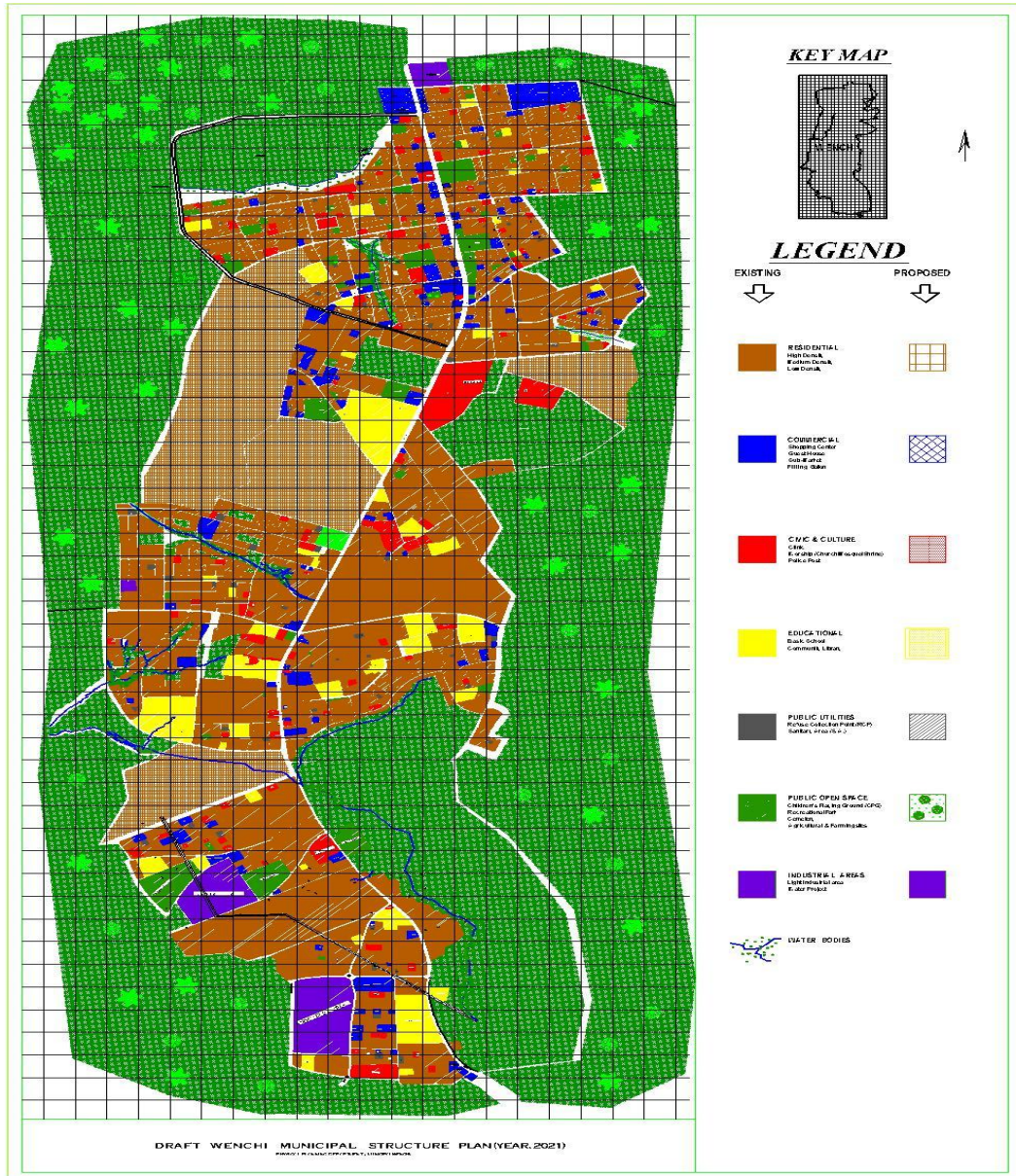


Figure 4.2 Structure plan of the Municipal.



SOURCE PPD, WMA,2025

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The identified development issues, objectives and strategies of the Municipal needs to be linked to the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Policies. In ensuring this, there was the need to develop programmes to be implemented to address the development issues in the Municipality. This chapter therefore captures the programmes which are relevant in addressing the needs and aspirations of the people in the Municipality.

5.1 BROAD MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES

The broad composite Programmes of Action (POA) under this section covers the 4-year planning period (2026-2029) disaggregated by sectors. The composite PoA of the MMTDP under the NMTDPF, 2026-2029 consists of a prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives established by the Assembly. It further depicts programmes and sub-programmes projects/programs location, output indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies. This information is necessary for monitoring and evaluation of these programmes. These programmes and projects are shown below.

5.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGIES USED FOR COSTING THE PLAN.

In determining the various assumptions and methodologies in arriving at cost of projects and programmes as captured in the composite Programme of Action (POA), the Plan preparation team took into consideration, the total resources envelop needed for the plan period and further segregated the resources needed into goods, works consulting and technical services. In addition, market surveys were conducted to increase the price precision needed in costing the planned activities taken into consideration, the scarce nature of resources available for the implementation of the plan. Additionally, emphasis was placed on Zero-Based Budgeting approach to Justify every expense by ensuring that, each activity is properly funded and aligned with district goals. Again, the use of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as a guide in projecting expenditures over a multi-year period ensured that, activities are aligned with district priorities and resources. Table 5.1 below presents details of the Programme of Action (PoA).

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	GoG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Local Economic Development Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	24,180,000	4,208,000	563,000	179,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,223,500	227,125	275,875	521,000	✓		DoA	NGOs/Central Administration
Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,920,000	3,500,000	20,000	-	✓	✓	GES	Works Dept/Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/M&E team
Health care provision and Service delivery programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,070,000	3,350,000	295,500	-	✓	✓	GHS	Works Dept/Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/M&E team
Social Services programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	652,000	540,650	569,550	-	✓	✓	SW&CD	MFO/IA/MPCU
Built and natural environment development	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,675,000	6,025,000	200,000		✓	✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
Roads and traffic infrastructure development	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,315,000	1,825,000	2,100,000	60,000	✓	✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU

Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development	✓	✓	✓	✓	360,000	328,000	210,000	1,740,000	✓	✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	110,000	45,000	-	✓	✓	NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,315,000	1,067,839	407,000	201,516.68	✓	✓	MEHU	Works Dept
Infrastructure Maintenance	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	220,000	100,000	50,000		✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	35,000	15,000	800,000		✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU
Urban Development and Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,775,000	7,910,000	2,315,000	540,000		✓	Works Dept	Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/M&E
Deepening Democratic Governance	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	238,000	30,000	-	✓	✓	Central Adm/MP CU	Finance Dep't
Security and Public Safety	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000	60,000	50,000	-		✓	MUSEC	Central Adm
Local Governance and Decentralization	✓	✓	✓	✓	365,000	695,000	100,000			✓	Central Adm/MP CU	Finance Dep't
Public Institutional Reforms	✓	✓	✓	✓	300,000	100,000	-	-		✓	MPCU	Central Adm

5.2.1 PROGRAMME FINANCING

Programme financing under this section of the plan provides a brief analysis on possible resources available for the implementation of all programmes for the plan period (2026-2029).

Efforts were made in identifying possible gaps in financing of the programmes and strategies identified in mobilizing additional resources to make -up for the gaps recognized.

In order to implement these well planned programmes and projects towards improving the living standards of the people within the plan period of 2026 -2029, there is the need to assess the financial capacity of the Assembly.

The four-year duration implementation cost of projects and programmes in the plan amounted to GH¢106,387,555.68 after a careful assessment was undertaken by the plan preparation team as against a total expected revenue from all source within the plan period accounting for GH¢38,547,500.00, this led to a funding gap of GH¢67,840,055.68. Strategies have therefore been mounted to mobilize fund both locally and externally to implemented the programmes and projects.

5.2.1.1 Summary of financial strategies to fill the identified gap

- Funding proposals would be developed and presented to identify local and international organizations to assist in the implementation of some programmes and projects.
- The Assembly would pursue a vigorous Labour intensive Works through the use of communal labour and self-help community initiated projects in implementing some of the projects to reduce cost.
- The Assembly will source funding from Donor/ NGOs, CBOs and other development partners such as IDA, EU, DANIDA, JICA, China AID, DDF and KOICA
- Funding from Central Government in-flows such as Road Fund, GETFUND and REP would be sourced for project implementation.
- Strengthening of collection system to increase IGF share of total revenue for the planned period.
- Effectively engage Individuals and cooperate bodies on Public Private partnership (PPP) arrangement in the implementation of some of the planned projects and programmes.

Table 5.2 below presents information on programme financing of planned activities for implementation in the Municipality

Table 5.2: PROGRAMME FINANCING

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding					Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DPs	Total (B)	
Local Economic Development Programme	29,130,000.00	1,740,000	1,953,000.00	4,240,000.00	375,000.00	8,308,000.00	-20,822,000.00
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	4,247,500.00	60,000.00	89,000.00	110,000.00	200,000.00	459,000.00	-3,788,500.00
Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme	12,440,000.00	5,600,000.00	340,000.00	3,480,000.00	170,000.00	9,590,000.00	-2,850,000.00
Health care provision and Service delivery programme	9,715,500.00	575,000.00	910,000.00	3,450,000.00	210,000.00	5,145,000.00	-4,570,500.00
Social Services programme	1,762,200.00	40,000.00	36,000.00	268,000.00	40,000.00	384,000.00	-1,378,200.00
Built and natural environment development	8,900,000.00	2,345,000.00	380,000.00	118,500.00	135,000.00	2,978,500.00	-5,921,500.00
Roads and traffic infrastructure development	10,300,000.00	3,200,000.00	238,000.00	1,150,000.00	228,000.00	4,816,000.00	-5,484,000.00
Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development	2,638,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	120,000.00	300,000.00	510,000.00	-2,128,000.00
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	155,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	105,000.00	-50,000.00
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	7,991,355.68	320,000.00	498,000.00	110,000.00	155,000.00	1,083,000.00	-6,908,355.68
Infrastructure Maintenance	570,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	50,000.00	-	85,000.00	-485,000.00
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	850,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	35,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,075,000.00	1,225,000.00
Urban Development and Management	15,540,000.00	245,000.00	387,000.00	1,500,000.00	120,000.00	2,252,000.00	-13,288,000.00
Deepening Democratic Governance	328,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	100,000.00	180,000.00	-148,000.00
Security and Public Safety	260,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	77,000.00	-183,000.00
Local Governance and Decentralization	1,160,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	375,000.00	-785,000.00
Public Institutional Reforms	400,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	125,000.00	-275,000.00
GRAND TOTALS	106,387,555.68	14,325,000	5,013,000.00	14,971,500	4,238,000.00	38,547,500.00	-67,840,055.68

Source: MPCU Construct, WMA October, 2025

5.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SEA) OF FORMULATED PROGRAMMES

- i. An important tool considered in the preparation of the Municipal SEA plan, is the application of the sustainability appraisal test. This test was used to subject each development programme described in the DMTDP to a simple test, to ascertain the overall sustainability of the policies, plans and programmes and strategies of the municipality. In this process, four (4) key indicators namely; effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions, effect on the economy and institutional issues were adopted. These criteria, measured in different parameters could either be favourable, un-favourable, or neutral to the various development programmes. The individual matrices for the activities and their record sheets are attached as appendix I.
- ii.

Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process used to evaluate the environmental impacts of policies, plans, and programs (PPPs). It aims to integrate environmental considerations into the decision-making process, promoting sustainable development. Among some of the objective SEA seeks to achieve are as follows;

- i. Ensure high-level environmental protection by assessing the environmental impacts of PPPs, SEA helps to identify potential risks and opportunities for sustainable development
- ii. Promote sustainable development through encouraging the integration of environmental considerations into the decision-making process, leading to more sustainable PPPs and
- iii. Enhance public participation, SEA involves public consultation and participation, ensuring that stakeholders' concerns and opinions are taken into account.

5.3.1: Sustainability Assessment of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

One of the key aspects of the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is to ensure that socio-economic, environmental, cultural and institutional issues are mainstreamed into the implementation of the plan to ensure environmental sustainability. To ensure this, the MPCU adequately ensured that there is a balance between project/ program implementation and the environment for the benefit of the present generations and those yet unborn.

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

- iii. A summary of the performance of individual development programme against the sustainability tests is outlined below;
- iv. Local Economic Development Programme: This activity is in favor with all the criteria, hence with a little effect on the Environment.
- v. Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme: This activity is favourable with all the criteria except it has little effect on environmental sustainability
- vi. Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme: This activity is favourable with all the criteria except its effect on degraded land, thus weakening its sustainability.
- vii. Health care provision and Service delivery programme: This activity is favourable with all the criteria except it has little effect on environmental sustainability
- viii. Social Services programme: This activity is in favor with all the criteria except that it is pertaining to domestic violence and children problems.
- ix. Built and natural environment development: This activity is not favourable to environmental sustainability except that sanitation problem need to be address
- x. Roads and traffic infrastructure development: This activity is not favorable to environmental sustainability except that roads and traffic maintenance issues needs to be addressed
- xi. Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: This activity is favorable to environmental sustainability
- xii. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene: This activity is favorable to environmental sustainability except that sanitation problem need to be address
- xiii. Infrastructure maintenance: This activity is favorable to environmental sustainability since affected infrastructure are in existence.
- xiv. Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion: This activity is favorable with all the criteria on environmental sustainability
- xv. Urban Development and Management: This activity is not favorable to environmental sustainability except that water and sanitation problems needs to be addressed
- xvi. Deepening Democratic Governance: This activity is favorable with all the criteria on environmental sustainability
- xvii. Security and Public Safety: This activity is favorable with all the criteria on environmental sustainability
- xviii. Local Governance and Decentralization: This activity is favorable with all the criteria on environmental sustainability
- xix. Public Institutional Reforms: This activity is favorable with all the criteria on environmental sustainability

5.4 MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS

The application of the sustainability tools to the policies, programmes, activities as against the four main criteria brought to the fore the need for the adoption of series of measures to address the negative impacts. The results of the assessment of policies, programmes and activities in the four criteria were encouraging. All projects identified under the various development programmes had negative effects on the environment since they are all physical projects.

To address these degradation and pollution of water bodies, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Forestry Unit and other stakeholders have planned to enforce the prevention of activities around the construction areas to conserve the vegetation. Additionally, sites earmarked for construction activities shall be carefully selected to avoid depletion of the forest area. This is especially true of areas around the forest covers so that proper care and precautions are taken to enhance the protection of wildlife such as snails, lizards, rodents, birds, snakes, insects, earthworm and termites.

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

In the case of sand winning activities, the Municipal Assembly has sensitized the youth to accept the opportunities available under the National Youth Employment Programmes (different modules), the Youth in Agriculture Programmes, etc and also take advantage of the various skill training institutions outside the municipality to acquire basic skills that would make them self - employed. Furthermore, the Municipal Assembly shall enforce the decision on getting all prospective sand winning applicants to deposit some amount of monies before their plans are approved. This is to enable the degraded lands be re-claimed, by the Assembly in case the applicants fail to do so after winning the sand. The Assembly through the Municipal Security

Committee (MUSEC) is also clamping down on all illegal sand winners to stop the land degradation activities and ensure sustainability.

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

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

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the implementation of the Municipal Composite Programme of Action for the planning period (2026-2029). The Annual Action Plans specifies what action is to be taken in ensuring that, the development challenges of the people could be addressed.

6.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The Annual Action Plans takes inspiration from the Composite Programme of Action. It details planned activities earmarked for implementation, time frame, cost, responsible agents for implementation among others.

The criterial used in selection of the programmes for implantation in the Annual Action Plan are as follows;

1. Donor, NGO, CBO funded projects which must be implemented.
2. On-going Projects which must be completed before funds are committed to other new projects.
3. Critical projects that require immediate implementation among others.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				GOG	Cost			Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029														
1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓	60,000		15,000	6000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
2	Orgased organize workshop for financial institutions and MSMEs in Wenchi MSME ecosystem.	Wenchi		✓			25,000		8000		✓		BRC	CA,Dev't Planning
3	Facilitate 100 MSMEs to access affordable business finance from government flagship MSMEs financial support programmes.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000		4,000		✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							185,000		27,000	6,000				
Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029														
4			✓	✓	✓	✓	6,500,000	500,000					Works Dept	

	Construction of market under the 24hrs economy market program	Wenchi New Market, Subinso No. 2, Nchiraa , Buoku Nkwanta												Central Adm/MPCU
5	Construction of 5No. 20 Unit market sheds and 5No. 2 Unit Urinals	Tromeso, Mallam-Ayigbe, Awisa, Amponsakrom and Ahyiayem (New Wenchi)	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	500,000					Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
5	Organizing 2No. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Wenchi		✓		✓	50,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
6	Organise 2 No.MSME marketing forum on digital marketing	Wenchi		✓		✓				20,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							7,550,000	1,000,000		70,000				
Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029														
7	Organize 2No. Technical Skills Training in product finishing and packaging for MSMEs	Wenchi			✓	✓	20,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
8	Organise business forum on product certification and business regulation/compliance for SMES	Boadan, Akrobi, Subinso 1&2			✓					10,000	✓		7	CA DoA,EPA EHSU
SUB TOTAL							20,000			60,000				

Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 2029														
9	Organize 3 technical skill training in agro-processing and value addition of 3 selected agri- products	Municipal-wide	✓		✓	✓	80,000			30,000			BRC	CA
10	Organise 3 business forum on agri product value chain opportunities in the Municipality	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	30,000	34,000				✓	BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
11	Support youth to create start- Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	85,000		100,000		✓		DoA	BRC
12	Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓			
13	Organize technical skill training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000	✓		BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
SUB TOTAL							195,000	34,000	130,000	80,000				
Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development														
14	Under take an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓			8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council

15	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓		WMA	Ghana Tourism Board/Traditional Leaders	
SUB TOTAL								8,000	35,000						
Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029															
16	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		65,000				Finance	Revenue	
17	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000		32,000		✓		Finance	Revenue	
18	Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				9000		✓	Budget	Revenue	
19	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	10,000	15,000			✓	Budget	Stakeholders	
20	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA	

21	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, Physical Planning
22	Establish municipal revenue court (to enforce compliance)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				8,000	✓		Budget	Finance
23	Prepare Fee Fixing Resolution	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	Budget	Assembly Members
24	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000			✓	Finance	Internal Audit
SUB TOTAL							110,000	10,000	167,000	23,000				
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme														
Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production														
25	Train 15 DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
26	Organize training on production and post-harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
SUB TOTAL							10,500		34,500					
Objective: Improve production Efficiency and yield of selected crops by 30%														

27	Provide subsidized inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment.	Municipal-wide						10,000	81,000	300,000	✓		DoA	NGOs
28	Carryout disease surveillance in the operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				11000		✓		
29	Conduct 1,975 farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			40,000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
30	Conduct 724 supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and MDA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	21,500				✓	DoA	AEAs
31	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				31,375		✓	DoA	Assembly members
32	Conduct two day RELC planning session at the Zonal and District level.	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000		✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other Stakeholders
33	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6,250		✓	DoA	AEAs/ Other Stakeholders

34	Conduct 72 field days for method and result demonstrations of rice and maize to help farmers appreciate the technology transfer	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers/ Farmers/ NGOs
35	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers, NGOs, Farmers
36	Train 15 farmers and 15 staffs on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		14,000		✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
37	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops and livestock to establish database for DOA	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000		8,750		✓	DoA	SRID, Farmers
38	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000	✓		DoA	Assembly units Heads

39	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000			20000	✓		DoA	APD, RADU
40	Organize farmers day celebration	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				120,000		✓	DoA	Fisheries, Vet
41	Organize training for farmers on good agronomic practices under Safety Net program.	selected communities					60,000			50,000	✓		GPSN	DoA TNMA
SUB TOTAL							185000	41,500	186,375	521,000				
Objective: Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029														
42	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓				28,000					✓	DoA	RADU, AEA's
SUB TOTAL							28,000							
Objective: Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029														
43	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 4 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			55,000			✓	DoA	Meteo/NGOs
SUB TOTAL									55,000					
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Enhance access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities to empower individuals and communities by 2029														

44	Construction of Classroom block at Methodist JHS, K.G and Completion of classroom block at M/A B JHS.	Abotareye		✓	✓	✓	600,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
45	Construction of 3No. K.G Block	Abotareye, Imam Seidu A&B, R/C Schools	✓	✓	✓		1,500,000				✓		GES	MPCU
46	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kanaase	✓	✓			670,000				✓		GES	MPCU
47	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Amoakrom/twumkrom	✓	✓				124,984.1				✓	GES	MPCU
48	Completion of 4 unit pavillion at Imam siedu	Imam siedu	✓	✓			350,000						GES	MPCU
49	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nwoase	✓	✓				106,091.64				✓	GES	MPCU
50	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with office, common room & ICT Lab and urinal facilities for M/A Basic	Aboabo	✓	✓	✓		1,200,000				✓		GES	MPCU
51	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000	200,000			✓		GES	MPCU

52	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓		700,000	300,000			✓		GES	MPCU
53	Support Girl-Child education programmes/activities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	150,000			✓		GES	Fin. Dept
54	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom with office, common room and urinal for M/A JHS	Kanaase	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
55	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Mframaso M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
56	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Aminkrom M/A Basic School		✓	✓	✓	500,000			450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
57	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets and supply of 250No. Dual Desks	Twumkrom M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			500,000		450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
58	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Bonkro R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
59	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Aboabo M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			450,000		500,000	✓		GES	MPCU

60	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Gyaabakura M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		300,000	650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
61	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Mensakrom R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓		450,000			500,000	✓		GES	MPCU
62	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 200No. Dual Desks	Kwadam M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	400,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
63	Construction of 1No. 2-unit K G classroom block with change room, playground for Roman cluster of schools	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
64	Re - roofing of 3 no. 3 - unit classroom block for M/A schools	Buoku MA, Buoku Methodist Basic & Koase R/C Primary	✓	✓	✓			150,000			✓		GES	MPCU

65	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Kwaedom, Kwaku Manu, Nkonsia Presby B, Amoakrom Basic, Buoku MA JHS,	✓	✓	✓			78,157			✓		GES	MPCU
66	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Aboabo, Kanase, Wenchi etc		✓	✓	✓		900,000			✓		GES	MPCU
67	Supply of 2000No. mono wooden desks for selected Basic schools	selected schools	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
68	Manufacturing and supply of 75No. dining tables and 150No. chairs for second cycle schools	WESS, Istiquama, Nchiraa SHS	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓		GES	MPCU
69	Construction of Teachers quarters	Amponsahkrom		✓	✓			250,000			✓		GES	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							8,920,000	3,500,000						
Objective: Reduce hunger and malnutrition among school pupil														
70	Facilitate the expansion of the School feeding programe	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000				GES	Mun. Assembly
SUB TOTAL									20,000					
Programme: Health care provision and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029														
71	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Nyamponase	✓	✓				112,278.99			✓		GHS	MPCU

72	Construction of 1No. Health centre with OPD,consulting room, Laboratory, theater and drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole	Awisa	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	300,000			✓		Works Dept	MPCU
73	Furnishing & supply of medical equipment for 2No. CHPS Compound	Asampu & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
74	Upgrading of Nwoase CHPS Compound	Nwoase	✓	✓	✓		300,000	150,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
75	Procurement of hospital equipment (delivery beds, theatre beds & normal beds) to furnish 2No. Polyclinics	Subinso No. 2.	✓	✓	✓		100,000						GHS	MPCU
76	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Asampo, New Wenchi and		✓	✓	✓	550,000	3,000,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
77	Conduct Vitamin A mop-up in schools twice yearly	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	15,,000		8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
78	Undertake monitor and provide OJT in all Schools and Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000		9,500		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
79	Screen NCDs in Communities, Health facilities and intensify	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA

	health education on NCDs													
80	Support to routine and National Immunisation Days	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	35,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
81	Detection and respond to outbreak	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
82	Conduct Health education and sensitization	Municipal Wide	✓	✓			20,000		10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
83	Distribution to routine IFA drugs and health education	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓			10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL							1,070,000	3,350,000	45,500					
Programme:Social Services programme														
Objective: Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households														
84	Register at least 200 vulnerable children into NHIA	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓			16,000		✓		SW&CD	MFO/IA
85	Register at least 80 cases involving child maintenance, Abuse, custody, parternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓				18,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMFO/IA
SUB TOTAL									34,000					
Objective: Ensure the Safety, Well-being and development of Children														

86	Collaborate with DOVSU and family tribunal to resolve juvenile and defilement cases	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	25,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
87	Mediate and resolve successfully 80% of child maintenance, abuse, custody, paternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			35,000	30,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA/GPS
88	Undertake mass education and sensitization on child labor and abuse in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	16,000	8,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
89	Undertake mass education and sensitization on Gender empowerment in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓				18,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
90	Update PWDs data by 90PWDs	Wenchi	✓	✓			7,000	3,000			✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
91	Conduct training and needs assessment of 200 PWDs and support at least 80 of them economically.	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		30,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA
92	Facilitate the and renewal of 20,000 Indigents into the registration NHIA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	10,000			✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA

93	Monitor activities and operations of 12 Day-Care centers in the municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		10,000		3,550		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
94	Monitor the activities and operations of Care /Shelter Home	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	4,000		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
SUB TOTAL							52,000	147,000	90,550					
Objective: Promote Gender Equality and empower Women and Girls														
95	Support to Gender Implementation activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	45,000		✓		Gender Desk Officer	MFO/IA/SW&CD
SUB TOTAL							60,000	45,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME														
PROGRAMME: Built and natural environment development														
Objective: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable basic services														
96	Evacuation of refuse	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓			100,000					Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
97	Drilling and construction of 6No. Borehole	Kyebi Nkwanta Kwanware, Tainakura, Antokrom etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000	200,000		✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
98	Desilting of Drainages	Municipal Wide						125000			✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
99	Support to the Organization of Monthly	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000		✓			MEHU	MFO/IA

	national sanitation day initiative													
100	Extension of electricity.	Droboso ,Yoyoana koase, etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL								1,025,000	200,000					
Programme: Roads and traffic infrastructure development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
101	Reshaping of feeder roads	Selected communities	✓	✓			1,800,000	500,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
102	Installation of road signs and signages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		500,000	300,000				✓	URE	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							2,300,000	800,000						
Programme: Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development														
Objective: To enhance effective spatial planning promote orderly development and improve digital system and community layout schemes														
103	Organize Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	28,000				✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
104	Inspection Of Development Sites To Ensure Orderly Development and Compliance	Selected locations	✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000	30,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
105	Provision for Street Naming and Properties Addressing	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	25,000	160,000				Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU

106	Support to Structure Plan Preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000				1,740,000			PPD	Central Adm/MPCU
107	Provision for monitoring of spatial development	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓		40,000	20,000				✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
108	Undertake weekly Planning Education Sensitization of Various Settlements	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000			20,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
109	Prepare community layout schemes	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓		50,000	30,000				✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							360,000	128,000	210,000	1,740,000					
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation															
Objective: Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action															
110	Support to preparation of Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP 2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓		10,000					✓		MEHU	MPCU/NGOs/TAs
111	Support to the preparation of the municipal Disaster Preparedness Strategic Plan (2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000					✓		NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
112	Provision for Climate Change Variability, Adaptation and Mitigation plan preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000					✓		Desk Officer	MPCU/NGOs/TAs

113	Revive Disaster Volunteer Groups and equip them with logistics	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
114	Support to NADMO implementing activities(eg. Disaster preparedness action plan, Climate Change action plan etc.)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	NADMO	MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL								110,000	20,000					
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene														
Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all														
115	Conduct Fumigation exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		145,000	420,000				✓	MEHU	MFO/IA
116	Construction of 1No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Wurompo /Twisiese	✓	✓	✓		100,000	250,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
117	Evacuation of refuse and Mechanical pushing and leveling at final disposal site	Akrobi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	210,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
118	Renovation of Slaughter House	Wenchi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	115,000				✓	Works Dept	MFO/IA
119	Complete construction of 10No. Boreholes with concrete pad and fitted with hand pumps	Bronoso,Adiembra ,Boasu,Biliboo, Bedebenom, Agyei Yawkrom,	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	148,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

120	Procurement of 6No. communal refuse containers	Nkonsia, Beposo, Awisa, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓		✓	✓		125,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
121	Supply of 100No. refuse bins for households	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000	50,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
122	Procurement of 5No. Tricycle for lifting of refuse	Wenchi, Akrobi, Nkonsia, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓	✓	✓		30,000	125,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
123	Procurement 1No. motorbike for supervision by MEHU	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓		10,000	25,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
124	Procurement of Sanitary tools & consummables	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓			61,000	10,000			✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
125	Acquisition of new final disposal site	Nkonsia	✓	✓	✓			150,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
126	Gazette of Assembly Bye Laws & Fee Fixing	Administration	✓	✓		✓		59,285				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
127	Maintenance and repair of sanitation emptier vehicle	Administration	✓	✓		✓	20,000	20,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
128	Organization of Monthly national sanitation day initiative	Municipal wide	✓	✓		✓		80,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
129	Maintenance & repair of 50No. existing boreholes	Municipal wide	✓		✓			237,839				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

130	Drilling and construction of 12No. Boreholes fitted with hand pump	Nana Duku, Buase (Nchiraa), Dankonto (Tromeso), Nsuasa (Tromeso), Kyebi Nkwanta, etc	✓	✓	✓			780,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
131	Rehabilitation and thrust boring for small Water System	Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							630,000	1,067,839						
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance														
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture														
132	Re - roofing and renovation Assembly Hall	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
133	Maintenance of residential accommodation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	60,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
134	Maintenance, repairs and insurance of official vehicles	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							200,000	220,000						
Programme: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion														
Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion														
135	Sensitization of general public on Climate Change variability, adaptation and mitigation strategies	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU

136	Support to Government Flagship programs (Green Ghana Initiative, Tree planting etc)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	5,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU	
SUB TOTAL								35,000	15,000	800,000					
Programme: Urban Development and Management															
Objective: Promote sustainable urban development															
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
137	Drilling and construction of 3No. borehole with hand pump (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Twumkrom, Agubie & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓		80,000	200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
138	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. borehole (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Tromeso & Ahwene	✓	✓	✓		80,000	160,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
139	Construction of 4No. Durbar Grounds (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Buoku, Akrobi, Droboso, Nkonsia/Koase	✓	✓	✓		120,000	265,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
140	Construction of 4No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Mframaso, Tomeso, Nwoase, Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓		210,000	600,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
141	Construction of 3No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Subinso no.1, Ayigbe & Akrobi	✓	✓	✓		165,000	385,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	

	Belt Development Authority)													
142	Construction of 2No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Beposo & Asuano	✓	✓	✓		120,000	300,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							775,000	1,910,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
PROGRAMME: Deepening Democratic Governance														
Objective: Enhance District effectiveness, accountability, and transparency arrangements														
143	Organize Municipal Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings, Executive Committee Meetings before ordinary, General Assembly Meetings	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	25,000			✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
144	Community engagement and Sensitization on the mandate of the Assembly in all electoral areas	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			100,000				✓	Central Adm	MPCU/MFO
145	Organise ordinary Municipal Assembly Meetings and open it to the public	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
146	Organize meetings of the Public Relations and	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't

	Complaint Committee and publicize its activities														
147	Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't	
148	Support to the implementation of NACAP activities	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			5,000	5,000		✓		Internal Auditor	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								238,000	30,000						
Programme: Security and Public Safety															
Objective: Enhance public safety and security															
149	Undertake and service the organization of MUSEC Meetings and Activities		✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
150	Undertake public safety education campaigns		✓	✓	✓		30,000	35,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								110,000	60,000	10,000					
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization															
Objective: Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization															
151	Support to the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			70,000				✓	MPCU/ MFO	Central Adm	
152	Support to decentralized departments	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	120,000	20,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly	
153	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	160,000	40,000				✓	MPCU	Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/ M&E team	

154	Support to celebration of National and Statutory holidays (Republic, Religious etc.)	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	60,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly/WT C
155	Support Assembly Participation in NALAG	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000	25,000				✓	Central Adm.	MFO/ MCD
156	MP's support to students and identifiable groups	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
157	Provision for support to Capacity Building	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			180,000				✓	HR Dep't	Central Adm.
SUB TOTAL							365,000	695,000						
Objective: Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions														
Programme: Public Institutional Reforms														
158	Service/Facilitate the uploading of all cross-sector information and data onto the district development data platform (DDDP)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	MPCU	Central Adm
159	Procurement of office equipment(Steel cabinet, Desktop computer, Laptops, Printers,Photocopier)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm
SUB TOTAL								100,000						

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				GOG	Cost			Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029														
1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓	60,000		15,000	6000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
2	Orgased organize workshop for financial institutions and MSMEs in Wenchi MSME ecosystem.	Wenchi		✓			25,000		8000		✓		BRC	CA,Dev't Planning
3	Facilitate 100 MSMEs to access affordable business finance from government flagship MSMEs financial support programmes.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000		4,000		✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							185,000		27,000	6,000				
Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029														
4			✓	✓	✓	✓	6,500,000	500,000					Works Dept	

	Construction of market under the 24hrs economy market program	Wenchi New Market, Subinso No. 2, Nchiraa , Buoku Nkwanta												Central Adm/MPCU
5	Construction of 5No. 20 Unit market sheds and 5No. 2 Unit Urinals	Tromeso, Mallam-Ayigbe, Awisa, Amponsakrom and Ahyiayem (New Wenchi)	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	500,000					Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
5	Organizing 2No. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Wenchi		✓		✓	50,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
6	Organise 2 No.MSME marketing forum on digital marketing	Wenchi		✓		✓				20,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							7,550,000	1,000,000		70,000				
Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029														
7	Organize 2No. Technical Skills Training in product finishing and packaging for MSMEs	Wenchi			✓	✓	20,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
8	Organise business forum on product certification and business regulation/compliance for SMES	Boadan, Akrobi, Subinso 1&2			✓					10,000	✓		7	CA DoA,EPA EHSU
SUB TOTAL							20,000			60,000				

Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 2029														
9	Organize 3 technical skill training in agro-processing and value addition of 3 selected agri- products	Municipal-wide	✓		✓	✓	80,000			30,000			BRC	CA
10	Organise 3 business forum on agri product value chain opportunities in the Municipality	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	30,000	34,000				✓	BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
11	Support youth to create start- Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	85,000		100,000		✓		DoA	BRC
12	Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓			
13	Organize technical skill training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000	✓		BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
SUB TOTAL							195,000	34,000	130,000	80,000				
Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development														
14	Under take an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓			8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council

15	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓		WMA	Ghana Tourism Board/Traditional Leaders	
SUB TOTAL								8,000	35,000						
Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029															
16	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		65,000				Finance	Revenue	
17	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000		32,000		✓		Finance	Revenue	
18	Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				9000		✓	Budget	Revenue	
19	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	10,000	15,000			✓	Budget	Stakeholders	
20	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA	

21	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, Physical Planning
22	Establish municipal revenue court (to enforce compliance)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				8,000	✓		Budget	Finance
23	Prepare Fee Fixing Resolution	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	Budget	Assembly Members
24	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000			✓	Finance	Internal Audit
SUB TOTAL							110,000	10,000	167,000	23,000				
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme														
Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production														
25	Train 15 DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
26	Organize training on production and post-harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
SUB TOTAL							10,500		34,500					
Objective: Improve production Efficiency and yield of selected crops by 30%														

27	Provide subsidized inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment.	Municipal-wide						10,000	81,000	300,000	✓		DoA	NGOs
28	Carryout disease surveillance in the operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				11000		✓		
29	Conduct 1,975 farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			40,000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
30	Conduct 724 supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and MDA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	21,500				✓	DoA	AEAs
31	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				31,375		✓	DoA	Assembly members
32	Conduct two day RELC planning session at the Zonal and District level.	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000		✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other Stakeholders
33	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6,250	✓		DoA	AEAs/ Other Stakeholders

34	Conduct 72 field days for method and result demonstrations of rice and maize to help farmers appreciate the technology transfer	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers/ Farmers/ NGOs
35	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers, NGOs, Farmers
36	Train 15 farmers and 15 staffs on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		14,000		✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
37	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops and livestock to establish database for DOA	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000		8,750		✓	DoA	SRID, Farmers
38	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000	✓		DoA	Assembly units Heads

39	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000			20000	✓		DoA	APD, RADU
40	Organize farmers day celebration	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				120,000		✓	DoA	Fisheries, Vet
41	Organize training for farmers on good agronomic practices under Safety Net program.	selected communities					60,000			50,000	✓		GPSN	DoA TNMA
SUB TOTAL							185000	41,500	186,375	521,000				
Objective: Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029														
42	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓				28,000				✓		DoA	RADU, AEA's
SUB TOTAL							28,000							
Objective: Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029														
43	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 4 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			55,000		✓		DoA	Meteo/NGOs
SUB TOTAL									55,000					
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Enhance access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities to empower individuals and communities by 2029														

44	Construction of Classroom block at Methodist JHS, K.G and Completion of classroom block at M/A B JHS.	Abotareye		✓	✓	✓	600,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
45	Construction of 3No. K.G Block	Abotareye, Imam Seidu A&B, R/C Schools	✓	✓	✓		1,500,000				✓		GES	MPCU
46	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kanaase	✓	✓			670,000				✓		GES	MPCU
47	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Amoakrom/twumkrom	✓	✓				124,984.1				✓	GES	MPCU
48	Completion of 4 unit pavillion at Imam siedu	Imam siedu	✓	✓			350,000						GES	MPCU
49	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nwoase	✓	✓				106,091.64				✓	GES	MPCU
50	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with office, common room & ICT Lab and urinal facilities for M/A Basic	Aboabo	✓	✓	✓		1,200,000				✓		GES	MPCU
51	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000	200,000			✓		GES	MPCU

52	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓		700,000	300,000			✓		GES	MPCU
53	Support Girl-Child education programmes/activities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	150,000			✓		GES	Fin. Dept
54	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom with office, common room and urinal for M/A JHS	Kanaase	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
55	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Mframaso M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
56	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Aminkrom M/A Basic School		✓	✓	✓	500,000			450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
57	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets and supply of 250No. Dual Desks	Twumkrom M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			500,000		450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
58	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Bonkro R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
59	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Aboabo M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			450,000		500,000	✓		GES	MPCU

60	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Gyaabakura M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		300,000	650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
61	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Mensakrom R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓		450,000			500,000	✓		GES	MPCU
62	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 200No. Dual Desks	Kwadam M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	400,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
63	Construction of 1No. 2-unit K G classroom block with change room, playground for Roman cluster of schools	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
64	Re - roofing of 3 no. 3 - unit classroom block for M/A schools	Buoku MA, Buoku Methodist Basic & Koase R/C Primary	✓	✓	✓			150,000			✓		GES	MPCU

65	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Kwaedom, Kwaku Manu, Nkonsia Presby B, Amoakrom Basic, Buoku MA JHS,	✓	✓	✓			78,157			✓		GES	MPCU
66	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Aboabo, Kanase, Wenchi etc		✓	✓	✓		900,000			✓		GES	MPCU
67	Supply of 2000No. mono wooden desks for selected Basic schools	selected schools	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
68	Manufacturing and supply of 75No. dining tables and 150No. chairs for second cycle schools	WESS, Istiquama, Nchiraa SHS	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓		GES	MPCU
69	Construction of Teachers quarters	Amponsahkrom		✓	✓			250,000			✓		GES	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							8,920,000	3,500,000						
Objective: Reduce hunger and malnutrition among school pupil														
70	Facilitate the expansion of the School feeding programe	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000				GES	Mun. Assembly
SUB TOTAL									20,000					
Programme: Health care provision and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029														
71	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Nyamponase	✓	✓				112,278.99			✓		GHS	MPCU

72	Construction of 1No. Health centre with OPD,consulting room, Laboratory, theater and drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole	Awisa	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	300,000			✓		Works Dept	MPCU
73	Furnishing & supply of medical equipment for 2No. CHPS Compound	Asampu & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
74	Upgrading of Nwoase CHPS Compound	Nwoase	✓	✓	✓		300,000	150,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
75	Procurement of hospital equipment (delivery beds, theatre beds & normal beds) to furnish 2No. Polyclinics	Subinso No. 2.	✓	✓	✓		100,000						GHS	MPCU
76	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Asampo, New Wenchi and		✓	✓	✓	550,000	3,000,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
77	Conduct Vitamin A mop-up in schools twice yearly	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	15,,000		8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
78	Undertake monitor and provide OJT in all Schools and Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000		9,500		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
79	Screen NCDs in Communities, Health facilities and intensify	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA

	health education on NCDs													
80	Support to routine and National Immunisation Days	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	35,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
81	Detection and respond to outbreak	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
82	Conduct Health education and sensitization	Municipal Wide	✓	✓			20,000		10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
83	Distribution to routine IFA drugs and health education	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓			10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL							1,070,000	3,350,000	45,500					
Programme:Social Services programme														
Objective: Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households														
84	Register at least 200 vulnerable children into NHIA	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓			16,000		✓		SW&CD	MFO/IA
85	Register at least 80 cases involving child maintenance, Abuse, custody, parternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓				18,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMFO/IA
SUB TOTAL									34,000					
Objective: Ensure the Safety, Well-being and development of Children														

86	Collaborate with DOVSU and family tribunal to resolve juvenile and defilement cases	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	25,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
87	Mediate and resolve successfully 80% of child maintenance, abuse, custody, paternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			35,000	30,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA/GPS
88	Undertake mass education and sensitization on child labor and abuse in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	16,000	8,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
89	Undertake mass education and sensitization on Gender empowerment in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓				18,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
90	Update PWDs data by 90PWDs	Wenchi	✓	✓			7,000	3,000			✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
91	Conduct training and needs assessment of 200 PWDs and support at least 80 of them economically.	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		30,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA
92	Facilitate the and renewal of 20,000 Indigents into the registration NHIA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	10,000			✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA

93	Monitor activities and operations of 12 Day-Care centers in the municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		10,000		3,550		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
94	Monitor the activities and operations of Care /Shelter Home	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	4,000		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
SUB TOTAL							52,000	147,000	90,550					
Objective: Promote Gender Equality and empower Women and Girls														
95	Support to Gender Implementation activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	45,000		✓		Gender Desk Officer	MFO/IA/SW&CD
SUB TOTAL							60,000	45,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME														
PROGRAMME: Built and natural environment development														
Objective: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable basic services														
96	Evacuation of refuse	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓			100,000					Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
97	Drilling and construction of 6No. Borehole	Kyebi Nkwanta Kwanware, Tainakura, Antokrom etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000	200,000		✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
98	Desilting of Drainages	Municipal Wide						125000			✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
99	Support to the Organization of Monthly	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000		✓			MEHU	MFO/IA

	national sanitation day initiative													
100	Extension of electricity.	Droboso ,Yoyoana koase, etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL								1,025,000	200,000					
Programme: Roads and traffic infrastructure development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
101	Reshaping of feeder roads	Selected communities	✓	✓			1,800,000	500,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
102	Installation of road signs and signages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		500,000	300,000				✓	URE	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							2,300,000	800,000						
Programme: Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development														
Objective: To enhance effective spatial planning promote orderly development and improve digital system and community layout schemes														
103	Organize Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	28,000				✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
104	Inspection Of Development Sites To Ensure Orderly Development and Compliance	Selected locations	✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000	30,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
105	Provision for Street Naming and Properties Addressing	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	25,000	160,000				Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU

106	Support to Structure Plan Preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000				1,740,000			PPD	Central Adm/MPCU
107	Provision for monitoring of spatial development	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓		40,000	20,000				✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
108	Undertake weekly Planning Education Sensitization of Various Settlements	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000			20,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
109	Prepare community layout schemes	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓		50,000	30,000				✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							360,000	128,000	210,000	1,740,000					
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation															
Objective: Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action															
110	Support to preparation of Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP 2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓		10,000					✓		MEHU	MPCU/NGOs/TAs
111	Support to the preparation of the municipal Disaster Preparedness Strategic Plan (2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000					✓		NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
112	Provision for Climate Change Variability, Adaptation and Mitigation plan preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000					✓		Desk Officer	MPCU/NGOs/TAs

113	Revive Disaster Volunteer Groups and equip them with logistics	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
114	Support to NADMO implementing activities(eg. Disaster preparedness action plan, Climate Change action plan etc.)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	NADMO	MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL								110,000	20,000					
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene														
Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all														
115	Conduct Fumigation exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		145,000	420,000				✓	MEHU	MFO/IA
116	Construction of 1No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Wurompo /Twisiese	✓	✓	✓		100,000	250,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
117	Evacuation of refuse and Mechanical pushing and leveling at final disposal site	Akrobi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	210,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
118	Renovation of Slaughter House	Wenchi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	115,000				✓	Works Dept	MFO/IA
119	Complete construction of 10No. Boreholes with concrete pad and fitted with hand pumps	Bronoso,Adiembra ,Boasu,Biliboo, Bedebenom, Agyei Yawkrom,	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	148,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

120	Procurement of 6No. communal refuse containers	Nkonsia, Beposo, Awisa, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓		✓	✓		125,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
121	Supply of 100No. refuse bins for households	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000	50,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
122	Procurement of 5No. Tricycle for lifting of refuse	Wenchi, Akrobi, Nkonsia, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓	✓	✓		30,000	125,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
123	Procurement 1No. motorbike for supervision by MEHU	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓		10,000	25,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
124	Procurement of Sanitary tools & consummables	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓			61,000	10,000			✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
125	Acquisition of new final disposal site	Nkonsia	✓	✓	✓			150,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
126	Gazette of Assembly Bye Laws & Fee Fixing	Administration	✓	✓		✓		59,285				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
127	Maintenance and repair of sanitation emptier vehicle	Administration	✓	✓		✓	20,000	20,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
128	Organization of Monthly national sanitation day initiative	Municipal wide	✓	✓		✓		80,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
129	Maintenance & repair of 50No. existing boreholes	Municipal wide	✓		✓			237,839				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

130	Drilling and construction of 12No. Boreholes fitted with hand pump	Nana Duku, Buase (Nchiraa), Dankonto (Tromeso), Nsuasa (Tromeso), Kyebi Nkwanta, etc	✓	✓	✓			780,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
131	Rehabilitation and thrust boring for small Water System	Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							630,000	1,067,839						
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance														
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture														
132	Re - roofing and renovation Assembly Hall	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
133	Maintenance of residential accommodation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	60,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
134	Maintenance, repairs and insurance of official vehicles	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							200,000	220,000						
Programme: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion														
Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion														
135	Sensitization of general public on Climate Change variability, adaptation and mitigation strategies	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU

136	Support to Government Flagship programs (Green Ghana Initiative, Tree planting etc)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	5,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU	
SUB TOTAL								35,000	15,000	800,000					
Programme: Urban Development and Management															
Objective: Promote sustainable urban development															
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
137	Drilling and construction of 3No. borehole with hand pump (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Twumkrom, Agubie & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓		80,000	200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
138	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. borehole (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Tromeso & Ahwene	✓	✓	✓		80,000	160,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
139	Construction of 4No. Durbar Grounds (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Buoku, Akrobi, Droboso, Nkonsia/Koase	✓	✓	✓		120,000	265,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
140	Construction of 4No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Mframaso, Tomeso, Nwoase, Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓		210,000	600,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
141	Construction of 3No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Subinso no.1, Ayigbe & Akrobi	✓	✓	✓		165,000	385,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	

	Belt Development Authority)													
142	Construction of 2No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Beposo & Asuano	✓	✓	✓		120,000	300,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							775,000	1,910,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
PROGRAMME: Deepening Democratic Governance														
Objective: Enhance District effectiveness, accountability, and transparency arrangements														
143	Organize Municipal Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings, Executive Committee Meetings before ordinary, General Assembly Meetings	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	25,000			✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
144	Community engagement and Sensitization on the mandate of the Assembly in all electoral areas	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			100,000				✓	Central Adm	MPCU/MFO
145	Organise ordinary Municipal Assembly Meetings and open it to the public	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
146	Organize meetings of the Public Relations and	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't

	Complaint Committee and publicize its activities														
147	Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't	
148	Support to the implementation of NACAP activities	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			5,000	5,000		✓		Internal Auditor	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								238,000	30,000						
Programme: Security and Public Safety															
Objective: Enhance public safety and security															
149	Undertake and service the organization of MUSEC Meetings and Activities		✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
150	Undertake public safety education campaigns		✓	✓	✓		30,000	35,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								110,000	60,000	10,000					
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization															
Objective: Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization															
151	Support to the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			70,000				✓	MPCU/ MFO	Central Adm	
152	Support to decentralized departments	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	120,000	20,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly	
153	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	160,000	40,000				✓	MPCU	Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/ M&E team	

154	Support to celebration of National and Statutory holidays (Republic, Religious etc.)	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	60,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly/WT C
155	Support Assembly Participation in NALAG	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000	25,000				✓	Central Adm.	MFO/ MCD
156	MP's support to students and identifiable groups	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
157	Provision for support to Capacity Building	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			180,000				✓	HR Dep't	Central Adm.
SUB TOTAL							365,000	695,000						
Objective: Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions														
Programme: Public Institutional Reforms														
158	Service/Facilitate the uploading of all cross-sector information and data onto the district development data platform (DDDP)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	MPCU	Central Adm
159	Procurement of office equipment(Steel cabinet, Desktop computer, Laptops, Printers,Photocopier)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm
SUB TOTAL								100,000						

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2028

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				GOG	Cost			Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029														
1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓	60,000		15,000	6000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
2	Orgased organize workshop for financial institutions and MSMEs in Wenchi MSME ecosystem.	Wenchi		✓			25,000		8000		✓		BRC	CA,Dev't Planning
3	Facilitate 100 MSMEs to access affordable business finance from government flagship MSMEs financial support programmes.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000		4,000		✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							185,000		27,000	6,000				
Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029														
4			✓	✓	✓	✓	6,500,000	500,000					Works Dept	

	Construction of market under the 24hrs economy market program	Wenchi New Market, Subinso No. 2, Nchiraa , Buoku Nkwanta												Central Adm/MPCU
5	Construction of 5No. 20 Unit market sheds and 5No. 2 Unit Urinals	Tromeso, Mallam-Ayigbe, Awisa, Amponsakrom and Ahyiayem (New Wenchi)	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	500,000					Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
5	Organizing 2No. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Wenchi		✓		✓	50,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
6	Organise 2 No.MSME marketing forum on digital marketing	Wenchi		✓		✓				20,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							7,550,000	1,000,000		70,000				
Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029														
7	Organize 2No. Technical Skills Training in product finishing and packaging for MSMEs	Wenchi			✓	✓	20,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
8	Organise business forum on product certification and business regulation/compliance for SMES	Boadan, Akrobi, Subinso 1&2			✓					10,000	✓		7	CA DoA,EPA EHSU
SUB TOTAL							20,000			60,000				

Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 2029														
9	Organize 3 technical skill training in agro-processing and value addition of 3 selected agri- products	Municipal-wide	✓		✓	✓	80,000			30,000			BRC	CA
10	Organise 3 business forum on agri product value chain opportunities in the Municipality	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	30,000	34,000				✓	BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
11	Support youth to create start- Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	85,000		100,000		✓		DoA	BRC
12	Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓			
13	Organize technical skill training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000	✓		BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
SUB TOTAL							195,000	34,000	130,000	80,000				
Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development														
14	Under take an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓			8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council

15	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓		WMA	Ghana Tourism Board/Traditional Leaders	
SUB TOTAL								8,000	35,000						
Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029															
16	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		65,000				Finance	Revenue	
17	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000		32,000		✓		Finance	Revenue	
18	Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				9000		✓	Budget	Revenue	
19	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	10,000	15,000			✓	Budget	Stakeholders	
20	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA	

21	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, Physical Planning
22	Establish municipal revenue court (to enforce compliance)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				8,000	✓		Budget	Finance
23	Prepare Fee Fixing Resolution	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	Budget	Assembly Members
24	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000			✓	Finance	Internal Audit
SUB TOTAL							110,000	10,000	167,000	23,000				
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme														
Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production														
25	Train 15 DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
26	Organize training on production and post-harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
SUB TOTAL							10,500		34,500					
Objective: Improve production Efficiency and yield of selected crops by 30%														

27	Provide subsidized inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment.	Municipal-wide						10,000	81,000	300,000	✓		DoA	NGOs
28	Carryout disease surveillance in the operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				11000		✓		
29	Conduct 1,975 farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			40,000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
30	Conduct 724 supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and MDA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	21,500				✓	DoA	AEAs
31	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				31,375		✓	DoA	Assembly members
32	Conduct two day RELC planning session at the Zonal and District level.	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000		✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other Stakeholders
33	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6,250		✓	DoA	AEAs/ Other Stakeholders

34	Conduct 72 field days for method and result demonstrations of rice and maize to help farmers appreciate the technology transfer	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers/ Farmers/ NGOs
35	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers, NGOs, Farmers
36	Train 15 farmers and 15 staffs on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		14,000		✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
37	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops and livestock to establish database for DOA	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000		8,750		✓	DoA	SRID, Farmers
38	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000	✓		DoA	Assembly units Heads

39	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000			20000	✓		DoA	APD, RADU
40	Organize farmers day celebration	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				120,000		✓	DoA	Fisheries, Vet
41	Organize training for farmers on good agronomic practices under Safety Net program.	selected communities					60,000			50,000	✓		GPSN	DoA TNMA
SUB TOTAL							185000	41,500	186,375	521,000				
Objective: Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029														
42	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓				28,000					✓	DoA	RADU, AEAs
SUB TOTAL							28,000							
Objective: Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029														
43	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 4 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			55,000			✓	DoA	Meteo/NGOs
SUB TOTAL									55,000					
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Enhance access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities to empower individuals and communities by 2029														

44	Construction of Classroom block at Methodist JHS, K.G and Completion of classroom block at M/A B JHS.	Abotareye		✓	✓	✓	600,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
45	Construction of 3No. K.G Block	Abotareye, Imam Seidu A&B, R/C Schools	✓	✓	✓		1,500,000				✓		GES	MPCU
46	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kanaase	✓	✓			670,000				✓		GES	MPCU
47	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Amoakrom/twumkrom	✓	✓				124,984.1				✓	GES	MPCU
48	Completion of 4 unit pavillion at Imam siedu	Imam siedu	✓	✓			350,000						GES	MPCU
49	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nwoase	✓	✓				106,091.64				✓	GES	MPCU
50	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with office, common room & ICT Lab and urinal facilities for M/A Basic	Aboabo	✓	✓	✓		1,200,000				✓		GES	MPCU
51	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000	200,000			✓		GES	MPCU

52	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓		700,000	300,000			✓		GES	MPCU
53	Support Girl-Child education programmes/activities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	150,000			✓		GES	Fin. Dept
54	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom with office, common room and urinal for M/A JHS	Kanaase	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
55	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Mframaso M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
56	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Aminkrom M/A Basic School		✓	✓	✓	500,000			450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
57	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets and supply of 250No. Dual Desks	Twumkrom M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			500,000		450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
58	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Bonkro R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
59	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Aboabo M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			450,000		500,000	✓		GES	MPCU

60	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Gyaabakura M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		300,000	650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
61	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Mensakrom R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓		450,000			500,000	✓		GES	MPCU
62	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 200No. Dual Desks	Kwadam M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	400,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
63	Construction of 1No. 2-unit K G classroom block with change room, playground for Roman cluster of schools	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
64	Re - roofing of 3 no. 3 - unit classroom block for M/A schools	Buoku MA, Buoku Methodist Basic & Koase R/C Primary	✓	✓	✓			150,000			✓		GES	MPCU

65	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Kwaedom, Kwaku Manu, Nkonsia Presby B, Amoakrom Basic, Buoku MA JHS,	✓	✓	✓			78,157			✓		GES	MPCU
66	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Aboabo, Kanase, Wenchi etc		✓	✓	✓		900,000			✓		GES	MPCU
67	Supply of 2000No. mono wooden desks for selected Basic schools	selected schools	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
68	Manufacturing and supply of 75No. dining tables and 150No. chairs for second cycle schools	WESS, Istiquama, Nchiraa SHS	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓		GES	MPCU
69	Construction of Teachers quarters	Amponsahkrom		✓	✓			250,000			✓		GES	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							8,920,000	3,500,000						
Objective: Reduce hunger and malnutrition among school pupil														
70	Facilitate the expansion of the School feeding programe	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000				GES	Mun. Assembly
SUB TOTAL									20,000					
Programme: Health care provision and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029														
71	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Nyamponase	✓	✓				112,278.99			✓		GHS	MPCU

72	Construction of 1No. Health centre with OPD,consulting room, Laboratory, theater and drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole	Awisa	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	300,000			✓		Works Dept	MPCU
73	Furnishing & supply of medical equipment for 2No. CHPS Compound	Asampu & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
74	Upgrading of Nwoase CHPS Compound	Nwoase	✓	✓	✓		300,000	150,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
75	Procurement of hospital equipment (delivery beds, theatre beds & normal beds) to furnish 2No. Polyclinics	Subinso No. 2.	✓	✓	✓		100,000						GHS	MPCU
76	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Asampo, New Wenchi and		✓	✓	✓	550,000	3,000,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
77	Conduct Vitamin A mop-up in schools twice yearly	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	15,,000		8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
78	Undertake monitor and provide OJT in all Schools and Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000		9,500		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
79	Screen NCDs in Communities, Health facilities and intensify	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA

	health education on NCDs													
80	Support to routine and National Immunisation Days	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	35,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
81	Detection and respond to outbreak	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
82	Conduct Health education and sensitization	Municipal Wide	✓	✓			20,000		10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
83	Distribution to routine IFA drugs and health education	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓			10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL							1,070,000	3,350,000	45,500					
Programme:Social Services programme														
Objective: Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households														
84	Register at least 200 vulnerable children into NHIA	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓			16,000		✓		SW&CD	MFO/IA
85	Register at least 80 cases involving child maintenance, Abuse, custody, parternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓				18,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMFO/IA
SUB TOTAL									34,000					
Objective: Ensure the Safety, Well-being and development of Children														

86	Collaborate with DOVSU and family tribunal to resolve juvenile and defilement cases	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	25,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
87	Mediate and resolve successfully 80% of child maintenance, abuse, custody, paternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			35,000	30,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA/GPS
88	Undertake mass education and sensitization on child labor and abuse in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	16,000	8,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
89	Undertake mass education and sensitization on Gender empowerment in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓				18,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
90	Update PWDs data by 90PWDs	Wenchi	✓	✓			7,000	3,000			✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
91	Conduct training and needs assessment of 200 PWDs and support at least 80 of them economically.	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		30,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA
92	Facilitate the and renewal of 20,000 Indigents into the registration NHIA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	10,000			✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA

93	Monitor activities and operations of 12 Day-Care centers in the municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		10,000		3,550		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
94	Monitor the activities and operations of Care /Shelter Home	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	4,000		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
SUB TOTAL							52,000	147,000	90,550					
Objective: Promote Gender Equality and empower Women and Girls														
95	Support to Gender Implementation activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	45,000		✓		Gender Desk Officer	MFO/IA/SW&CD
SUB TOTAL							60,000	45,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME														
PROGRAMME: Built and natural environment development														
Objective: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable basic services														
96	Evacuation of refuse	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓			100,000					Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
97	Drilling and construction of 6No. Borehole	Kyebi Nkwanta Kwanware, Tainakura, Antokrom etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000	200,000		✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
98	Desilting of Drainages	Municipal Wide						125000			✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
99	Support to the Organization of Monthly	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000		✓			MEHU	MFO/IA

	national sanitation day initiative													
100	Extension of electricity.	Droboso ,Yoyoana koase, etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL								1,025,000	200,000					
Programme: Roads and traffic infrastructure development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
101	Reshaping of feeder roads	Selected communities	✓	✓			1,800,000	500,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
102	Installation of road signs and signages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		500,000	300,000				✓	URE	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							2,300,000	800,000						
Programme: Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development														
Objective: To enhance effective spatial planning promote orderly development and improve digital system and community layout schemes														
103	Organize Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	28,000				✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
104	Inspection Of Development Sites To Ensure Orderly Development and Compliance	Selected locations	✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000	30,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
105	Provision for Street Naming and Properties Addressing	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	25,000	160,000				Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU

106	Support to Structure Plan Preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000				1,740,000		PPD	Central Adm/MPCU
107	Provision for monitoring of spatial development	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓		40,000	20,000				✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
108	Undertake weekly Planning Education Sensitization of Various Settlements	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000		20,000			✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
109	Prepare community layout schemes	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓		50,000	30,000				✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							360,000	128,000	210,000	1,740,000				
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation														
Objective: Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action														
110	Support to preparation of Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP 2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓		10,000					✓	MEHU	MPCU/NGOs/TAs
111	Support to the preparation of the municipal Disaster Preparedness Strategic Plan (2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000					✓	NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
112	Provision for Climate Change Variability, Adaptation and Mitigation plan preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000					✓	Desk Officer	MPCU/NGOs/TAs

113	Revive Disaster Volunteer Groups and equip them with logistics	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
114	Support to NADMO implementing activities(eg. Disaster preparedness action plan, Climate Change action plan etc.)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	NADMO	MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL								110,000	20,000					
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene														
Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all														
115	Conduct Fumigation exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		145,000	420,000				✓	MEHU	MFO/IA
116	Construction of 1No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Wurompo /Twisiese	✓	✓	✓		100,000	250,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
117	Evacuation of refuse and Mechanical pushing and leveling at final disposal site	Akrobi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	210,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
118	Renovation of Slaughter House	Wenchi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	115,000				✓	Works Dept	MFO/IA
119	Complete construction of 10No. Boreholes with concrete pad and fitted with hand pumps	Bronoso,Adiembra ,Boasu,Biliboo, Bedebenom, Agyei Yawkrom,	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	148,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

120	Procurement of 6No. communal refuse containers	Nkonsia, Beposo, Awisa, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓		✓	✓		125,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
121	Supply of 100No. refuse bins for households	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000	50,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
122	Procurement of 5No. Tricycle for lifting of refuse	Wenchi, Akrobi, Nkonsia, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓	✓	✓		30,000	125,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
123	Procurement 1No. motorbike for supervision by MEHU	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓		10,000	25,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
124	Procurement of Sanitary tools & consummables	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓			61,000	10,000			✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
125	Acquisition of new final disposal site	Nkonsia	✓	✓	✓			150,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
126	Gazette of Assembly Bye Laws & Fee Fixing	Administration	✓	✓		✓		59,285				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
127	Maintenance and repair of sanitation emptier vehicle	Administration	✓	✓		✓	20,000	20,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
128	Organization of Monthly national sanitation day initiative	Municipal wide	✓	✓		✓		80,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
129	Maintenance & repair of 50No. existing boreholes	Municipal wide	✓		✓			237,839				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

130	Drilling and construction of 12No. Boreholes fitted with hand pump	Nana Duku, Buase (Nchiraa), Dankonto (Tromeso), Nsuasa (Tromeso), Kyebi Nkwanta, etc	✓	✓	✓			780,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
131	Rehabilitation and thrust boring for small Water System	Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							630,000	1,067,839						
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance														
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture														
132	Re - roofing and renovation Assembly Hall	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
133	Maintenance of residential accommodation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	60,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
134	Maintenance, repairs and insurance of official vehicles	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							200,000	220,000						
Programme: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion														
Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion														
135	Sensitization of general public on Climate Change variability, adaptation and mitigation strategies	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU

136	Support to Government Flagship programs (Green Ghana Initiative, Tree planting etc)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	5,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU	
SUB TOTAL								35,000	15,000	800,000					
Programme: Urban Development and Management															
Objective: Promote sustainable urban development															
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
137	Drilling and construction of 3No. borehole with hand pump (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Twumkrom, Agubie & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓		80,000	200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
138	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. borehole (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Tromeso & Ahwene	✓	✓	✓		80,000	160,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
139	Construction of 4No. Durbar Grounds (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Buoku, Akrobi, Droboso, Nkonsia/Koase	✓	✓	✓		120,000	265,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
140	Construction of 4No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Mframaso, Tomeso, Nwoase, Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓		210,000	600,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	
141	Construction of 3No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Subinso no.1, Ayigbe & Akrobi	✓	✓	✓		165,000	385,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU	

	Belt Development Authority)													
142	Construction of 2No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Beposo & Asuano	✓	✓	✓		120,000	300,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							775,000	1,910,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
PROGRAMME: Deepening Democratic Governance														
Objective: Enhance District effectiveness, accountability, and transparency arrangements														
143	Organize Municipal Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings, Executive Committee Meetings before ordinary, General Assembly Meetings	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	25,000			✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
144	Community engagement and Sensitization on the mandate of the Assembly in all electoral areas	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			100,000				✓	Central Adm	MPCU/MFO
145	Organise ordinary Municipal Assembly Meetings and open it to the public	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
146	Organize meetings of the Public Relations and	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't

	Complaint Committee and publicize its activities														
147	Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't	
148	Support to the implementation of NACAP activities	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			5,000	5,000		✓		Internal Auditor	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								238,000	30,000						
Programme: Security and Public Safety															
Objective: Enhance public safety and security															
149	Undertake and service the organization of MUSEC Meetings and Activities		✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
150	Undertake public safety education campaigns		✓	✓	✓		30,000	35,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								110,000	60,000	10,000					
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization															
Objective: Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization															
151	Support to the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			70,000				✓	MPCU/ MFO	Central Adm	
152	Support to decentralized departments	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	120,000	20,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly	
153	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	160,000	40,000				✓	MPCU	Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/ M&E team	

154	Support to celebration of National and Statutory holidays (Republic, Religious etc.)	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	60,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly/WT C
155	Support Assembly Participation in NALAG	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000	25,000				✓	Central Adm.	MFO/ MCD
156	MP's support to students and identifiable groups	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
157	Provision for support to Capacity Building	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			180,000				✓	HR Dep't	Central Adm.
SUB TOTAL							365,000	695,000						
Objective: Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions														
Programme: Public Institutional Reforms														
158	Service/Facilitate the uploading of all cross-sector information and data onto the district development data platform (DDDP)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	MPCU	Central Adm
159	Procurement of office equipment(Steel cabinet, Desktop computer, Laptops, Printers,Photocopier)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm
SUB TOTAL								100,000						

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2029

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				GOG	Cost			Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Enhance access to affordable finance for local businesses by 2029														
1	Organise financial literacy training for 50 Village Savings and Loan groups and 100 MSMEs	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓	60,000		15,000	6000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
2	Orgased organize workshop for financial institutions and MSMEs in Wenchi MSME ecosystem.	Wenchi		✓			25,000		8000		✓		BRC	CA,Dev't Planning
3	Facilitate 100 MSMEs to access affordable business finance from government flagship MSMEs financial support programmes.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000		4,000		✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							185,000		27,000	6,000				
Objective: Improve market access and linkages for local producers and MSMEs by 2029														
4			✓	✓	✓	✓	6,500,000	500,000					Works Dept	

	Construction of market under the 24hrs economy market program	Wenchi New Market, Subinso No. 2, Nchiraa , Buoku Nkwanta												Central Adm/MPCU
5	Construction of 5No. 20 Unit market sheds and 5No. 2 Unit Urinals	Tromeso, Mallam-Ayigbe, Awisa, Amponsakrom and Ahyiyem (New Wenchi)	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	500,000					Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
5	Organizing 2No. Trade Shows or Exhibitions for MSMEs to provide marketing opportunities.	Wenchi		✓		✓	50,000			50,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
6	Organise 2 No.MSME marketing forum on digital marketing	Wenchi		✓		✓				20,000	✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							7,550,000	1,000,000		70,000				
Objective: Stimulate growth and competitiveness of local industries by 2029														
7	Organize 2No. Technical Skills Training in product finishing and packaging for MSMEs	Wenchi			✓	✓	20,000		50,000		✓		BRC	Central Adm/MPCU
8	Organise business forum on product certification and business regulation/compliance for SMES	Boadan, Akrobi, Subinso 1&2			✓				10,000		✓		7	CA DoA,EPA EHSU
SUB TOTAL							20,000			60,000				

Objective: Promote private investment in agro-processing and value addition by 2029														
9	Organize 3 technical skill training in agro-processing and value addition of 3 selected agri- products	Municipal-wide	✓		✓	✓	80,000			30,000			BRC	CA
10	Organise 3 business forum on agri product value chain opportunities in the Municipality	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	30,000	34,000				✓	BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
11	Support youth to create start- Ups focusing on innovative agricultural solutions	Municipal-wide		✓	✓	✓	85,000		100,000		✓		DoA	BRC
12	Build entrepreneurial capacity of youth and start-ups	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓			
13	Organize technical skill training for 2 women groups on liquid soap and washing powder making	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				50,000	✓		BRC	DoA FBOs, Farmers
SUB TOTAL							195,000	34,000	130,000	80,000				
Objective: Develop the tourism industry for economic development														
14	Under take an assessment to identify and register tourism potential sites in the municipality	All Zonal Councils	✓	✓	✓			8,000	5,000		✓		Planning Unit	Zonal Council

15	Form Tourism Development Committee to advise management on plausible strategies that could help harness the tourism potentials within the municipal	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			30,000		✓		WMA	Ghana Tourism Board/Traditional Leaders	
SUB TOTAL								8,000	35,000						
Objective: Improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2029															
16	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		65,000				Finance	Revenue	
17	Organize quarterly revenue mobilization campaign on Local FM Stations	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000		32,000		✓		Finance	Revenue	
18	Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				9000		✓	Budget	Revenue	
19	Preparation of 2026 Fee Fixing Resolution	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	10,000	15,000			✓	Budget	Stakeholders	
20	Improve IGF collection through digitalization (e-revenue platform)	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, GRA	

21	Digitize property rate billing & collection	Office of the Assembly	✓	✓	✓	✓			18,000		✓		Finance	IT Unit, Physical Planning
22	Establish municipal revenue court (to enforce compliance)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				8,000	✓		Budget	Finance
23	Prepare Fee Fixing Resolution	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6000		✓	Budget	Assembly Members
24	Review monthly trial balance and pre audit payment vouchers	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓			19,000			✓	Finance	Internal Audit
SUB TOTAL							110,000	10,000	167,000	23,000				
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme														
Objective: Reduce post-harvest losses in crop production														
25	Train 15 DOA staff in new and emerging trends of identification, controlling and managing pest and diseases in plants and livestock.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,500				✓	DoA	PPRSD, Vet.
26	Organize training on production and post-harvest handling in cashew	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			34,500			✓	DoA	PPRSD
SUB TOTAL							10,500		34,500					
Objective: Improve production Efficiency and yield of selected crops by 30%														

27	Provide subsidized inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment.	Municipal-wide						10,000	81,000	300,000	✓		DoA	NGOs
28	Carryout disease surveillance in the operational areas	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				11000		✓		
29	Conduct 1,975 farm and home visits	Municipal-wide		✓			40,000	10,000				✓	DoA	FBOs
30	Conduct 724 supervisory and monitoring visits by DAOs and MDA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	21,500				✓	DoA	AEAs
31	Conduct sensitization programmes on Feed Ghana Programme through 2 radio stations shows & 20 community Information centres-municipality-wide.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				31,375		✓	DoA	Assembly members
32	Conduct two day RELC planning session at the Zonal and District level.	5 zones councils	✓	✓	✓	✓				5000		✓	DoA	CSIR/ Other Stakeholders
33	Carry out municipal Quarterly Technical Review meetings by MDA, MAOs and AEAs	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓				6,250		✓	DoA	AEAs/ Other Stakeholders

34	Conduct 72 field days for method and result demonstrations of rice and maize to help farmers appreciate the technology transfer	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers/ Farmers/ NGOs
35	Conduct 5 vegetable field demonstration in 15 communities	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000		✓	DoA	Researchers, NGOs, Farmers
36	Train 15 farmers and 15 staffs on modern trends of disease recognition and basic bio-security in poultry.	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000		14,000		✓	DoA	APD, FBOs, Farmers
37	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops and livestock to establish database for DOA	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,000		8,750		✓	DoA	SRID, Farmers
38	Monitor agricultural activities by MDA, MAOs MCE, MCD and other unit heads of the Assembly	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000	✓		DoA	Assembly units Heads

39	Training of livestock farmers on good practices (feed and nutrition, appropriate housing)	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000			20000	✓		DoA	APD, RADU
40	Organize farmers day celebration	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				120,000		✓	DoA	Fisheries, Vet
41	Organize training for farmers on good agronomic practices under Safety Net program.	selected communities					60,000			50,000	✓		GPSN	DoA TNMA
SUB TOTAL							185000	41,500	186,375	521,000				
Objective: Strengthen agricultural extension service delivery by 2029														
42	Train and resource Extension staff in post-handling technologies	Municipal-wide	✓				28,000				✓		DoA	RADU, AEAs
SUB TOTAL							28,000							
Objective: Enhance resilience to climate variability in farming by 2029														
43	Create awareness of climate change impacts and weather through 4 radio Stations and info centres	Municipal-wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			55,000		✓		DoA	Meteo/NGOs
SUB TOTAL									55,000					
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Enhance access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities to empower individuals and communities by 2029														

44	Construction of Classroom block at Methodist JHS, K.G and Completion of classroom block at M/A B JHS.	Abotareye		✓	✓	✓	600,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
45	Construction of 3No. K.G Block	Abotareye, Imam Seidu A&B, R/C Schools	✓	✓	✓		1,500,000				✓		GES	MPCU
46	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kanaase	✓	✓			670,000				✓		GES	MPCU
47	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Amoakrom/twumkrom	✓	✓				124,984.1				✓	GES	MPCU
48	Completion of 4 unit pavillion at Imam siedu	Imam siedu	✓	✓			350,000						GES	MPCU
49	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nwoase	✓	✓				106,091.64				✓	GES	MPCU
50	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with office, common room & ICT Lab and urinal facilities for M/A Basic	Aboabo	✓	✓	✓		1,200,000				✓		GES	MPCU
51	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000	200,000			✓		GES	MPCU

52	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Affected Schools	✓	✓	✓		700,000	300,000			✓		GES	MPCU
53	Support Girl-Child education programmes/activities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	150,000			✓		GES	Fin. Dept
54	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom with office, common room and urinal for M/A JHS	Kanaase	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
55	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Mframaso M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
56	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Aminkrom M/A Basic School		✓	✓	✓	500,000			450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
57	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets and supply of 250No. Dual Desks	Twumkrom M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			500,000		450,000	✓		GES	MPCU
58	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow with ancillary facilities	Bonkro R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	950,000				✓		GES	MPCU
59	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Aboabo M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓			450,000		500,000	✓		GES	MPCU

60	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Gyaabakura M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓		300,000	650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
61	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 300No. Dual Desks	Mensakrom R/C Basic School	✓	✓	✓		450,000			500,000	✓		GES	MPCU
62	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Classroom Block comprising of females/Males urinals and toilets facilities and supply of 200No. Dual Desks	Kwadam M/A Basic School	✓	✓	✓	✓	400,000	500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
63	Construction of 1No. 2-unit K G classroom block with change room, playground for Roman cluster of schools	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		500,000			✓		GES	MPCU
64	Re - roofing of 3 no. 3 - unit classroom block for M/A schools	Buoku MA, Buoku Methodist Basic & Koase R/C Primary	✓	✓	✓			150,000			✓		GES	MPCU

65	Repairs and Maintenance of School Buildings in the Municipality	Kwaedom,Kwaku Manu,Nkonsia Presby B, Amoakrom Basic, , Buoku MA JHS,	✓	✓	✓			78,157			✓		GES	MPCU
66	Supply of 2000No. dual wooden desks for selected Basic schools	Aboabo, Kanase, Wenchi etc		✓	✓	✓		900,000			✓		GES	MPCU
67	Supply of 2000No. mono wooden desks for selected Basic schools	selected schools	✓	✓	✓			650,000			✓		GES	MPCU
68	Manufacturing and supply of 75No. dining tables and 150No. chairs for second cycle schools	WESS,Istiquama, Nchiraa SHS	✓	✓	✓			100,000			✓		GES	MPCU
69	Construction of Teachers quarters	Amponsahkrom		✓	✓			250,000			✓		GES	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							8,920,000	3,500,000						
Objective:Reduce hunger and malnutrition among school pupil														
70	Facilitate the expansion of the School feeding programe	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓			20,000				GES	Mun. Assembly
SUB TOTAL									20,000					
Programme: Health care provision and Service delivery programme														
Objective: Improve access to healthcare and promote overall quality of life by 2029														
71	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Nyamponase	✓	✓				112,278.99			✓		GHS	MPCU

72	Construction of 1No. Health centre with OPD,consulting room, Laboratory, theater and drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole	Awisa	✓	✓	✓		1,000,000	300,000			✓		Works Dept	MPCU
73	Furnishing & supply of medical equipment for 2No. CHPS Compound	Asampu & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
74	Upgrading of Nwoase CHPS Compound	Nwoase	✓	✓	✓		300,000	150,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
75	Procurement of hospital equipment (delivery beds, theatre beds & normal beds) to furnish 2No. Polyclinics	Subinso No. 2.	✓	✓	✓		100,000						GHS	MPCU
76	Construction of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Asampo, New Wenchi and		✓	✓	✓	550,000	3,000,000			✓		GHS	MPCU
77	Conduct Vitamin A mop-up in schools twice yearly	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	15,,000		8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
78	Undertake monitor and provide OJT in all Schools and Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000		9,500		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
79	Screen NCDs in Communities, Health facilities and intensify	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			8,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA

	health education on NCDs													
80	Support to routine and National Immunisation Days	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓	35,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
81	Detection and respond to outbreak	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000				✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
82	Conduct Health education and sensitization	Municipal Wide	✓	✓			20,000		10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
83	Distribution to routine IFA drugs and health education	Municipal Wide		✓	✓	✓			10,000		✓		GHS	MEHU/MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL							1,070,000	3,350,000	45,500					
Programme:Social Services programme														
Objective: Reduce vulnerability, poverty and promote well-being among Households														
84	Register at least 200 vulnerable children into NHIA	Municipal wide		✓	✓	✓			16,000		✓		SW&CD	MFO/IA
85	Register at least 80 cases involving child maintenance, Abuse, custody, parternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓				18,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMFO/IA
SUB TOTAL									34,000					
Objective: Ensure the Safety, Well-being and development of Children														

86	Collaborate with DOVSU and family tribunal to resolve juvenile and defilement cases	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		20,000	25,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
87	Mediate and resolve successfully 80% of child maintenance, abuse, custody, paternity and general welfare.	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			35,000	30,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA/GPS
88	Undertake mass education and sensitization on child labor and abuse in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	16,000	8,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
89	Undertake mass education and sensitization on Gender empowerment in 12 selected communities	Selected communities	✓	✓				18,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
90	Update PWDs data by 90PWDs	Wenchi	✓	✓			7,000	3,000			✓		SW&CD	DOVVSUMF O/IA
91	Conduct training and needs assessment of 200 PWDs and support at least 80 of them economically.	Wenchi		✓	✓	✓		30,000	10,000		✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA
92	Facilitate the and renewal of 20,000 Indigents into the registration NHIA	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	10,000			✓		SW&CD	Consultant/MF O/IA

93	Monitor activities and operations of 12 Day-Care centers in the municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		10,000		3,550		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
94	Monitor the activities and operations of Care /Shelter Home	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	4,000		✓		SW&CD	MPCU/Care Centres
SUB TOTAL							52,000	147,000	90,550					
Objective: Promote Gender Equality and empower Women and Girls														
95	Support to Gender Implementation activities	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	45,000		✓		Gender Desk Officer	MFO/IA/SW&CD
SUB TOTAL							60,000	45,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME														
PROGRAMME: Built and natural environment development														
Objective: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable basic services														
96	Evacuation of refuse	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓			100,000					Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
97	Drilling and construction of 6No. Borehole	Kyebi Nkwanta Kwanware, Tainakura, Antokrom etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		500,000	200,000		✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
98	Desilting of Drainages	Municipal Wide						125000			✓		Works Dept	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
99	Support to the Organization of Monthly	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000		✓			MEHU	MFO/IA

	national sanitation day initiative													
100	Extension of electricity.	Droboso ,Yoyoana koase, etc	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL								1,025,000	200,000					
Programme: Roads and traffic infrastructure development														
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
101	Reshaping of feeder roads	Selected communities	✓	✓			1,800,000	500,000				✓	URE	Works Dept/Central Adm/MPCU
102	Installation of road signs and signages	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓		500,000	300,000				✓	URE	MEHU/Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							2,300,000	800,000						
Programme: Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community development														
Objective: To enhance effective spatial planning promote orderly development and improve digital system and community layout schemes														
103	Organize Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	28,000				✓	Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
104	Inspection Of Development Sites To Ensure Orderly Development and Compliance	Selected locations	✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000	30,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
105	Provision for Street Naming and Properties Addressing	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	25,000	160,000				Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU

106	Support to Structure Plan Preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000				1,740,000			PPD	Central Adm/MPCU
107	Provision for monitoring of spatial development	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓		40,000	20,000				✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
108	Undertake weekly Planning Education Sensitization of Various Settlements	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000			20,000		✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
109	Prepare community layout schemes	Selected communities	✓	✓	✓		50,000	30,000				✓		Physical Planning Dep't	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							360,000	128,000	210,000	1,740,000					
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation															
Objective: Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action															
110	Support to preparation of Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP 2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓		10,000					✓		MEHU	MPCU/NGOs/TAs
111	Support to the preparation of the municipal Disaster Preparedness Strategic Plan (2026-2029)		✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000					✓		NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
112	Provision for Climate Change Variability, Adaptation and Mitigation plan preparation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000					✓		Desk Officer	MPCU/NGOs/TAs

113	Revive Disaster Volunteer Groups and equip them with logistics	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	NADMO	Agric Dept/MFO/IA
114	Support to NADMO implementing activities(eg. Disaster preparedness action plan, Climate Change action plan etc.)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	NADMO	MFO/IA
SUB TOTAL								110,000	20,000					
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene														
Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all														
115	Conduct Fumigation exercise	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		145,000	420,000				✓	MEHU	MFO/IA
116	Construction of 1No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Wurompo /Twisiese	✓	✓	✓		100,000	250,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
117	Evacuation of refuse and Mechanical pushing and leveling at final disposal site	Akrobi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	210,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
118	Renovation of Slaughter House	Wenchi	✓		✓	✓	100,000	115,000				✓	Works Dept	MFO/IA
119	Complete construction of 10No. Boreholes with concrete pad and fitted with hand pumps	Bronoso,Adiembra ,Boasu,Biliboo, Bedebenom, Agyei Yawkrom,	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	148,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

120	Procurement of 6No. communal refuse containers	Nkonsia, Beposo, Awisa, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓		✓	✓		125,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
121	Supply of 100No. refuse bins for households	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓		25,000	50,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
122	Procurement of 5No. Tricycle for lifting of refuse	Wenchi, Akrobi, Nkonsia, Subinso No. 2 & Nchiraa	✓	✓	✓		30,000	125,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
123	Procurement 1No. motorbike for supervision by MEHU	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓		10,000	25,000				✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
124	Procurement of Sanitary tools & consummables	Environmental Unit	✓	✓	✓			61,000	10,000			✓		Procurement Unit	MEHU/MFO/IA
125	Acquisition of new final disposal site	Nkonsia	✓	✓	✓			150,000				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
126	Gazette of Assembly Bye Laws & Fee Fixing	Administration	✓	✓		✓		59,285				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
127	Maintenance and repair of sanitation emptier vehicle	Administration	✓	✓		✓	20,000	20,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
128	Organization of Monthly national sanitation day initiative	Municipal wide	✓	✓		✓		80,000				✓		MEHU	MFO/IA
129	Maintenance & repair of 50No. existing boreholes	Municipal wide	✓		✓			237,839				✓		Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU

130	Drilling and construction of 12No. Boreholes fitted with hand pump	Nana Duku, Buase (Nchiraa), Dankonto (Tromeso), Nsuasa (Tromeso), Kyebi Nkwanta, etc	✓	✓	✓			780,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
131	Rehabilitation and thrust boring for small Water System	Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							630,000	1,067,839						
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance														
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture														
132	Re - roofing and renovation Assembly Hall	Selected Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
133	Maintenance of residential accommodation	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	60,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
134	Maintenance, repairs and insurance of official vehicles	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000				✓	Works Dept	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL							200,000	220,000						
Programme: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion														
Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion														
135	Sensitization of general public on Climate Change variability, adaptation and mitigation strategies	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			20,000	10,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU

136	Support to Government Flagship programs (Green Ghana Initiative, Tree planting etc)	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓			15,000	5,000			✓	DoA	Central Adm/MPCU
SUB TOTAL								35,000	15,000	800,000				
Programme: Urban Development and Management														
Objective: Promote sustainable urban development														
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing/Inst. /Dept.	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
137	Drilling and construction of 3No. borehole with hand pump (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Twumkrom, Agubie & New Wenchi	✓	✓	✓		80,000	200,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
138	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. borehole (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Tromeso & Ahwene	✓	✓	✓		80,000	160,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
139	Construction of 4No. Durbar Grounds (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Buoku, Akrobi, Droboso, Nkonsia/Koase	✓	✓	✓		120,000	265,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
140	Construction of 4No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Mframaso, Tomeso, Nwoase, Subinso No.2	✓	✓	✓		210,000	600,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
141	Construction of 3No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Subinso no.1, Ayigbe & Akrobi	✓	✓	✓		165,000	385,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU

	Belt Development Authority)													
142	Construction of 2No. 16-seater WC toilet (Middle Belt Development Authority)	Beposo & Asuano	✓	✓	✓		120,000	300,000				✓	Works Dept	MPCU
SUB TOTAL							775,000	1,910,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
PROGRAMME: Deepening Democratic Governance														
Objective: Enhance District effectiveness, accountability, and transparency arrangements														
143	Organize Municipal Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings, Executive Committee Meetings before ordinary, General Assembly Meetings	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000	25,000			✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
144	Community engagement and Sensitization on the mandate of the Assembly in all electoral areas	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			100,000				✓	Central Adm	MPCU/MFO
145	Organise ordinary Municipal Assembly Meetings and open it to the public	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		35,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
146	Organize meetings of the Public Relations and	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		10,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't

	Complaint Committee and publicize its activities														
147	Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't	
148	Support to the implementation of NACAP activities	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓			5,000	5,000		✓		Internal Auditor	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								238,000	30,000						
Programme: Security and Public Safety															
Objective: Enhance public safety and security															
149	Undertake and service the organization of MUSEC Meetings and Activities		✓	✓	✓		80,000	25,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
150	Undertake public safety education campaigns		✓	✓	✓		30,000	35,000				✓	MUSEC	Central Adm	
SUB TOTAL								110,000	60,000	10,000					
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization															
Objective: Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization															
151	Support to the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓			70,000				✓	MPCU/ MFO	Central Adm	
152	Support to decentralized departments	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓	120,000	20,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly	
153	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programmes	Municipal Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	160,000	40,000				✓	MPCU	Fin. Dept/Contractors/Internal Audit/ M&E team	

154	Support to celebration of National and Statutory holidays (Republic, Religious etc.)	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓	45,000	60,000				✓	GES	Mun. Assembly/WT C
155	Support Assembly Participation in NALAG	Wenchi	✓	✓			40,000	25,000				✓	Central Adm.	MFO/ MCD
156	MP's support to students and identifiable groups	Wenchi Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		300,000				✓	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
157	Provision for support to Capacity Building	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓			180,000				✓	HR Dep't	Central Adm.
SUB TOTAL							365,000	695,000						
Objective: Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions														
Programme: Public Institutional Reforms														
158	Service/Facilitate the uploading of all cross-sector information and data onto the district development data platform (DDDP)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		40,000				✓	MPCU	Central Adm
159	Procurement of office equipment (Steel cabinet, Desktop computer, Laptops, Printers, Photocopier)	Wenchi	✓	✓	✓	✓		60,000				✓	Procurement Unit	Central Adm
SUB TOTAL								100,000						

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The process of monitoring is to enable the Municipal Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired results.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data or events associated with the implementation of a policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

Through the processes of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feed-back that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

The key objective of monitoring and evaluation is that, services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Based on universal fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times.

This is essentially true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability which is possible through effective monitoring and evaluation systems. To this end, the Wenchi Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2026-2029) seeks to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation in the broader public sector management and accountability. The plan will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029). It will facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to feed on the analysis from the municipal and region into policy and decision making process.

The M & E plan will also institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes in the municipality and to generate timely reports to NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU).

The systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the NMTDPF.

The plan will further help to:

- identifying constraints facing plan implementation and recommending improvement options;
- tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders;
- ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries;
- evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the DMTDP and its goals, objectives and targets;
- assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact;
- provide quarterly information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level;
- provide municipal authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience;
- improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the municipal and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation are necessary because of unforeseen changes in the socio-economic situation of the Municipality as well as the political climate of the country and even certain international event could have both positive and negative effect on the plan. As a result of these, the plan needs constant monitoring to make sure that the necessary adjustments are made. The Municipal Assembly will compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of references and their use over time, staff and their commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting. The planning guidelines prepared by the NDPC for the preparation of Sectoral and District/Municipal Development Plan will be used to monitor and evaluate programmes/ projects.

The monitoring of the plan will be undertaken by the;

- Municipal Assembly through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit,
- The Sub-Committees of the Assembly.
- The Works Department and

- All the Decentralized departments.
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners and
- NGOs

Evaluations will be conducted at specific points within the plan implementation period and a terminal evaluation will be done at the end of the implementation period. Evaluation of the plan will be carried out at specific intervals by the;

- Community members
- The Municipal Assembly
- Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies that may be chosen for that purpose.

7.1.1 Brief Stakeholder Analysis in the Monitoring and Evaluation Process.

A stakeholder refers to a person, group or institution that has interests or can be affected (positively or negatively) by a development policy or intervention (programme or project) and must therefore be taken into account before, during and after its implementation. The interests and needs of stakeholders vary and depend on how they benefit or are able to influence a policy or intervention in a positive or negative way. In order to manage and adequately address these variations, an initial activity in doing M&E is to identify, classify and analyse all individuals, groups or organisations that have a stake in a development policy or an intervention to be monitored and evaluated.

(NDPC (2010-2013), National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual)

7.1.2 Purpose of Stakeholder Identification and analysis

The main rationale for stakeholder identification and analysis is to ensure that development reflects the needs of all interest groups and not merely the needs of the implementing institutions. It enables decision makers to develop effective engagement strategies for all parties in M&E processes. Based on classification, stakeholders can be categorized into two main groups namely; Primary and Secondary Stakeholders. Whiles primary stakeholder are Individuals and groups directly involved or affected by an intervention, secondary stakeholders on the other hand are individuals and groups who are indirectly involved or affected by the intervention. (NDPC (2010-2013), National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual)

Table 7.1 below presents an identified and classified narrative on stakeholder analysis in the Monitoring and Evaluation processes.

Table 7.1: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

STAKEHOLDER	NEEDS/INTEREST/ RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT	POTENTIAL EFFECTS
Regional Coordinating Council and NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timely submission of M&E progress report -Timely submission of progress reports on projects and programmes -Demand timely and accurate data for effective decision making -Provide feedback on M&E reports -Accountability and transparency -Supervise M&E activities -Support M&E capacity building activities -Demand M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation in Capacity building Workshops -Monitoring and inspection of projects -Dissemination of M&E reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sanctions -Withdrawal of support in respect of M&E
Departments of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monitor and evaluate dMTDP -Provide feedback on M&E reports -Ensure accountability and transparency -Conduct PM&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Data collection and validation -Preparation of M&E plan -Project inspection and monitoring -Participation in PM&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Withdrawal of services -Unwilling to provide input for M&E preparation and data for monitoring and evaluation
Local communities & Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Demand M&E report for advocacy -Demand timely and affordable and quality service delivery -Demand accountability and transparency -Monitor project implementation -Timely completion of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project monitoring and inspection -Participation in PM&E -Participation in M&E orientations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal of cooperation in PM&E
Area Councils and Unit committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Demand accountability and transparency -Demand M&E report for advocacy -Status of implementation of MTDP -Dissemination of M&E Result for advocacy -Monitor project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project monitoring and inspection Participation in PM&E Participation in M&E orientations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe intermediary role between communities and the Assembly
Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure delivery of quality goods and services -Demand accountability and transparency -Demand M&E result and advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dissemination of M&E results -Data collection and validation -Participation in M&E workshops -Project monitoring and inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal of key services
The media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Demand M&E report for advocacy -Demand quality and prompt service delivery -Ensure transparency and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dissemination and communication of M&E results -Project monitoring and inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of inaccurate information

STAKEHOLDER	NEEDS/INTEREST/ RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT	POTENTIAL EFFECTS
Development Partners and Ghana Audit service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monitor the use of resources -Provide logistics, funds and technical support for M&E -Ensure accountability and transparency -Ensure the delivery of efficient goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in M&E activities and seminars -Data validation -Dissemination and communication of M&E reports 	Withdrawal of funds and logistics for M&E
Political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Demand accountability and transparency -Track M&E results to evaluate performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in M&E activities and seminars -Participate in project monitoring and inspection 	Dissemination of inaccurate information
Traders and farmers association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure delivery of efficient service delivery -Demand timely delivery of programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in M&E activities and seminars -Project monitoring and inspection 	Withdrawal of services
District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure prudent use and management of resources -Monitor the use of funds flow -Resources available for implementation -Extent of community participation in plan implementation -Prepare M&E Plan -Monitor and evaluate MTDP -Prepare quarterly and Annually M&E reports -Disseminate M&E results -Support M&E capacity building programmes -Conduct PM&E -Use M&E results for evidence-based policy formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project monitoring and inspection -Data collection and validation -Projects monitoring and inspection -Participation in M&E workshops and seminars -Participation in PM&E -Dissemination of M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor delivery of outputs and targets -Dissemination of inaccurate information and communication

MPCU Construct, WMA, 2025

7.2 Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives.

The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the MMTDP. In addition, some core indicators for monitoring defined by NDPC in collaboration with RPCU's and MMDA's, Municipal specific indicators based on the MMTDP were also defined.

7.2.1 Baseline indicators

Baseline data provides a reference point for which a future performance can be measured to indicate changes during implementation of an intervention. All thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2026-2029) would be adopted to determine the progress of programs and projects outlined in the MTDP. The baseline provides information on the current challenges, magnitude, incidence and prevalence of an activity initiated to address a situation. The baseline indicators will assist the Assembly to determine priorities of the municipality and develop actions to address the gaps identified.

Baseline indicators would be set for all situations preferably based on primary data. However, where the baseline does not exist, the data would be collected from secondary sources, rapid assessments studies or surveys at the onset of an intervention.

To be able to track the performance of this policy framework, the MPCU in collaboration with key stakeholders who are critical in the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the document, a number of development indicators have been adopted. These development indicators cut across all the policy framework thematic areas. A base year has been chosen that is (2025) and annual tracking will be done by comparing the status of the indicators for the subsequent years with the base year.

7.2.2 Indicators for Monitoring the Plan

The following indicators have been developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the various thematic areas of the MTDP, 2026-2029:

7.3 MONITORING MATRIX

The Monitoring matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcomes and impacts (and their corresponding activities) for each of the DMTDP objectives. It outlines the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including the list of methods to be used in collecting the data.

Goals: Provide Targeted Support to Export ready SMEs/Strengthen Export Infrastructure & Trade Facilitation/Strengthen Export Infrastructure & Trade Facilitation/ Enhance market surveillance and intelligence gathering/Enhance market access and trade opportunities										
Objective: Expand Market reach for Ghanaian Products										
Programme: Trade and Investment										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization	Percentage change in IGF mobilization	Output	70%	77%	85%	90%	95%	Rate and Percentages	Quarterly and Annual	Finance Dept/Revenue Unit/Rev. Mobilization Cttee.
Number of new markets constructed	Count of newly constructed markets	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Stores/Stalls	Quarterly and Annual	BAC/MoTI
Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started	Count of business incubators/start-up supported/started	Output	60	70	85	100	115	SME Groups	Quarterly and Annual	BAC/LED Cttee. /SME Groups
Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly/BAC	Count of SMEs registered and trained by the BAC	Output	70	78	90	100	115	SME Groups	Quarterly and Annual	BAC/LED Cttee. /SME Groups
Goal: To Reduce Unemployment among the youth and the vulnerable by 30% by the end of 2029										
Objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development/ Empower young people to actively engage in political processes, electoral democracy, and governance/ Improve coordination of youth development										
Programme: Youth Development										
Number of Youths and Women groups trained and supported with Logistics to kick-start businesses	Count of Youths and Women groups trained and supported with Logistics	Output	1126	105	158	206	280	Group Sex Age	Quarterly and Annual	BAC/Youth Groups/MoTI/YEA

Goal: Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure/Ensure environmental assessment of road programmes and projects										
Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services/Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users										
Programme: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Major road tarred in km Feeder Roads: Spot improvement Rehabilitation Surfacing Reshaping	Measure (km) of stretch of roads tarred in the district	Output	20km	35.2km	40.2km	49.5km	52.3km	Length of rehabilitated, Spot improved, Surfaced and Reshaped Roads	Semi-Annually	Works/FR Unit
		Output	25.6km	32.7km	45.2km	52.5km	56.7km			
		Output	-	26.0km	34.2km	40.5km	49.3km			
		Output	5,7km	18.2km	27.4km	36.3km	42.3km			
		Output	22.8km	30.6km	36.3km	42.4km	52.5km			
Goal: Improve the Tourism Development in the district.										
Programme: Culture for National Development										
Objective: Promote Cultural heritage for National Development										
Percentage increase in tourism infrastructure	Percentage change in tourism infrastructure	Output	5	10%	15%	25%	30%	Number of tourism sites identified and operational	Quarterly, Mid-Year and Annually	Ghana Tourist Board/DA/Hoteliers Ass.

Goal: Enhance sustainable Agricultural related activities and ensure food security in the district										
Objective: Modernize and enhance agricultural production systems										
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage increase in production of food crops:	Percentage change in production of food crops	Output	17.3Mt	8.4Mt	12.2Mt	16.2Mt	21.2Mt	% increase in crop yield year by year and animal production	Quarterly and Annually	MOFA/Agric Directorate
Cassava		Output	16.2Mt	24.4Mt	31.2Mt	42.1Mt	50.1Mt			
Maize		Output	24.1Mt	22.3Mt	28.1Mt	38.5Mt	43.1Mt			
Yam		Output	4.3Mt	32.2Mt	36.3Mt	40Mt	48.4Mt			
Plantain		Output	3.4Mt	6.2Mt	10..2Mt	15.1Mt	18.3Mt			
Garden eggs		Output	-	4.3Mt	6.1Mt	8.4Mt	10.4Mt			
Tomato		Output	5.3Mt	8.1Mt	10.3Mt	12Mt	15.3Mt			
Groundnuts		Output		6.3Mt	8.1Mt	10.4Mt	11.1Mt			
Percentage increase in tree/cash crops production:		Output	98Mt	122Mt	145Mt	175.2Mt	205.2Mt			
Cashew		Output	12Mt	18.5Mt	21.4Mt	24.3Mt	30.2Mt			
Mango (Exotic)		Output	6.4Mt	8.7Mt	10.2Mt	12.4Mt	15.3Mt			
Cocoa										
Percentage increase in livestock										
Cattle		Output	18,750	20,837	22,899	28,124	32,332			
Sheep	Output	12,335	13,402	14,987	15,242	15,894				
Goats	Output	9,758	10,461	11,009	11,465	12,110				
Pigs	Output	1,004	1,604	1,956	2,112	2,544				
Poultry (Exotic)	Output	52,243	60,768	72,567	82,456	100,342				
Percentage (%) increase in credit facilities to farmers	Percentage change in credit	Input	-	30%	35.5%	40%	45.5%	Total number of farmers having accessto credit facilities	Quarterly and Annually	

	facilities to farmers									MOFA/SMEs/Rural Banks/ADB/Exim Bank
Percentage (%) increase in youth population in agriculture	Percentage change in youth population in agriculture	Input	-	12.4%	20.5%	25.5%	30%	No. of youth engaged in agriculture and its impact on their livelihoods	Quarterly and Annually	MOFA/Agric Directorate/FBOs
AEAs: Farmer Ratio	Change in AEAs: Farmer ratio	Output	1;1,500	1:1,403	1:325	1:295	1:200	Total number of AEAs assigned to farm centers	Quarterly and Annually	MOFA/Agric Directorate

Goal: Improve the quality of education in the district										
Objective: Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Programme: Education and Training										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of classroom blocks constructed	Count of Classroom blocks constructed	Output	135	141	152	161	170	BoQs Drawings Supervision M&E	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
Number of classroom blocks renovated	Count of classroom blocks renovated	Output	18	28	32	39	43	BoQs Drawings Supervision M&E	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
Number of Teachers Quarters constructed	Count of Teachers quarters constructed	Output	5	6	8	10	12	BoQs Drawings Supervision M&E	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
Number of Teachers Quarters renovated	Count of Teachers Quarters renovated	Output	5	6	8	10	12	BoQs Drawings Supervision M&E	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
Percentage (%) increase in access to educational materials	Percentage change in access to educational materials	Output	-	50.5%	60.5%	70.5%	90.5%	BoQs Drawings Supervision M&E	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC

Gross Enrolment Rate: Pre-school Primary JHS SHS	Total enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. The GER can exceed 100% because of early or late entry and/or grade repetition	Outcome	159% 107% 72% 70%	125% 120% 120% 120%				Gender Age Sex	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
(b) Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	The NAR is a measure of the actual number of school-aged children who are admitted into primary one	Outcome	-	50%	60%	80%	100%	Gender Age Sex	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
(c) BECE Pass Rate		Impact	68%	75%	80%	90%	100%	Gender Age Sex	Quarterly and Annual	GES/MoE/DEOC
(d) Gender Parity Rate: Pre –school Primary JHS SHS TVET	Quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education	Outcome Outcome Outcome Outcome Outcome	1 1 0.97 0.85 -	1 1 0.9 1 0.92	1 0.97 1 1.2 0.97	1 0.97 1 1 0.95	1 0.97 1 1 0.97	Group Age Sex	Quarterly GES Report	GES/MoE/DEOC
(e) Improvement in pupils /Teachers Ratio: Pre-school Primary JHS SHS	School pupil teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level by the number of teachers.	Outcome Outcome Outcome	45:1 44:1 38:1 45:1	42:1 40:1 33:1 38:1	1:40 1:38 1:33 1:36	1:33 1:35 1:30 1:35	1:30 1:30 1:25 1:30	Group Age Sex	Quarterly and Annual GES Report	GES/MoE/DEOC

(f) Improvement in school infrastructure: New School Buildings New Sanitary Facilities (KVIP)	Count of new school buildings and newly constructed sanitary facilities	Output Output	- -	38% 25%	45% 30%	50.5% 45.5%	65% 55.5%	Group Age Sex	Semi- Annually	GES/MoE/DEOC
(g) Number of Teachers accommodation constructed	Count of Teachers accommodation constructed	Output	5	6	8	10	12		Semi- Annually	GES/MoE/DEOC
Increase in % of trained and untrained teachers' ratio: Pre-school Primary JHS	Percentage Change in trained and untrained Teachers	Input	23.18% 46.9% 43.3%	30.0% 52% 55.5%	35.5% 62.2% 60.8%	55.5% 70.1% 65.8%	68.5% 80.5% 76.8%		Quarterly	GES/MoE/DEOC

District Youth Employment Programme: Modules: Community Education Teaching Assistants Community Health Workers E-health Assistants Youth in Agriculture Extension Environmental Protection Assistants Community Protection Personnel Youth in Fire Service Youth in Prison Service Number of youths given employable skills	Count of Youth employed in the various modules	Impact Impact Impact Outcome						Sex Age Groups	Quarterly, Semi and Annually	YEA/DA/BAC/MoTI DA/BAC/YEA/MoTI/GE S/ GHS/DEHO/MOFA
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GOAL: Eradicate Water Borne diseases and Improve Environmental Cleanliness

Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Percentage of population with access to safe water	Percentage change of population with access to safe water	Output	57.3%	67.4%	71.2%	75.8%	85.5%	DWST Report	Quarterly, Mid-Year and Annual	Works/DA/DWST/CWST
Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Percentage change in rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output	35.4%	45.2%	58.5%	66.4%	85.2%	DWST Report	Quarterly, Mid-Year and Annual	Works/DA/DWST/CWST

Number of functional: Water Boards (WB) DWST/WATSAN/WSMT	Number of active water boards, Number of active WSMT/DWST/WATSAN Committees	Outcome	WB: 4 DWST: 1 WSMT: 28	WB: 4 DWST: 1 DSMT: 28	WB: 4 DWST: 1 WSMT: 28	WB: 4 DWST: 1 WSMT: 28	WB: 4 DWST: 1 WSMT: 28	DWST Report	Quarterly, Mid-Year and Annual	Works/DA/DWST/CWS T
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Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To improve the inclusion of PWDs in the Socio-economic affairs of the district by end of 2029										
Programme: Disability-Inclusive Development										
Objectives: Eliminate discrimination in all forms and protect the rights and entitlements of PWDs/Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all/Strengthen institutions and systems that ensure protection, inclusion, and capacity building of PWDs										
Number of physically challenged persons registered	Count of Physically challenged persons	Output	90	105	120	145	180	Group Sex Age	Quarterly Annually	BAC/SW&CD/ DPCU
Number of Vulnerable and excluded supported	Count of the Vulnerable and excluded supported in the district	Output	80	115	120	145	180	Group Sex Age	Quarterly Annually	BAC/SW&CD/ DPCU
Number of Women groups trained and supported with credit facilities	Count of Women groups and trained and supported with credit facilities	Output	3 groups (85women)	4 groups (125 women)	4 Groups (140 women)	5 groups (158 women)	6 groups (170 women)	Sex Age Groups	Quarterly Annually	BAC/SW&CD/ DPCU

Goal: To Strengthen revenue institutions and administration and to increase revenue (IGF) mobilization rate from 60% to 90% by the end of 2029										
Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability/Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Programme: Macro-Economy										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total amount of internally generated revenue (IGF)	To amount of IGF accrued over the past 4 years	Input	360,000	400,000	450,000	505,000	550,000	Trial Balance	Quarterly and Annual	Finance Unit/ Revenue Unit/Budget/Finance
Prepared Revenue Improvement Action Plan	Number of RIAP prepared and implemented	Output	1	1	1	1	1	F&A Sub-Committee minutes	Quarterly and Annual	Budget/Planning/Revenue Unit/Finance
Undertake comprehensive Primary and Secondary Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting of all Businesses, Structures and Administrative Data within the District for the building and setting up of an effective revenue data base registry for effective revenue collection and mobilization	Total amount of data on SMEs and structures collated, analysed and reported on	Output	1	1	2	2	3	F&A Sub-Committee minutes, Budget Committee Meeting Minutes, Internal Audit Unit Report, Quarterly Trial Balance	Quarterly and Annual	Statistics/HoDs
Goal: Build effective, efficient and dynamic Institutions										
Objective: Strengthen Democratic Governance/ Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization										
Programme: Deepening Democratic Governance/Local Governance and Decentralization										
Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Count of Women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Input	3	3	3	4	4	DPCU Reports	Quarterly and Annual	DA/AM/

Number of functional Sub-district structures	Count of functional sub district structures	Outcome	4	4	4	4	4	Central Administration report	Quarterly and Annual	DA/AC
Percentage of Assembly's Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Percentage change of Assembly's Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Input	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	Composite Budget, AAP, Memos/Trial Balance/Cash Book	Quarterly and Annual	DA/DPCU/DPU
Amount of Development partners and NGO's Fund contribution to the implementation of the DMTDP	Total releases from Donors and NGOs towards DMTDP implementation	Input	2,456,863	2,880,000	3,000,000	3,400,000	4,000,000	DMTDP/CB/AAP	Quarterly and Annual	DA/Donor Partners
(a) Number of reported cases of abuse (child, spouse, house help)	Count of reported cases of abuse	Outcome	142	106	80	34	12	Age Sex Gender Type of Abuse Location	Quarterly and Annual	DOVSU/SW&CD/ Ghana Police Service

Goal: To improve Sanitation Management in the District										
Objective: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services/ Promote efficient and sustainable waste management										
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibilities
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of containers distributed	Count of Containers distributed	Impact	Comm. Con. 12 Household: 319	Communal Con. 28 Household: 319	Comm. Con. 35 Household: 350	Comm. Con. 39 Household: 480	Comm. Con. 42 Household: 510	Metallic (Communal) Containers and Household Bins	Quarterly and Annual	DEHU/ZOOMLION
Number of public toilets constructed	Count of Public toilets constructed	Impact	20	3	2	2	2	Public, Private Toilets Facilities and PPPs	Quarterly and Annual	DEHU/ZOOMLION
Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually	Measure of total evacuated waste	Impact	Daily: 2mt Annually: 383	3mt 450mt	3.5mt 490mt	4mt 510mt	5mt 550mt	Industrial, Communal and Household Waste	Quarterly	DEHU/ZOOMLION
GOAL: Reduce the burden of diseases and improve public health importance, improve staff norms and infrastructure										
Objective: Enhance affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Programme: Health and Health Services										
Number of Doctors' Quarters constructed	Count of Doctors' Quarters constructed	Output	1	1	1	2	2			

Infant mortality rate/1000	The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of Children under one year of age	Outcome	9.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	No. of facilities	Quarterly and Annual	DA/DHD/MoH	
Under five mortality rate/1000			13.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5				
Number of Health Facilities constructed	Count of Health Facilities constructed	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Age Sex Groups	Quarterly, Mid-Year and Annual		
Maternal mortality ratio/100,000			214.1	125	125	125	125				
Total number of maternal deaths	Count of number of maternal deaths		8	2	2	2	2				
Total number of under-five malaria cases	Count of number of under-five malaria cases		506	200	200	200	200				
Total number of fewer than five deaths due to malaria cases	Count of number of fewer than five deaths due to malaria cases		0	1	1	1	1				
Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the district		Output	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				
Goal: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery											
Objective: Enhance affordable, equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											

Programme: Health and Health Services

Number of Doctors in the District	Count of Doctors in the District	Outcome	2	3	4	5	5	DHD Reports	Quarterly, Mid-year and Annually	DHD/GHS
Population to Doctors ratio	Number of Patients to a Medical Doctor	Output	1:10,360	1:7500	1: 7500	1: 7500	1: 7500			
Number of Nurses (All categories in the district)	Count of Nurses in the stationed in facilities in the district	Outcome	391	420	470	520	570			
Population to Nurses ratio		Output	1:291	1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200			
Goal: Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 1.9% to 1.1% by December, 2029										
Objective: Enhance affordable, equitable, easy accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Programme: Health and Health Services										
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate of adult population		Outcome	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	MHD Report	Quarterly and Annually	DHD/GAC

SOURCE: MPCU CONSTRUCT, 2025

7.4 Evaluation of the DMTDP

Even though evaluation and monitoring share some similarities, they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives. MPCU sees evaluation as a very important exercise and as such dedicates this chapter to how it intends carrying out its evaluation activities.

7.4.1 Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-way through plan implementation, MPCU intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have ended, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term is being achieved. This is not activity rigorous as the terminal evaluation. According to the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in February 2018. Some activities of MPCU intends undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities

7.4.2 Terminal Evaluation

A terminal evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. By the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in December 2021. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the MTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas. The MTDP seeks to promote growth and reduce poverty. MPCU therefore intends to undertaken two studies to ascertain the level of progress made in this regard. These are;

- Impact assessments (to measure growth)
- Urban poverty profiling and mapping (To measure poverty levels in the Township)

The District hopes to achieve this by conducting a socio-economic survey using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Approach throughout the entire township.

7.4.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM &E)

Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) is defined as a process in which primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results and the drawing of actionable conclusions. Stakeholder participation can be broad, including a wide range of staff, beneficiaries and partners. It can also be narrow, targeting one or two groups of partners. Generally, all key stakeholders should be involved in the entire PM&E process, beginning with planning and design; gathering and analyzing data; identifying the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations, disseminating results and preparing an action plan to improve performance (NDPC (2010-2013), National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual).

Participatory M&E is based on the premise that programmes and projects have multiple stakeholders who have different perspectives on what constitutes programme success and failure.

7.4.3.1 Tools and Techniques to be used for PM &E Processes

Among the tools and techniques to be used for PM&E includes; Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), Self-esteem, Association, Resourcefulness, Action planning and Responsibility (SARAR), Citizen Report Card and Community Score Card. These approaches recognize the importance of local knowledge in promoting successful community development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Participatory Rural Appraisal

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) consists of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The techniques comprise a range of visualisation, interviewing and group work methods. The MPCU would adopt this method in ensuring that, citizens are able to express their views and share information, in uncovering their realities and priorities, and in stimulating discussion and analysis.

Citizen Report Card (CRC)

The Citizen Report Card is a participatory evaluation tool used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of the government, service providers, programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. In strategic terms, Citizen

Report Card seeks to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilization to demand improvements and ultimately administrative reforms for better performance by service providers.

7.5 Knowledge Management Mapping and Competency for Learning in the DMTDP 92026 to 2029)

7.5.1 Introduction

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become critical in the context of sustainability and continuous improvements. The DMTDP (2026 to 2029) has integrated knowledge management and learning frameworks to be used in enhancing planning, decision making, implementation, and reporting processes as well as interventions adopted had also been factored into the PoA and AAPs. In knowledge sharing, the monitoring and evaluation findings can be shared with other organizations and projects, contributing to a wider body of knowledge on effective development practices.

7.5.2 Strategies/Frameworks Adopted

Some of the knowledge management and competency learning strategies adopted are; to establish Communities of Practice (CoPs) within and across departments/units/agencies/sectors of the district and its staff to help promote collaboration, learning, and knowledge sharing among employees working on similar tasks, or projects. Establishment of Knowledge Sharing Platforms such as whatsapp groups and both senior and general management platforms which helps serve as collaborative tools that facilitates the sharing and dissemination of knowledge, information and ideas among colleagues and staff of all levels. Development of systems for capturing, documenting, and sharing lessons learned from past projects and initiatives to avoid repeating mistakes, improve decision-making, and enhance performance. This includes conducting post-project reviews, and knowledge exchange sessions. Table 7.4 and 7.5 respectively provides information on both knowledge and competency mapping matrixes.

Table 7.4: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	MDPO/MWE/MCD	Project Manuals, Training	New Tools Needed
Data Analysis	Statistics	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods
Supply Chain Management	Procurement	Project Manuals, Training	New Tools Needed, limited knowledge in the new PPA Act
Monitoring and Evaluation	MPO/MWE	Project Manuals, Training	New M&E Tools Needed and limited knowledge in
Public Financial Management	MFO/MCD	PFM Act	Limited of knowledge in the new PFM Act and non-compliance to the PFM Act
Human Resource Management	HR	HRM Tools and Manual	New Humana Resource Management Tools Needed and limited in-depth knowledge and application of the HRM tools
Budgeting, Costing and Rating	MBA	Project Manuals, Training	Advanced practical and application training needed
Proper Revenue Managemnet and Mobilization	MFO/MBA/MIA/MCD/Revenue Inspectors and Collectors	Training Manuals, Revenue Mobilization Tools, Revenue Data Software	Advanced practical and application training needed
Strategic Environmental Imapct Assessment (SEIA)	MWE/SMPO	Training Manuals, SEIA Tools and Manuals	Advanced practical and application training needed

SOURCE: DPCU DESK WORK ANALYSIS, 2025

Table 7.5: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication	Effective Communication Workshop	Peer-Review Feedback	Improve Oral Presentation Skills
Leadership	Leadership Development Programme	Feedback Analysis Post Evaluation Analysis Performance Appraisal	Develop Team Management Skills
Technical Skills	Advanced-Data Analysis and Project Management Training	Performance Assessment	Enhance Data Interpretation
Coaching	Leadership, Mentoring and Coaching Development Programme	Feedback Analysis	Develop Team Management and Leadership, Coaching and Mentoring Skills
Mentoring	Leadership, Mentoring and Coaching Development Programme	Post Evaluation Analysis	Develop Team Management and Leadership, Coaching and Mentoring Skills
On-The-Job-Training and Learning	Leadership, Mentoring and Coaching Development Programme	Performance Appraisal	Develop Team Management and Leadership, Coaching and Mentoring Skills
One-On-One Coaching and Training	Leadership, Mentoring and Coaching Development Programme	Feedback Analysis	Develop Team Management and Leadership, Coaching and Mentoring Skills

SOURCE: DPCU DESK WORK ANALYSIS, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

8.1 COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Communication is a key measure for creating a sustainable demand for M & E results, stakeholders would be given opportunity to access progress of implementation of the DMTP and respond to initial findings on outputs, constraints and solutions. The first step in respect of the communication findings will involve implementing stakeholder's discussions on the draft findings in order to solicit feedback on the way forward. When findings are accepted this will be communicated to the MCE, heads of Department, CSOs, Urban/Zonal Council members, Assembly members RPCU, NDPC and development partners.

Other media would also be used to communicate findings. These would include, writing reports, oral reports, visual displays and electronic communications.

8.1.1 Strategies for Effective Communication of DMTDP to Stakeholders/Target Audience

The strategy for disseminating the Plan will involve:

1. Submitting copies of the DMTDP to RPCU/RCC, NDPC, MDAs, NGOs and Donor Agencies
2. Holding dissemination workshops at the District Assembly and Area Councils premises and in Communities on the DMTDP
3. Announcements and discussions on local FM Radio Stations and Community information centres.
4. Posting them on Management platforms and Whatsapp groups
5. Sending copies through official emails to the plan preparation team members

8.1.2 Target Audience/Stakeholders

The target Audience will include the underlisted;

1. NDPC/RCC
2. Departments/Units
3. CSOs/NGOs
4. Persons Living with Disability (PLWDs)
5. Financial Institutions
6. LGSS/MLGC&RA
7. Communities/General Public
8. Assembly/Area Councils/Unit Committees Members
9. Development Partners (DPs)
10. Media (Traditional and Modern)

11. Traditional Authorities/Opinion Leaders
12. Hospitality Industry Players
13. Private Sector

8.1.3 Key Messages to Target Audience/Stakeholders

1. Review, Approval and Monitoring
2. Harmonisation and Monitoring
3. Awareness creation, ownership and carrying them along during implementation

8.1.4 Channels Used to Reach the Target Audience/Stakeholders

A more modernized style of information dissemination such as social media (email, Whatsapp, power-point presentations etc.) will be used in reaching our target audience. These channels serve different purposes and audience segment. The traditional approach will also be used like (Personal delivery through letters and hard combined copies). The underlisted are some of the channels to be used;

1. Emails
2. Personal delivery
3. Postal (EMS)
4. Power-Point Presentations at Workshops
5. Media (Traditional and Modern)
6. Copies made and kept at Area Councils
7. Public Hearings/Forums
8. Stakeholder Engagements
9. Community Durbars
10. DPCU Meetings
11. General Assembly Meeting
12. Assembly's Official Website

8.1.5: Key messages for disseminating the plan

Key Messages for the Dissemination of the Wenchi Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) includes the following:

a. Purpose of the Medium-Term Development Plan

The Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) serves as the Assembly's strategic framework for guiding development over the 2026-2029 plan period. It translates national development priorities, including Ghana's Long -Term National Development Policy Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into concrete actions that respond to the specific needs and aspirations of the people of Wenchi. The Plan provides a shared growth vision for prosperity, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

b. Alignment with National and Global Development Agendas

The MTDP is aligned with Ghana's Long Term National Development Policy Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. This alignment ensures policy coherence, effective resource mobilization, and accountability while positioning Wenchi to contribute meaningfully to national and global development targets.

c. Focus on Inclusive and Equitable Development

A key priority of the Plan is to ensure that development benefits all residents of the municipality. Special attention is given to women, children, persons with disabilities, youth, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups. The MTDP promotes equitable access to basic social services, economic opportunities, and infrastructure, in line with the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

d. Economic Growth and Job Creation

The MTDP emphasizes Local Economic Development (LED) through agriculture modernization, value addition, support for micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs), skills development, and private sector participation. These interventions aim to create decent jobs, improve household incomes, and strengthen the municipality's economic base.

e. Improved Social Services and Human Development

The Plan prioritizes investments in education, health, water, sanitation, and social protection to enhance the quality of life of residents. Improving access to and quality of these services is essential for building human capital and promoting long-term development in Wenchi.

f. Sustainable Environment and Climate Resilience

Environmental sustainability is a core message of the MTDP. The Plan promotes responsible natural resource management, improved waste and environmental sanitation, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. These actions are intended to protect livelihoods, ecosystems, and future generations.

g. Infrastructure Development and Spatial Planning

The MTDP outlines strategic investments in roads, markets, drainage, energy, and digital infrastructure to support economic activities and service delivery. It also emphasizes orderly spatial development and land-use planning to manage urban growth and reduce environmental risks.

h. Good Governance, Transparency, and Accountability

The Plan further reinforces the Assembly's commitment to participatory governance, transparency, and accountability. Citizens are encouraged to actively engage in planning, implementation, and monitoring processes. Effective collaboration with traditional authorities, civil society, development partners, and the private sector is essential for successful implementation.

i. Shared Responsibility for Implementation

Successful implementation of the MTDP requires collective ownership. The Assembly calls on communities, sector departments, development partners, NGOs, the private sector, and citizens to play their respective roles in delivering the planned interventions. Development is a shared responsibility.

j. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Continuous Learning

The MTDP includes mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to track progress and ensure results. Regular feedback from stakeholders will inform learning, improve performance, and strengthen accountability throughout the plan period.

In general, the Wenchi Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan is a roadmap for transforming Wenchi into a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous municipality. Its successful implementation depends on strong partnerships, active citizen participation, and a shared commitment to sustainable development.

Table 8.1: Communication Activity matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Zonal council members,	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	MCD, MPO, MBO, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Bi-annual		Key Stakeholders, Urban/Zonal Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Comments, Contributions, Memos	3 rd Week after 2 nd and 4 th Quarter of the year	MPCU
Assembly Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	MCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly members	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	PM/MPCU/Chairmen of Sub-committees, Assembly Members
Bi-annual	To solicit feedback as inputs to review	Key Stakeholders, Urban/Zonal Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Community durbars,	Mid-year	MCD/MPO/ Chairman of Devt. Planning Sub-committee
Reports	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports	RPCU, NDPC, HODs, Devt. Partners, CSOs	Power point presentations,	Quarterly	MPCU
Media Discussions	Regular discussion on status of implementation of MMTDP.	General Public	Community Information Centres, Local FM stations with Panel members, HODs	Quarterly	MCE/MPCU, and Complaints Unit
Internet	Posting of M&E reports and ascertaining feedback.	RPCU, Donors, NDPC	Public Notice boards, Assembly's website	Quarterly	MPCU

CONCLUSION

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle Income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the local economy for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium-Term Plan (2026-2029), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the programme and projects implementation.

The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including decentralized departments and Agencies, NGO'S CBO'S, Private Sector and other institutions responsible for development in the Municipality.

The Assembly anticipates that due to resource constraints, adequate resources may not be available from its traditional sources to implement all the sub-projects and programmes outlined in this policy document. In this regard, the Wenchi Municipal Assembly as part of its resources mobilization strategy will solicit for funds from other development partners who will be willing to contribute or support our development efforts of reducing poverty and maintaining a well balance resource human development.

The Assembly in partnership with Traditional Authorities and the entire people fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document.

It is the hope of the Wenchi Municipal Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).

APPENDIX I: SUSTAINABILITY TESTS

Programme: Local Economic Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved	Size of protected lands and wildlife habitat	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of degraded land reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use	Quantity and type of 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	Volume and type of pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: Waste should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	No. of watersheds protected/ 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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health, well-being, nutrition, income and cultural excursion	Number of people lacking adequate food and shelter/ nutrition to be assessed/	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: fire, flood, burglary, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of local materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of agro-based industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improve	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/ industry standards and guidelines	No. of environmental reports generated and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
xx. Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved	Size of protected lands and wildlife habitat	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of degraded land reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use	Quantity and type of 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	Volume and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: Waste should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	No. of watersheds protected/ 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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health, well-being, nutrition, income and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: fire, flood, burglary, conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of agro-based industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in the number of sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Programme: Education Infrastructure and Service delivery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved	Size of protected lands and wildlife habitats	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of degraded land reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should maximize efficient energy use	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	Volume and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: Waste should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	No. of watersheds protected/ 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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	No. of bye laws on environmental sanitation enforced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
xxi. Programme: Health care provision and Service delivery		
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	Size of vegetation conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of degraded land reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel	(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 and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All constructional materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of waste materials to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum 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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to dust related diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: flood, accidents, dust pollutions should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and improved socio-economic services	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with road safety/ environmental standards and guidelines	No. of road accidents reduced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Programme: Social Services		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Length/ km of degraded areas reclaimed/ Length of Vetebier grasses planted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health	Number of people exposed to sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

and well-being, environmental sanitation, hygiene, education and cultural excursion		
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted/ Reduction in the number of sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: flood crises, cholera and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in flood related disasters	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Programme: Built and natural environment 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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Portions of degraded land reclaimed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel	(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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improve	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Programme: Roads and traffic infrastructure 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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Urban and Spatial Planning, Land use management and community 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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 1 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Infrastructure maintenance		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Urban Development 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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 1 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Deepening Democratic Governance		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Security and Public Safety		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of land conserved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion		
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Programme: Public Institutional Reforms		
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	Size of land conserved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Size of likely degraded areas avoided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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 and 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 pollutants and waste to be identified	(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 PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, reduction in man-hours in search of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

and well-being, nutrition, man-hours, shelter, education and cultural excursion		
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be 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: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	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 be discriminated against any group, 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, flood 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 PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines	Reduction in number of water and sanitation related cases in court	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against 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: MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

The International Infrastructural Management manual defines an asset management plan as “a plan developed for the management of one or more infrastructure assets that combines multi-disciplinary management techniques (including technical and financial) over the life cycle of the asset in most effective manner to provide a specific level of service”

The Municipal Assembly as part of measures to ensure that, all infrastructural and movable assets are maintained over the planning period, have developed a maintenance scheduled programme.

Specific attention has been devoted to the;

1. Type of infrastructure, that is, the inventory of assets that must be maintained (such as buildings, Markets, Bus stations, Roads and other Transport facilities).
2. Type of maintenance task (such as, inspecting, cleaning, adjusting, re-aligning, lubricating etc)
3. Schedule of maintenance and the Estimated cost of maintenance.

The maintenance programme of the Municipality is as presented in the table below.

MAINTENANCE PLAN

S/N	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
1	School Buildings	Repairs	Jan-Dec, 2026	170,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department
2	Boreholes	Rehabilitation	Jan-Dec,2026	100,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department
3	Court Building	Refurbishment	June, 2025	200,000.00	Wenchi	Works Department
4	Office Building	Remodeling	Jan-Dec, 2027	120,000.00	Wenchi	Works Department
5	Residential Buildings	Renovation	Jan-Dec, 2025	80,000.00	Wenchi	Works Department
6	Health Building	Renovation	Jan-Dec, 2026	170,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department
7	Streetlight	Repairs	Jan-Dec, 2026-2029	160,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department
8	Feeder Roads	Rehabilitation	Jan-Dec, 2028	150,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department
9	Vehicle	Repairs	Jan-Dec, 2029	90,000.00	Wenchi	Central Administration
10	Office Equipment	Repairs	Jan-Dec,2028	70,000.00	Wenchi	Works Department
11	Office Furniture	Repairs	Jan-Dec,2028	70,000.00	Wenchi	Works Department
12	Market Structures	Renovation	Jan-Dec, 2026	280,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department
13	Toilet Facility	Repairs	Jan-Dec, 2026-2029	90,000.00	Municipal Wide	Works Department

Source: Municipal Works Dep't, 2025

APPENDIX III

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PREPARATION OF MTDP-PUBLIC HEARING (ONE)

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wenchi Mun. Assembly

REGION: Bono

NAME OF TOWN/AREA COUNCIL: Wenchi Zonal Council

DATE: 8th October, 2025

VENUE: Methodist Church Auditorium

MEDIUM OF INVITATION: Invitation Letters, Radio Stations and Community Information Centers Announcements.

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED:

Traditional Authorities/Nananom
Religious leaders
Assembly Members
Unit Committee Members
Community Members
Representatives of Various Political Parties
Representatives of Various institutions

TOTAL ATTENDANCE:94 FEMALES:24 MALES: 70

LANGUAGE USED: Twi & English.

MAJOR ISSUES AT MEETING:

Sector	Community Needs	Location
Recreational Centre	1.Construction of durbar grounds	Akonkontiwa
	2.Construction of Durbar grounds	Jensusu
	3. Construction of durbar grounds	Massalachi
Environment and Sanitation	1.Construction of Public Toilet	Kejetia
	2.Provision of Dustbin	Viglosam, Akonkontiwa, Zamarama-line (Kokroko)
	3.Construction of Toilet	Akrobi new & old town
	4.Completion of public toilet	Massalachi
	5.Clearing of dumping site	Massalachi
	6. Provision of Water	Kejetia
	7.Evacuation of refuse	Massalachi
	8.Evacuation of refuse	Jensusu
	9.Construction of Drains	Jansusu

	10.Construction of Market	Boadan
Vulnerability and Social Support	1.Financial Support for SMEs	Massalachi
	1.Training of People Living with Disabilities (PWDs)	Massalachi
	2.Support for old age	Massalachi

MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS:

- i. Inadequate waste bins for refuse collection designated at vantage points within the community.
- ii. Poor streetlight situation in certain parts of communities within the zonal area.

A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Level of participation was high, both in terms of attendance and discussions. Various concerns raised by participants were well attended to by key Officers of the various affected departments and Units of the Assembly.

LIST OF ATTENDEES DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING EXERCISE





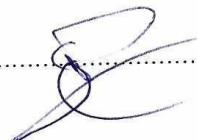
S/N	NAME	SEX	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1	NANA K. NUAMA AMEYAW	M	WENCHI TRADITIONAL COUNCIL REP	0541029212
2	FELICITY AMPONSAH	F	GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE	0537420286
3	YEBOAH GIFTY	M	GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE	0208244881
4	REV.DICSON KELLY TWUM	M	GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE	0247650469
5	STEVEN ABREFA	M	AHENFIE	0241933363
6	ADINKRA OPOKU KWASI	M	AHENFIE ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0245331058
7	ABENA AMOAH	M	AHENFIE COMMITTEE MEMBER	0547360492
8	CONSTANCE POKUA	M	AHENFIE COMMITTEE MEMBER	0553577855
9	WILLIAMS K. KONABU	M	AHENFIE COMMITTEE MEMBER	0241689025
10	SULEMAN MOHAMMED	M	NADMO	0246214567
11	ABENA SERWAA	F	AKROBI COMMITTEE MEMBER	0553351988
12	SAMUEL DONKOR	M	AKROBI COMMITTEE MEMBER	0246864764
13	STEPHEN ASANTE	M	AKROBI COMMITTEE MEMBER	0553526889
14	KWADWO A. NYARKO	M	AKONKONTIWA COMMITTEE M	0244876320
15	AHAMED TIJANI	M	BOADAN COMMITTEE MEMBER	0559973051
16	SAEED MOHAMMED	M	MASSALAH CHAIRMAN	0558651889
17	IBRAHIM ABUBAKAR	M	MASSALAH COMMITTEE	0245309524
18	IBRAHIM AHMED WAHAB	M	KOKROKO COMMITTEE MEMBER	0209201589
19	MARTH GYASI	F	NTOASE	0551973933
20	ATAKORAK EMMANUEL	M	NTOASE	0540758663
21	FAMUS YIBORKA	M	ENVORINENTAL HEALTH	0245486287
22	ADAMS. P. AMINA	F	ENVORINENTAL HEALTH	0543062883
23	MADDALINE BAFFOE	F	ADIIA/TRANSPORT OFFICER	0244875496
24	JULIET A.Y.DEI	F	ADIIA/GENDER DESK OFFICER	0241147502
25	ASOMOAH PATRICK	M	MPO	0547508126
26	AHMED YAHAYA	M	NADMO	0248001157
27	TIJANI ABUBAKARI	M	KEJETIA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0207818414
28	MICHEAL ASANTE	M	AKONKONTIWA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0208231127

29	KWAKU OFORI BOATENG	M	WORKS ENGINEER	0206000613
30	LINDA G. YEBOAH	F	MUN.INTERNAL AUDITOR	0242719287
31	OFOFU EDWARD	M	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER	0208231896
32	JOSEPHINE A. DAMALIE	F	PROCUREMENT OFFICER	0242043462
33	BENEWAA COMFORT	F	AHENFIE	0547572780
34	HON. GLORIA OPOKU GYAMFI	F	MUN.CHIEF EXECUTIVE	0247987535
35	JIMAH YAKUBU	M	MUN. COORDINATING DIRECTOR	0246214538
36	NANA BESSAH ABROKWA	M	GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE	0249706932
37	JOSEPH NKRUMA	M	KAAMU	0541943300
38	AMEYAA GRACE	F	KAAMU UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0209215532
39	KWABENA KROM	M	KAAMU UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0596242836
40	YAW YEBOAH	M	KAAMU UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0275830111
41	HON. HAMIDU SEIDU	M	KEJETIA ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0423703096
42	SEIDU ADAMS	M	KEJETIA	054858002
43	TIJANI BANDA	M	KEJETIA	
44	AFIATA ZAKARI	F	KEJETIA	0243720855
45	OPPONG YAW	M	KEJETIA	
46	OKRAH EDWIN	M	BARAKA OUTREACH	0542675420
47	ASAMOAH EMMANUEL	M	BARAKA OUTREACH	0549414577
48	HON.SALAMATU ADAMS	F	BOADAN ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0245105867
49	HON. RICHARD SARFO	M	NTOASE ASSEMBLY MAN	0241694263
50	ESTHER KUFFOR	F	NTOASE UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0246900728
51	STANICK SOFEL AMUZU KPODO	M	MIO-ISD	0249001126
52	LYDIA NUAMAH	F	AKONKONTIWA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0242966700
53	EMILIA A. AWIA	F	AKONKONTIWA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0595414899
54	AMISSAH K. HAYFORD	M	AKONKONTIWA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0241908046
55	COMFORT ASAMOA	F	NTOASE	0208205368
56	SEIDU ZAKARI ABDUL-RAZAK	M	BOADAN	0240355501
57	HON. DOROTHY AGYEIWAA	F	AKONKONTIWA ASSEMBLY WOMAN	0248222469
58	HON. YAKUBU DAUDA	M	MASSALACHI	0245045505
59	ABDUL-KARIM HARIS	M	TRADER	0553125387
60	EWUMTOMAL PRINCE ABDUL B.	M	MASSALACHI	0241393899
61	ISSHAK YUSSIF	M	KEJETIA	0559683388
62	MOHAMMED ALHASSAN	M	KOKROKO	0598183848
63	MOHAMMED SUALIAH	M	OPINION LEADER	0202726344
64	AHMED IDDRISU	M	FARMER	0243016727
65	HASSAN ABDEEN	M	BOADAN	0543829799
66	KARIM ALHASSAN	M	TRADER	0248896429
67	SAMPANA CECILIA AKOSUA	F	NANDAM ASSOCIATION	0599269245
68	ATTA DANIEL	M	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0547419827
69	KWAME ERNEST	M	YOUTH CITY	0547419847
70	KORTEY KWAME	M	YOUTH CITY	0531762441
71	PUOTENG EDINA	F	YOUTH CITY	0537071533
72	VIDA BEMEH	F	NTOASE	0549850033
73	NAAZIE DAANAA JOSHUA	M	YOUTH CITY	
74	AGYENIM BOATENG	M	KAAMU	0503288385
75	DUUT JONATHAN	M	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	0247073241
76	ALHASSAN YUISSF	M	CORDII	0248647223

77	KACHU MAKIUBA	F	ENVRONMENTAL HEALTH	0549680043
78	ADNAN MOHAMMED	M	KOROKO	0248286738
79	REV.STEPHEN KOJO MENSAH	M	GOVERNMENT APPOINTEE	0500153193
80	C.J. PILASOR	M	ADIIA	02486749302
81	ANDY YEBOAH	M	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0208603010
82	HON. HENRY AMEWORWOR	M	PRESIDING MEMBER	0242645500
83	OFOSU PATRICK	M	FARMER	0256651485
84	ABONGO PHILOMINA	M	BLIND UNION ASSOCIATION	0246328333
85	TIJANI IBRAHIM	M	NANDAM ASSOCIATION	0243586385
86	SINA ALHASSAN	M	MASSALACHI	0556460863
87	SOPHIA ACHIAA MENSAH	F	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0240139654
88	OPOKU S. GYANFI	M	ASSIT.PROCUMENT OFFICER	0541124102
89	MORO HATONG AMINA	F	OPINION LEADER	0553981929
90	ASANTE STEPHEN	M	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	0242106286
91	ADAM SULEMANA	M	WENCHI	0559971152
92	ADOMAKO FAUSTINA	F	GNAD (DEAF)	0207589141
93	KUMI ACHEAW	M	INTERPRETATOR	0557160289
94	DAVID BAFFOE	M	GES	0427709393

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING REPORT:

Signature of:

- a. Municipal Chief Executive.....
- b. Municipal Coordinating Director.....
- c. Presiding Member.....
- d. Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman.....
- e. Development Planning Officer.....

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PREPARATION
OF MTDP-PUBLIC HEARING**

(TWO)

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wenchi Mun. Assembly
NAME OF TOWN/AREA COUNCIL: Asuogya

REGION: Bono

DATE: 26th September, 2025

VENUE: Nchiraa Pentecost Church Auditorium

MEDIUM OF INVITATION: Invitation Letters, Radio Stations and Community Information Centers Announcements.

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED:

- Community Members
- Representatives of Various Political Parties
- Representatives of Various institutions
- Traditional Authorities/ Nananom
- Religious leaders
- Assembly Members
- Unit Committee Members

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 81 FEMALES:19 MALES: 62

LANGUAGE USED: Twi & English.

MAJOR ISSUES AT MEETING:

3.Poor Sanitation / Inadequate Water and Electricity coverage and poor road network	8. Drilling and construction of 1No. Borehole	Agbadagbo, Winamda.
	10. Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Mallam Ayigbe
	11. Construction of 1No. Borehole	Buoko
	12.Construction of KVIP	Droboso Methodist primary
	13.Provition of dustbin	Droboso township
	14. Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole	Buasu
	1. Extension of electricity.	Nkonsia , Ayaayo, mframaso, Aminkrom and Bowohomodden Buoko and surrounding communities
	3.Extension of electricity	Nyamponase, Tromeso, Bepotrim, Amoakurom and Twumkrom. Beposo & Yoyoano, Droboso Nkonsia,Ayaayo,Mframaso,Aminkrom&Bowoh omoden,Koase township Mallam,Ayigbe,Ahyaem new sites and Schools Buase,Ntweasu,Agubie&Kanease Kooka , Bonkrom, Kanease No.1 Buasu and Yhamebekyere

	1.Reshaping of feeder roads	Buasu/Kwame Pensang
	2.Reshaping of feeder roads	Koase
	3.Construction of Roads	Ayaayo-Bowohomodan-Akokobenom-Nsuo
	4.Construction of Roads	Nkonsia-Tangbakrom-Kumaju
	5.Reshaping of Roads	Tromeso-Dankonto,Bepotrim-Amoakokrom,Tromeso-Nyinamponase-Bisiano
	6.Reshaping of internal roads	Beposo & Yoyoano
4. Inadequate drainage system and Road network infrastructural coverage.	8.Reshaping and upgrading of Roads	Buoku-Aswofri,Buoku-Kookoso and Buoku-, Droboso township, MensakromMallam/Ayigbe/Ahyaem
	10.Reshaping of Roads	Buasu/ Kwame Pensang Kobeda-Sawsawo, Low-cost, Ahenfie
	2.Construction of Footbridge	Viglosam-Lowcost
	3.Construction of gutter	Wenchi new market
	4.Construction of drainage	Akonkontiwa
	5.Construction of roads	Akonkontiwa
	6.Construction of inner roads	Ayensu phone shop-Rawlings street
	7.Construction of Foot-Bridge	Aswaq-Tohaba (Kokroko)
	8.Inadequate road network	Kejetia
5. Poor Road Conditions	9.Construction of drainage	Yaw-Mia Nikanika-our lady of Fatima(Ntoase)
	10.Construction of drainage	Nana Akwam-Roman(Ntoase)
	11. construction of inner roads	Nana Hene-Wenchi Methodist(Ntoase)
	12.Reshaping of Roads	Kaamu SDA-Odiifuo Foriwaa area
	13.Construction of Feeder roads	Worompo-Junction opposite
	14. extension of street lights	Massalachi
	15. extension of light poles	Ahenfie, Kejetia, Bojoo river-water project area (Akrobi), Akonkontiwa, Low-cost new site, Ntoase
	1. Rehabilitation of health care center	Methodist hospital
	2.Upgrading of Health Center to Polyclinic	Boadan
	1.Construction of Teachers Bungalow	Kokroko
	2. Construction of K.G	Imam Seidu A&B (Wenchi)

A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Level of participation was high, both in terms of attendance and discussions. The women did not allow their male counterparts to influence them.

LIST OF ATTENDEES DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING EXERCISE AT ASUOGYA


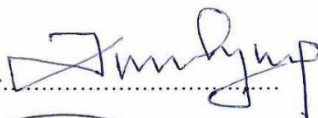
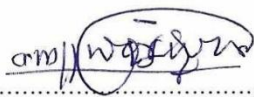

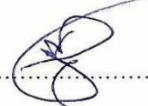
S/N	NAME	SEX	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1	NANA NUAMA AMEYAW (KETEKU SP)	M	WENCHI TRADITIONAL COUNCIL REP.	0541029212
2	HON. GLORIA OPOKU GYAMFI	F	MUN.CHIEF EXECUTIVE	0247987535
3	CECELIA AKOSUA SAMPANA	F	NANDAM ASSOCIATION WENCHI	0599269245
4	HON. HYFORD ACHEAMPONG	M	NPP REP.	0244505941
5	NANA DUOD	M	KOASE KYEAME	0246020037
6	AFISATU ADAMS	F	BLIND REP	0246328332
7	YEREMEH BISMARCK	M	BOUKU UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0553613120
8	JONATHAN JONES KWAKYE	M	NDC REP	0543337144
9	ADU TWUMWAA CHRISTIANA	F	NDC WOMEN ORGANIZAR	0542002905
10	BAYUO Z. MATHIAS	M	UNIT SEC.NALL	0247509385
11	AHENKAN MERCY	F	SOCIAL WELFARE	0540888656
12	WILFRED KUUTIRE	M	KWAME PENSANG UNIT COMM	0542616146
13	AGYEI VICTOR KWASI	M	NDC CORDINATOR	0247722052
14	OPOKU K. AUGESTINE	M	YOUTH ORG.NDC	0245818004
15	BARIKISU IBRAHIM	F	OBAASIMA WOMEN REP WENCHI	0558077778
16	JIMAH YAKUBU	M	MUN.CORDINATING DIRECTOR	0246214538
17	NANA OWUSU ANSAH S. B	M	KOASEHENE	0546367774
18	MENSA ABROMPA KWASI	M	KOASE	0243628788
19	LINDA G. YEBOAH	F	MIA	0242719287
20	JOSEPHINE A. DAMALEI	F	PROCUREMENT OFFICER	0242043462
21	ABDUL-RAHMAN OSMAN	M	BUDGET	0247590982
22	OPOKU MANU	M	KOASE ABROPANIN	0240133325
23	TUOKYERE BANAVENTURE	M	BUASU-KWAMEPENSANG C	0247314072
24	BOAH DONEBO	M	TROMESO UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0598419603
25	STEPHEN AMUZU MAWULI	M	BARAKA OUTREACH	0506233208
26	ABREFAH ABEBRESE	M	BEPOSO COMMITTEE SEC.	0533742966
27	ALHASAN YUSSIF	M	NDC CORDINATOR	0248647223
28	VIDA BEMA	F	WENCHI NTUASE WOMEN ORG.	0549830033
29	ISAAC OPOKU	M	BUOKU	0538916929
30	MIAIS MATHEW	M	BUOKU UNIT COMMITTEE MEM.	0592618520
31	VIDA OWUSU	F	DROBOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0246990211
32	YEBOAH AUGUSTINE	M	DROBOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0547008005
33	OBENG KOFI	M	DROBOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0246370049
34	ALEX ANKOMA	M	DROBOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0541221168
35	CLEMENT AMOAKKWAME N.	M	DROBOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0240572527
36	ATTA KWASI JOHN	M	NKONSIA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0543659831
37	NKETIAH EMMANUEL	M	NKONSIA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0531755406
38	CHIRSEBERELLE FOSTER	M	BOASU KWAME-PENSANG	0551880692
39	KWAKU KRANG	M	AYIBE UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0542582887
40	IBRAHIM ALHASSAN	M	NKONSIA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0245978484
41	OFOFU PATRICK	M	ISD	0256651485
41	KWAME NYAME	M	AYIBE UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0245535817
42	OWUSIAA FELICIA	F	NKONSIA UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0242844395
43	TURNUUWAL	M	TROMESO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0596183107
44	MENSAH BEATRICE	F	TROMESO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0591812896
45	PATRICK ATAMBIRE	M	TROMESO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0257943741
46	GYIERE PHILEMON	M	TROMESO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0247972106
47	BESSAH ABROKWAH	M	GOVERNMENT APPIONTEE	0249706932
48	HON.GYASI K. SOLOMON	M	.MEMBER BEPOSO/YOOYANO	0548990681
49	BANTAA PHLIP	M	HON.MEMBER NEW WENCHI	0248949489
50	KWAME YEBOAH	M	NDC REP	0547117033
51	TIEYIRI W.H.COSMOS GOOTMAN	M	TEACHER	0248704114

52	DONGZIE FRANCIS	M	FARMER	0540826144
53	HON. DARKO EMMANUEL	M	KOASE ASSEMBYMAN	0546081452
54	KWAME KUMI ACHEAW	M	SIGN INTERPRETATOR	0557160284
55	ESTHER TWUMWAA	F	COMM.CHAIRPERSON	0247177464
56	AMOS YELENAAH	M	BUASO	0257083893
57	BRIGHT AMANKWA	M	MALLAM/AYIGBE CHAIRMAN	0245814804
58	FAUSTINA ADOMAKO	F	GFD REP	0207589141
59	HON. TANGBA KUYAB	M	NKONSIA ASSEMBLYMAN	0248383805
60	ABIBA ABUBAKARI	F	ZONGO CAUCUS MAGAGIA	0249998580
61	ALFRED BOAKYE	M	KOASE	0556283114
62	GYAN KWAKU PETER	M	KOASE UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0505043104
63	ADAMA PAUL	M	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0249839268
64	OWUSU DANIEL	M	BUASU UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0248875009
65	DANIEL DEKYI	M	BUASU UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0595502029
66	RITA KWAKYE	F	BEPOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0543206213
67	AGNES GYAMEAH	F	BEPOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0249358032
68	IBRAHIM MORRO	M	BEPOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0594745106
69	TAIYI ISREAL	M	BUOKU UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0240841681
70	SAWG-AWG KWAUE	M	BUOKU UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0249305643
71	OPPSU CLEMENT	M	BUOKU UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0556079303
72	SANSAH ISAAC	M	KOASE UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0247209892
73	ADU OWUSU FRANK	M	BEPOSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0547481847
74	OFOSU EDWARD	M	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER	0208231896

75	BANON D. TITUS	M	MUN.BUDGET AANALYST	0544706009
76	JULIET A.Y. DEI	F	GENDER DESK OFFICER	0241147502
77	ELIZABETH YEBOAH	F	WOMEN GROUP	0500632070
78	KWADWO OBENG	M	YOUTH GROUP	0200735565
79	DAVID BAFFOE	M	GES	0247709393
80	ALIMA SEIDU	F	WOMEN GROUP	0277248932
81	SAWALU MORO	M	KOASE	0249220372

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING REPORT:

Signature of:

- a. Municipal Chief Executive..... 
- b. Municipal Coordinating Director..... 
- c. Presiding Member..... 
- d. Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman..... 
- e. Development Planning Officer..... 

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PREPARATION OF
MTDP-PUBLIC HEARING**

(THREE)

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wenchi Mun. Assembly
NAME OF TOWN/AREA COUNCIL: Awisa

REGION: Bono
DATE: 18th September, 2025

VENUE: Awisa R/C Church

MEDIUM OF INVITATION: Invitation Letters, Radio Stations and Community Information Centers Announcements.

NAMES OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED:

Traditional Authorities/ Nananom
Religious leaders
Assembly Members
Unit Committee Members
Community Members
Representatives of Various Political Parties
Representatives of Various institutions

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 52 FEMALES: 29 MALES: 23

LANGUAGE USED: Twi & English.

MAJOR ISSUES AT MEETING:

Sector	Community Needs
Road Infrastructure	- Rehabilitate 1.3Km feeder road (Awisa-Atuuna)
Health	- Construction of Health Centre (Phase1) at Awisa
Sub-Structure	- Support to rehabilitate office of the sub-structure
Market Infrastructure	- Construct modernized market at Awisa
Agriculture development	- Provide credit facilities to farmers. - Facilitate the provision of Agricultural inputs at subsidized cost to farmers.
Energy	- Extension of electricity to deprived communities.

A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Level of participation was high, both in terms of attendance and discussions. In general, Women participation in the entire process was encouraging. Other safety net programmes like the Livelihood Empowerment Programmes among others should be intensified in the area to support women and other vulnerable groups in the area.


LIST OF ATTENDEES DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING EXERCISE AT AWISA

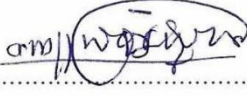
S/N	NAMES	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1.	FOSU KWABENA	UNIT COMT.CHAIRMAN	0540476114
2.	KWAKYE ISAAC	UNIT COMT.MEMBER	0546048558
3.	EMAANUEL ASARE	UNIT COMT.MEMBER	0545542778
4.	MOHAMMED ABUKARI	IMMAN	0241328698
5.	JONH AKOWIA	UNIT COMT.MEMBER	0542554913
6.	STEPHEN MENSAH	UNIT COMT.MEMBER	0543860189
7.	KATE AMOAKOWAAH	GOVT.APPOINTEE	0249491763
8.	BASHIRU GAMBO	ASSEMBLYMAN(WUROMPO)	059744710
9.	HON.SARKODIE PHILP	ASSEMBLYMAN(AWISA)	0542823355
10.	YAW BOAPONG	COUNCIL OF ELDERS	0243925992
11.	BELTON KUMAH	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0550837407
12.	ADDO JOSEPH	COUNCIL OF ELDERS	
13.	DUODU RICHARD	UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0546707350
14.	YAW KYAKO	AWSB CHAIRMAN	0593559161
15.	FRANCISCA NTORI	COMPASSION AWISA	0245472871
16.	ALHAJI ABDUL RAMAN	NPP MEMBER	0243375849
17.	BOATENG KWASI	UNIT COMM.MEMBER(AWISA)	0545572233
18.	KWAKYE AMEYAW	REP OF MCE	0202586656
19.	GANDAA RED	OBSERVER	
20.	KWABENA NMKETIAH	COMMUNITY MEMBER	054261478
21.	KELVIN OSEI COLLINS	ELDER CHRIST APOSTOLIC	0240361161
22.	ABOMAH ERIC	LOCAL RESIDENT	0246649657
23.	ASUMAH VICVTOR	UNIT COMM. CHAIRMAN	0248982029
24.	DONTE ROBERT YEBOAH	NPP REPRESENTATIVE	0246683984
25.	STEPHEN ADDO	C.A.C.I ELDER	0248887174
26.	SONU PITTEE	UNIT COMT.MEMBER	0543234721
27.	COLLINS TAKYI	UNIT COMT.MEMBER	0548638163
28.	BASHIRU ABDUL RAHMAN	ADMIN.ASST.DIR.IIB	0244977537
29.	JOSEPH AGYEMAN	ASST.INTERNAL AUDIT	0544476559
30.	OPPONG DIANA	RECORDS	0243424168
31.	LINDA G.YEBOAH	M.I.A	0242719287
32.	TIENAAH CYNTHIA	ACCOUNTS	0549508606
33.	FREMAH ABENA	PARTICIPANT	0547797311
34.	ABIGAIL OWUSU	AWISA	0203402985
35.	EMMANUEL YAW ADU	AWISA	0548188353
36.	SERWAA ADWOA	AWISA	

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING REPORT:

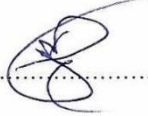
Signature of:

a. Municipal Chief Executive.....

b. Municipal Coordinating Director.....

c. Presiding Member.....

d. Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman.....

e. Development Planning Officer.....

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PREPARATION OF
MTDP-PUBLIC HEARING**

(FOUR)

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wenchi Mun. Assembly
NAME OF TOWN/AREA COUNCIL: Subinso No.2
VENUE: Subinso No.2 R/c Church

REGION: Bono
DATE: 19th September, 2025

MEDIUM OF INVITATION: Invitation Letters, Radio Stations and Community Information Centers Announcements.

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED:

- Traditional Authorities/ Nananom
- Religious leaders
- Assembly Members
- Unit Committee Members
- Community Members
- Representatives of Various Political Parties
- Representatives of Various institutions

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 58 FEMALES: 6 MALES: 53

LANGUAGE USED: Twi & English.

MAJOR ISSUES AT MEETING:

Development Issues	Description of activities	Location
Road Conditions	- Rehabilitation of Roads	Gyabaah-Kwanaware,Subinso-Blebool
Education Infrastructure	- Maintenance of school infrastructure	Subinso No.1, Amponsakrom, Abotareye, Gyabaah
	- Construction of Teachers quarters	Amponsahkrom
	- Provision of I.C.T Lab	Branam
	- Construction of K.G Block	Abotareye
	- Construction of classroom block at Methodist JHS, K.G and Completion of classroom block M/A B JHS.	Abotareye
	- Construction of 1No. 3-Units classroom (J.H.S) blocks	Subinso No.1
	- Renovation of school buildings R/C A and B	Subinso No.2
	- Facilitate the implementation of the School feeding program	Subinso No.1

Health infrastructure	- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Subinso No.1, Branam, Amponsakrom, Abotareye, Subinso No.2
	- Procurement of hospital equipment (delivery beds, theatre beds & normal beds) to furnish 2No. Polyclinics	Subinso No. 2.
Energy and Market Infrastructure	- Supply & Extension of Electricity	Subinso No.1, Subinso No.2, Difoo, Zongo, Amponsakrom, Abotareye
	- Extension of electricity and streetlights	Abotareye, Amponsahkrom, Domeabra, Mensahkrom and Bronoso, Bleboolkura, Jonnykura, Adomakura, Branam, Amponsakrom & Abotareye
	- Construction of market facilities	Subinso No.2
	- Repair and mechanize of existing boreholes	Branam, Tain Kura, Kwan Wari, Jong Kura, Subinso No.2
Water and Sanitation	- Evacuation of refuse	Subinso No.2
	- Construction of KVIP.	Subinso No. 1
	- Drilling and construction of 1No. Borehole	Wiafe and Abakari
	- Extension of School Feeding Programme	Subinso No.2
	- Renovation of school buildings	Koase
Education	- Construction of Teachers quarters	Droboso
	- Completion of Astro turf Park	Droboso Methodist primary
	Construction and Rehabilitation of M/A JHS,R/CJHS,Methodist K.G,Mensakrom K.G to class six (6)	Buoku
	- Renovation of classroom block at MA primary school at koase	Koase
Health	- Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Ayaayo
	- Construction of Public Toilet	Agubie, Buasu, Kanase and Ntwoase, Koase, Mallam Ayigbe, Bepotrim, Nyanponanse Amoakrom and Tromeso
	- Desilting of drains	Koase
	- Drilling and construction of 6No. Borehole	Bepotrim, Bisiaboi, Amoakrom, Henekrom, Agyeiyawkrom, Kwameyawkrom.

A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Level of participation was high, however, Women participation at Subinso was generally low. This did not impact their level of participation during the community action plan and other engagement sessions.

LIST OF ATTENDEES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING EXERCISE AT SUBINSO No.2

S/N	NAME	SEX	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1	STANICK SOFEL AMUZU K.	M	MIO-ISD	0249001126
2	ANNOR JOSEPH	M	TWAFOUSHENE	0240600663
3	ANDAH BENYAMIN	M	BRANAM	0546052698
4	KWAME MINTAH APPIAH	M	SOCIAL WELFARE	0245193025
5	NTAKO KWABENA KPANA	M	ASSEMBLYMAN	0547638516
6	BANEWER DANIEL	M	SUBINSO NO.1	0248297168
7	ANANE SAMUEL	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0543707768
8	OWUSU MATTEW	M	COMMITTEE MEMBER	0247873430
9	ABUDU RAZAK ADAM	M	CHAIRMAN SUBINSO	0247937301
10	MANU VICTORIA	F	BRANAM	0247289244
11	BILJO KWAME	M	BRANAM	0248775196
12	BADU NICHOLAS	M	BRANAM	0544997242
13	ALI ALHASSAN	M	UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0248422421
14	JOSEPHINE A. DAMALE	F	PROCUMENT OFFICER	0242043462
15	ABDULAI YUSSIF	M	UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0556476033
16	OFOFU EDWARD	M	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER	0208231896
17	YAKUBU DAJAN MOHAMMED	M	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	0546434984
18	BANON DESMOND TITUS	M	MUN.BUDGET ANALIST	0544706009
19	OSEI CHARLES	M	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0248616984
20	GAABANZU D. FELIX	M	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0242930644
21	IBRAHIM HARUNA	M	UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0546801005
22	CLEMENT J. PILASOR	M	AIIDA	0248744302
23	ATTA DANIEL	M	YOUTH CITY	0547419827
24	IDDISU FUSENI	M	UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0593263607
25	SULEMANA ABUBAKARI	M	UNIT COMM. SUBINO NO.2	0554204850
26	SOPHIA ACHIAA MENSAH	F	AMPONSAHKROM	0244139654
27	EMMANUEL ABREFA	M	UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0248119507
28	ANDY YEBOAH	M	BRANAM	0244710944
29	TAKYI SAMEL	M	UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0556869655
30	KWAME ERNEST	M	YOUTH CITY	0547419847

31	YAW TAKYI	M	AMPONSAHKROM UNIT COMM.	0544625914
32	PUOTENG EDINA	F	YOUTH CITY	0537071533
33	TAHIRU NUHU	M	AMPONSAHKROM MEMBER	0553959370
34	MOHAMMED SUMANI BAWA	M	AMPONSAHKROM CHAIRMAN	0598858441

35	ABIBA ABUBAKARI	F	ZONGO CAUCUS MAGAGIA	0249998580
36	FRANSIS MELON	M	UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0248158190
37	HENRY AMEWORWOR	M	PRESIDING MENMER	0242645500
38	ABONG PHLOMENA	M	PHREL ASSOCIATION	0246328333
39	EBENEZER AMPONSAH	M	CARETAKER SUBINSO NO.2	0248875021
40	COSMOS ADOBASOM	M	GES	0242920946
41	KUMI ACHEAW	M	INTERPRETATOR	0557160289
42	KARANTAW A. W. SULEMAN	M	ADIIB	0240574129
43	JOSEPH ADDAI	M	BUDGET REP.	0242202028
44	ASANTE STEPHEN	M	DPO	0242106286
45	OFOU PATRICK	M	ISD	02456651486
46	KWAME OWUSU	M	BRANAM	0208603010
47	HON.GLORIA OPOKU GYAMFI	F	MUN.CHIEF EXECUTIVE	0247987535
48	ASOMAH PATRICK	M	DEVT. PLANN. OFFICER	0547508126
49	JIMAH YAKUBU	M	MCD	0246214538

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING REPORT:

Signature of:

- a. Municipal Chief Executive..... 
- b. Municipal Coordinating Director..... 
- c. Presiding Member..... 
- d. Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman..... 
- e. Development Planning Officer..... 

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PREPARATION OF
MTDP-PUBLIC HEARING
(FIVE)**

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wenchi Mun. Assembly
NAME OF TOWN/AREA COUNCIL: Nchiraa
VENUE: R/C Church

REGION: Bono
DATE: 29th August, 2022

MEDIUM OF INVITATION: Invitation Letters, Radio Stations and Community Information Centers Announcements.

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS INVITED:

Traditional Authorities/ Nananom
Religious leaders
Assembly Members
Unit Committee Members
Community Members
Representatives of Various Political Parties
Representatives of Various institutions

TOTAL ATTENDANCE:83 FEMALES: 11 MALES: 72

LANGUAGE USED: Twi & English.

MAJOR ISSUES AT MEETING:

Development Issues	Description of activities	Location
Road Conditions	1.Rehabilitate/reshape roads	Asampo, Adwee, Anyima, Nchiraa town, Nwoase, Bonkaa, Kwahye
	2.Construction of Roads	Nchiraa,Asampu,Adwee&Agyina
	3.Upgrading of roads	Nwoase-Wenchi
	4.Construction of Roads	Nchiraa-Anyima, Nchiraa SHS-Kukuro to the new police station
Health Facilities	1. Construct/Upgrade of CHPS Compound.	Nchiraa, Asampo.
	2.Upgrading of Nwoase CHPS	Nwoase
	3. Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Asampo
Sanitation/ Water Facilities.	1.Construction of public toilets	Nterma, Botenso, Dadiase/Krotia
	2.Construction of Boreholes	Framaso, Bonkuro, Pesempesemi, Aminam.
electricity coverage.	3.Extension of electricity	Poultrymu, Gyidim, Subinso No.2 Pumping site, Asampo
	1. Construction of market.	Ntama.

	1. Construction, Upgrading and maintenance of town roads.	Amponsakrom, Abakari. Subinso No.1
	2. Construction and upgrading of roads	Amponsah township, Wiafe to Abakani

A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Level of participation was high, both in terms of attendance and discussions. A greater percentage of participants expressed delight in the exercise and reemphasized the need for the Assembly to periodically engaged communities in ascertaining their needs and aspirations.

LIST OF ATTENDEES DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING EXERCISE AT THE NCHIRAA ZONE


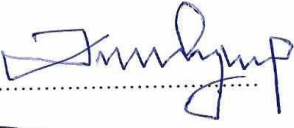


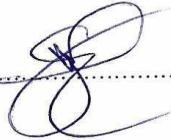
S/N	NAME	SEX	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1	JIMAH YAKUBU	M	MCD	0246214533
2	OFOSU EDWARD	M	HRM	0208231896
3	NANA KWADWO BAFO	M	AKWAMUHENEIII NCHIRAA	0248572128
4	JOSEPHINE A. DAMALE	F	PROCUREMENT OFFICER	0242043462
5	ABUKARI ABDUL SOMED	M	ABA	0241102442
6	ASANTE STEPHEN	M	DPO	0222106286
7	JOHNSON AMONSAH	M	SWCD	0246463786
8	NANA TAKYIAKWAA AMONSAH	F	KROTIHEMAA NCHIRAA	0553951593
9	OWUSU PAL	M	NADMO	0551388926
10	KOFI AKYERKO	M	DADEASE	0542198626
11	OSEI KOFI AMOS	M	DADEASE	0553677477
12	GABROL ASILIFI	M	INTERMA	0246286419
13	BANON D. TITUS	M	MUN.BUDGET ANALYST	0544706009
14	NSINH DAPAAH	M	ASAMPU	
15	REGINA FOSUAA	F	DADEASE WOMEN REP.	0549416716
16	YAW PREMPEH	M	BOTENSO	0208724824
17	KWAME KUMI ACHEAW	M	SIGN TINTERPRETER	0557160289
18	AFENE KWADOW	M	DADEASE	0549022839
19	ASAMOAH PKILOMENA	F	NICHIRAA	0209254291
20	HENRY AMEWORWOR	M	PRISIDING MEMBER	0242645500
21	DAVID BFFOE	M	GES	0247709393
22	TWENEFOR KWASI	M	DADEASE	0245443777
23	ASENTEWAA AMA	M	INTERMA	
24	STANICK SOFEL K. AMUZU	M	MIO-ISD	0246521582
25	NURO BERND	M	COMM.MEMBER	0543830082
26	FAUSTINA ADOMAKO	M	GNAD(DEAF)	0207589141
27	PATRICK G. AKADI	M	KROTIA ASSEMBLY MAN	0249169614
28	NKETIA GEORGO	M	DWOMOH	0242685577
29	AMAH MANU	F	BOTENSO	0553962421
30	KUUIIMAA JAMES	M	ASAMPU ASSEMBLY MAN	0541079228
31	REV. SYLEVESTER KOFI P.	M	DEACON-CATHOLIC CHU.	0247560118
32	OBENG POKU PRINCE	M	ASAMPU	0547799990
33	FRIMPONG SETH	M	NCHIRAA	0247662515
34	AMANKONA PETER	M	NCHIRAA	0206274298
35	DOOGUWO PAUL	M	BOTENSO ASSEMBLYMAN	0509152879
36	SALIFU IBRAHIM	M	NCHIRAA	0243982429

37	SILFU JOSEPH	M	BOTENSO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0542246297
38	BOYE ROBERT	M	BOTENSO	0200482392
39	AKOWIAH MICHAEL	M	INTERMA	0599998371
40	KUIDIPTEY PETER	M	SO UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0533326500
41	EMMANUEL SEY	M	DOROMOR	0262498261
42	GAANYE T. CHARLES	M	BOTSO UNIT COMM. MEMBER	0553064199
43	KWAME ISSAKA	M	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0240296421
44	FOSU MENSAH MICHEAL	M	DOROMOR UNIT COMM.	0540916736
45	AMPONSAH LYDIA	F	INTERMA	0247008525
46	KUJO SAMPSON	M	NCHIRAA	0505259891
47	AWALARIE JOHN BASCO	M	ASAMPU	0538211032
48	BERKO ISAAC	M	PREMAS MUNIT COMM.	0541454908
49	KWAME OWUSU	M	PREMASO	0208603010
50	YAA YEBOAH	F	INTERMA	024178194
51	TAKYI EMMANUEL	M	PREMASO	0532869645
52	KWASI YEBOAH	M	BOTENSO	024318194
53	YAA ASUMAA	F	NCHIRAA	0502959292
54	FOSU NUAMAH	M	NCHIRAA	0247103041
55	ABENA KUMAH	F	PREMASO	0248273290
56	SAASOFAAR GODRED	M	PREMASO	0599503768
57	AFIA SERWAA	F	DOROMOR	0242662421
58	BONDAN DANIEL	M	DOROMOR	0553417115
59	OWUSU KWASEI	M	BOTENSO	0271094712
60	DANKOR KWABENA	M	INTERMA	0262985690
61	MASAMPE MARGAN	M	INTERMA	0552170602
62	YAW ANKONOB	M	COMM.MEMBER	0549000494
63	ATTA DANIEL	M	YOUTH CITY	0547419827
64	NOAH KYEREKONA	M	BOTENSO UNIT	0542884175
65	ABIBA ABUBAKARI	F	ZONGO CAUCUS MAGAGIA	0249998580
66	NAAMIE YAW	M	UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0533135441
67	STEPHEN AMUZU MAWULI	M	BARAKA OUTREACH	0506233208
68	AFENA KOFI	M	CHIRMAN	0246862411
69	BARIKISU IBRAHIM	M	WOMEN REP WENCHI	0558077778
70	SOPHIA ACHIAA MENSAH	F	ADPO	0240139654
71	BANNOR GORDON	M	UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0243846129
72	NAALIE DAANAA JOSHUA	M	YOUTH CITY	
73	ABENA FOSUA	F	KROTIA	0597934397
74	KWAME ERNEST	M	YOUTH CITY	0547419847
75	FIRI KWABENA	M	UNIT COMM.MEMBER	0240408547

76	SOWKARI BAGA	M	ASAMPU	
77	SANTOWA ISAAC KWAME	M	ASAMPU	0591231711
78	OKYEAME APPIAH	M	NCHIRAA	0533244749
79	ISAAC JATOR	M	ASAMPU	0554970414
80	NANA TABIN GYANSAH	M	TWAFOURHENE	0241907695
81	CLEMENT J. PILASOR	M	AIIDA	0248729302
81	ABDUL-NAZIB MOHAMMED	M	NCHIRAA ZONAL COUNIL REP.	0246082624
82.	ASOMAH PATRICK	M	DEVT. PLANN. OFFICER	0547508126
83	HON.GLORIA OPOKU GYAMFI	F	MUN.CHIEF EXECUTIVE	0247987535

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING REPORT:

Signature of:

- a. Municipal Chief Executive..... 
- b. Municipal Coordinating Director..... 
- c. Presiding Member..... 
- d. Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman..... 
- e. Development Planning Officer..... 

**REPORT ON THE ADOPTION OF THE MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029**

The Wenchi Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit after presenting the draft Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) to a cross section of stakeholders at a public hearing which was accepted by all, the draft plan was then presented to the Development Planning Sub-Committee and finally to the General Assembly for adoption.

The details of the various meetings are as follows:

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE: On Wednesday 15th October, 2025 the Municipal Planning Officer presented the draft MTDP to the Development Planning Sub-Committee where members read and made the necessary corrections and additions to the plan. It was then recommended to the Executive Committee for consideration and onward submission to the General Assembly.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On Friday, 24th October, 2025 the Executive Committee met and also went through the draft document. The Executive Committee after deliberation accepted the draft plan and incorporated the highlights of the priority areas into the Executive Committee's report which was then submitted to the General Assembly for adoption.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On Thursday, 30th October, 2025 the General Assembly met and deliberated on the draft Medium Term Development Plan and also made some few corrections after which the MTDP 2026-2029 was unanimously adopted by the house as a working document for the Municipality.

APPENDIX IV

Table 1.1: Plan preparation Team Members

S/N	DESIGNATION	POSITION
1.	Municipal Coordinating Director	Chairman
2.	Municipal Development Planning Officer	Secretary
3.	Municipal Budget Analyst	Member
4.	Municipal Social Welfare/Comm. Dev. Office	Member
5.	Municipal Health Director	Member
6.	Municipal Finance Office	Member
7.	Municipal Director, MOFA	Member
8.	Municipal Director, GES	Member
9.	Municipal Works Engineer	Member
10.	Municipal Internal Auditor	Member
11.	Municipal Physical Planning officer	Member
12.	Municipal Environmental Health Officer	Member
13.	Municipal Human Resource Manageress	Member
14.	Municipal Physical Planning Officer	Member
15.	Municipal Statistician	Member