



# GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,  
CHIEFTAINCY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY  
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(2026 – 2029)

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

**PREPARED BY:**

**MPCU TEAM**

**MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

## **FOREWORD**

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), has been at the forefront ever since Ghana entered into the fourth republic by issuing out guidelines for all MMDAs to prepare their development plans every four years.

The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is the seventh edition of the existence of the Commission, Act 1994 (Act 480). The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Policy Framework of Mampong Municipal was prepared based on the guidelines submitted by the National Development Planning Commission. Key actors, especially the community members, various departments and agencies in the Municipality were involved during the preparation of the plan. Inputs and needs were solicited and gathered from all the departments and communities in the Mampong Municipality for harmonisation. There exist so many developmental issues and challenges in the Mampong Municipality that need to be tackled seriously. Among these are environmental challenges, health care issues, infrastructural challenges in the areas of education, roads, sanitation among others.

This plan has taken some of these issues that require serious attention to be implemented within the planned implementation period spanning from 2026-2029 into consideration. Development plans in its technical sense are sometimes not implemented fully. There may be underlying reasons for unimplemented programmes and activities including those that have come to be known as lack of funding and a change in developmental priorities. Persistent shifts in policy directions, all lead to abandonment of the programmes and activities.

In view of these, there is the need for total commitment on the part of policy makers to support all programmes and activities from the beginning to completion. There should also be broader consultations during the implementation of all programmes and activities at the early stage to identify interested parties and obtain their views that must be addressed.

It is of the firm believe and hope that Mampong Municipal Assembly would take a leading role to make the implementation of this plan a success.



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**HON. YUSIF YAKUBU**

**MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is the seventh in the series of the promulgation of Act, 1994 (Act 480), that gave birth to the National Development Planning Commission. These approved guidelines stemmed from the commission's mandate of ensuring that all MMDAs produce documents in relation to programmes and activities that would be executed within the four-year period. The goal and the strategic direction of the 2026-2029 MTDP of Mampong Municipal is to bring development to the doorstep of the people through the provision of infrastructure and improvement of other social services of the people.

The 2026-2029 MTDP, as pertains to the MMDAs has four (4) Development Dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2026-2025). Among these are Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Development, Governance and Institutional Development.

The main objective for the preparation of the plan is to put in place a document which, after its implementation would help create wealth, increase income level of the people, reduce poverty and improve the living standard of the people within the Mampong Municipality

The preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan was by and large spearheaded by planned implementation team. The following are the plan preparation team.

- |    |                                     |             |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Municipal Co-ordinating Director    | Chairperson |
| 2. | Municipal Planning Officer          | Secretary   |
| 3. | Municipal Budget Analyst            | Member      |
| 4. | Municipal Finance officer           | Member      |
| 5. | Municipal Physical Planning Officer | Member      |

In all, five formal meetings and four informal meetings were held during the period. The plan preparation team also undertook community engagements to gather their needs which were harmonised and prioritised based on the community needs.

During the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan, the procedure adopted in L.I 2232 and the planning guidelines from the National Development Commission (NDPC) were followed.

Chapter one of the plan includes mission, vision, mandate, functions and core values of Mampong Municipal Assembly as already enumerated in the in preamble of the plan.

Chapter two of the plan deals with the review of performance of 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. The purpose of the review is to ensure if the targets set during the planned implementation period were achieved; if not, what were the reasons and the way forward. This chapter also explains the financial performance during the same period. It also involves assessing the current existing situations of the Municipality in terms of population dynamics, economic, social and other developmental issues in the Municipality.

Chapter three focuses on key development issues highlighted in chapter two. These issues are prioritised based on agreed prioritisation tools in areas of severity and diversity of the problem, significant effect on economic efficiency, linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights, effects in sustainable spatial development and in addressing cross-cutting issues.

Chapter four of the plan deals with the formulation of goals, objectives and strategies to deal with prioritised issues raised in chapter three. The goals should take into account cross-cutting and emerging issues of the Municipality.

Chapter five seeks to present the assumptions of methodologies used to cost programmes, projects and matrix on composite development programmes for the planned implementation period. In its entirety, programmes financing, ways to mobilise revenue, as well as subjecting all projects into SEA by using economic, social and basic human tools are all addressed.

Chapter six presents annual action plans during the planned implementation period.

Chapter seven gives a brief narrative of how to involve stakeholders who the plan is meant for, by using indicators to track the implementation of all programmes and activities. The analysis is aimed at conducting evaluation as well as knowledge management and learning outcomes.

Chapter eight defines strategies that are going to be used to communicate to the stakeholders and dissemination of messages for the Medium-Term Development Plan.

In a nutshell, three public hearings were held; one was to introduce the policy framework the Heads of Department, the next was for the community members and their Assembly Members. The other public hearing was held for the entire general public including all Departments and Agencies, Staff of the Assembly, MPCU Members, Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders. Feedbacks and suggestions gathered were incorporated into the plan. The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is well rehearsed plan and it is going to serve the intended purpose.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AATGE	Affirmative Action Towards Gender Equity
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Education
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
CBSV	Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers
CHAG	Christian Health Association Ghana
CHPS	Community Based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
cm	Centimeter
CLOGSAG	Civil and local Government Staff Association of Ghana
COCOBOD	Cocoa Board
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation
CLOGSAG	Civil and local Government Staff Association of Ghana
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DACF	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DP	Donor Partners
DRIP	District Road Improvement Project

EMS	Expedited Mail Services
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FM	Frequency Modulation
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IAFF	Integrated Assembly Financing Framework
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internal Generated Fund
ILGS	Institute of local Government Studies
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
Km	Kilometre Square
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGS	Local Government Service
LI	Legislative Instrument
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority

MA	Municipal Assembly
MAG	Modernised Agriculture in Ghana
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loan Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MG	Municipal Goals
MIS	Management Information Service
MLGRCA	Ministry of Local Government Religious and Chieftaincy Affairs
mm	millimetres
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
MSPC	Municipal Spatial Planning Committee
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTN	Mobile Telecommunication Network
MWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
N/A	Not Applicable
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organistaion
NCCE	National Commission Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Government Organisation
NO.	Number
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPP	Public Private Partnership
POA	Programme of Action

PROTOA	Progressive Transport Owner Association
PWD	Person With Disabilities
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RTF	Rural Technology Facility
RTI	Right To Information
RFG	Responsive Factor Grant
SDF	Sustainable Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	Self-Help Electrification Projects
SHS	Senior High School
SMSE	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
STME	Science Technology Mathematics Education
Sq.	Square
TBA	To Be Announced
TBD	To Be Determined
TVET	Technical and Vocational Educational and Training
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This chapter seeks to provide a brief outlook and the background of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework. Precisely then, a brief outline of the mission, vision, core values, functions and the core mandates of the Assembly are clearly explained. The organisational structure (Organogram) of the Assembly is also stated and outlined.

#### **1.0: Introduction**

The National Development Planning Commission, a constitutionally mandated body is enjoined to Act, 1994 (Act 480), to issue guidelines to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies every four years to prepare development plans. The purpose of these plans is to provide calculated path on both National and Districts priorities and improving the complementation and justification of development projects and programmes by the Metropolitans, Municipals and Districts. The guidelines for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Policy framework is an upshot to a modified framework to meet the broad development agenda set out in the 2026 – 2029 Medium Term-Development Plan.

This chapter seeks to highlight the mission, vision, core values and mandate of the Mampong Municipal Assembly. It also includes the functions and organisational structure (Organogram) of the Assembly. The structure of 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan include the performance review of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan, current profile of Mampong Municipal based on thorough situational analysis of development issues and other relevant features of the Municipality that inform development gaps/issues which need to be resolved. The plan will also focus on key development priorities of the Municipality, goals, objectives and strategies to address these development issues. These development issues would be harmonised into composite programmes of action with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, communication strategies to be adopted during the planed implementation period.

### **1.1.0: Mission of the Assembly**

The mission of Mampong Municipal Assembly is to become a responsive and highly professional institution to plan and improve services with other collaborative agencies and stakeholders to achieve progress and development in the Municipality.

### **1.1.1: Vision of the Assembly**

The vision of the Assembly is to ensure that at least most of the larger communities in the Municipality attain urban and peri-urban status with adequate provision of socio-economic infrastructure.

### **1.1.2: Core Values of the Assembly**

The core values of the Mampong Municipal Assembly are to adopt client centered approach, application of decentralisation to build solid interpersonal relations and also to support the development of other economic activities with the core purpose of improving the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.

### **1.1.3: Functions of the Assembly**

- The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority, provides guidance, gives direction to, and supervises all other administrative authorities in the Municipality
- The Assembly is responsible for overall development of the Municipality and formulates as well as executes plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for overall development of the Municipality
- It promotes and supports productive activities and social development in the Municipality and initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure
- The Assembly is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality
- It ensures ready access to courts in the Municipality for promotion of justice
- The Assembly takes such steps and measures as necessary and expedient to execute approved development plans for the Municipality

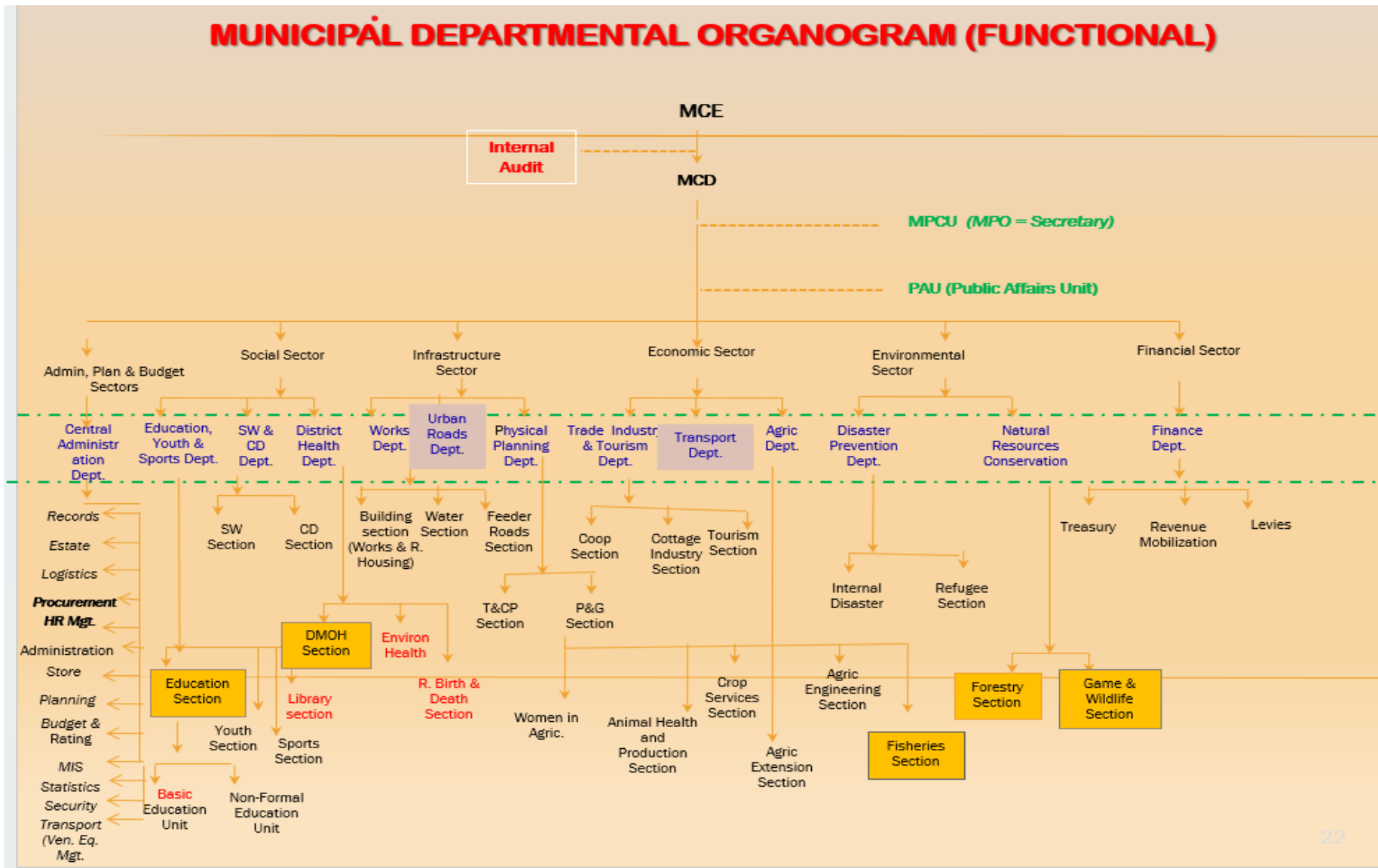
- The Assembly guides, encourages and supports sub-Municipal Local Government Bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles, in the execution of approved development plans
- The Assembly monitors the execution of projects under approved development plans, assesses and evaluates their impact on the people's development, the Municipal and National economy
- The Assembly is responsible for co-ordination, integration and harmonising the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the Municipal and other development programmes promoted or carried out by ministries, departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-Governmental organisations in the Municipality
- The Assembly maintains law and order and provides adequate security for the populace
- It grants and maintains scholarships or bursaries to suitable persons to attend any school or other educational institutions of their choice in Ghana
- The Municipal provides advises to the Ministry of Education, on all matters relating to public schools and such other matters as may be referred to it by that ministry
- The Assembly is responsible for fixing rate, mobilisation of revenue, issuance of building permits, registration of birth and death

#### **1.1.4: Core Mandates of the Assembly**

The core mandates of Mampong Municipal Assembly are to:

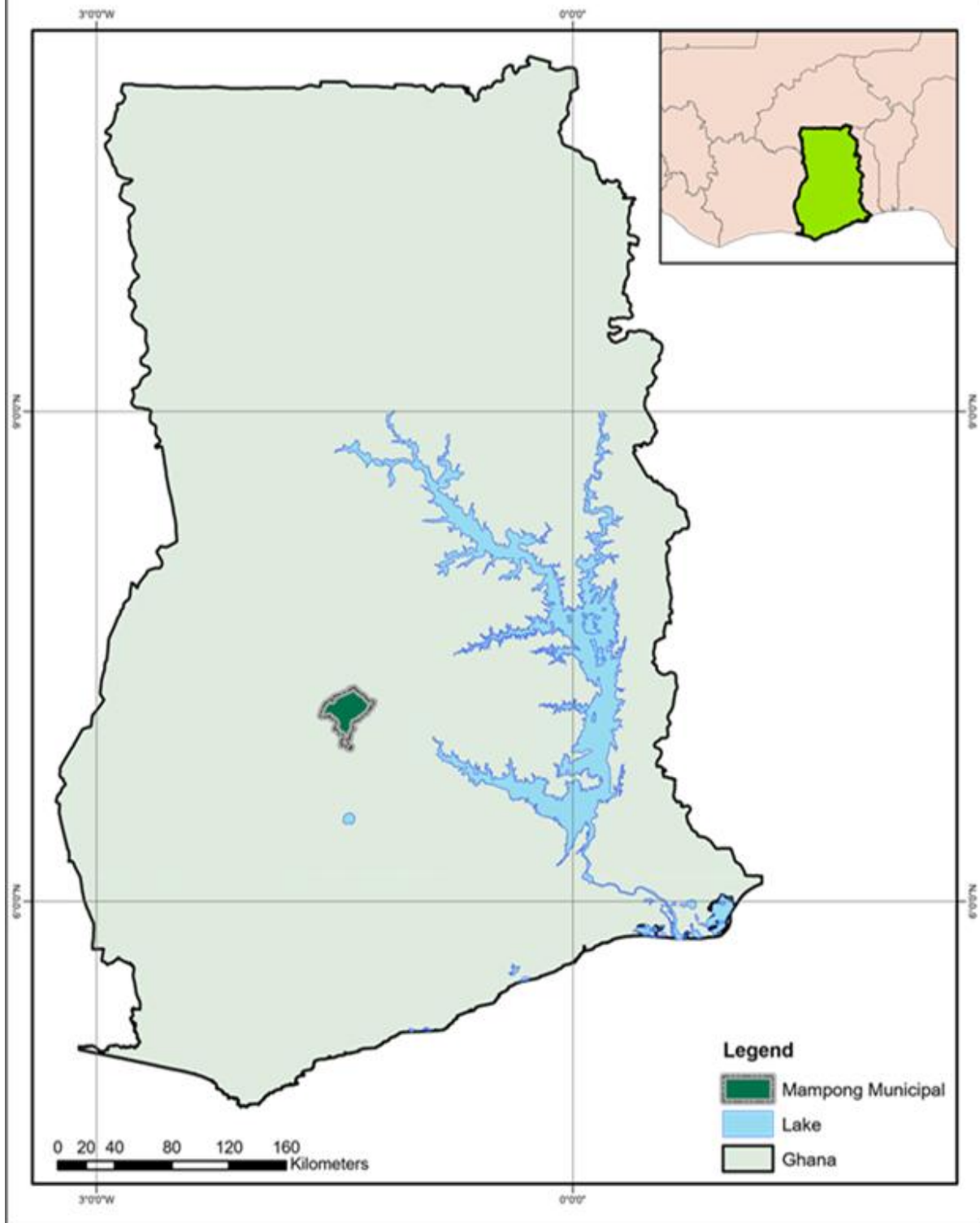
- Mobilise resources both human and financial for development
- Promote Local Economic Development
- Maintain law and order with effective collaboration with law enforcement agencies
- Formulate and execute plans and programs for the benefit of the Municipality
- Provide access to basic infrastructure and
- Ropes in residents in the decision-making process of the Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Mampong Municipal Assembly's Organisational Structure (Organogram)



Source: Local Government Service, 2025.

Figure 1.2: Mampong Municipal in the National Context



Source: Department of Physical Planning, MMA, 2025.

### **1.1.5: Structure of the Plan**

The preparation of 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan, as espoused by the National Development Commission basically centres on the general introduction or outlook of the plan. Chapter one of the plan includes mission, vision, mandate, functions and core values of Mampong Municipal Assembly as already enumerated in the in preamble of the plan in chapter one.

Chapter two of the plan deals with the review of performance of 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. The purpose of the review is to ensure if the targets set during the planned implementation period were achieved; if not, what were the reasons and the way forward. This chapter also explains the financial performance during the same period. It also involves assessing the current existing situations of the Municipality in terms of population dynamics, economic activities, social, manpower, settlement patterns and built environment, as well as a list of development issues in the Municipality.

Chapter three focuses on key development issues highlighted in chapter two. These issues are prioritised based on agreed prioritisation tools in areas of severity and diversity of the problem, significant effect on economic efficiency, linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights, effects in sustainable spatial development and in addressing cross-cutting issues.

Chapter four of the plan deals with the formulation of goals, objectives and strategies to deal with prioritised issues raised in chapter three. The objectives must be linked to the national objectives to ensure harmony. The goals should take into account cross-cutting and emerging issues of the Municipality.

Chapter five seeks to present the assumptions of methodologies used to cost programmes, projects and matrix on composite development programmes for the planned implementation period. In its entirety, programmes financing, ways to mobilise revenue, as well as subjecting all projects into Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment by using economic, social and basic human tools are all addressed.

Chapter six presents annual action plans during the planned implementation period from 2026-2029. All the programmes and activities are presented under key thematic areas where the programmes and activities are meant for, time frame, cost of implementing, lead implementing agencies and collaborators.

Chapter seven gives a brief narrative of how to involve stakeholders who the plan is meant for, by using indicators to track the implementation of all programmes and activities. The analysis is aimed at conducting evaluation as well as knowledge management and learning outcomes.

Chapter eight defines strategies that are going to be used to communicate to the stakeholders and dissemination of messages for the Medium-Term Development Plan.

## CHAPTER TWO

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

#### **2.0: Introduction**

This chapter hinges on the development outcomes of the planned implementation of programs and activities of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan. These reviews focus on level of achievements, shortfalls, factors that militated against them and the lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plan. A review of financial performance during the planned implementation period is also going to be assessed. The analysis of existing current situations also forms part of this chapter. This includes physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, economy, social development, governance and emergency preparedness. The chapter also encompasses development issues and estimated future development needs of the Municipality.

#### **2.1: Performance Review**

In getting the review done, a consultative meeting, which brought together participants from Decentralised Departments and Agencies, Representatives of Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Groups, Christian and Muslim Groups, resident Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and representatives from the seven Zonal Councils, was held to review the Municipal Performance in the implementation of the policy framework and its impact on the socio-economic development of the Municipality. The platform also provided an opportunity for Heads of Department and selected agencies and NGOs, to present collated data on the progress of development interventions implemented by the respective institutions during the planned implementation period.

The performance review is presented in a table form as shown in various core indicators spanning from 2022-2025. These performance indicators were segregated along the National and Municipal lines to make the analysis more concise and vivid.

**Table 1.1: Performance Review from 2022-2025**

**MUNICIPAL CORE INDICATORS**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	Percentage of average size of household land under cultivation (Ha)	0.69%	2.76%	2024	2.36%	Data was sourced from Agricultural Department
	Percentage of land under irrigation	46.36%	90%	2024	139.92%	Most farmers adopting irrigation due to changes in weather patterns
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	51%	172%	2024	167%	Data was sourced from Agricultural Department
	Number of new industries established	4	2	2025	3	Target exceeded due to intervention by the GEA
	Number of new jobs created	5,750	6,303	2024	17,856	Target exceeded due to intervention by the GEA
	Percentage of unemployed youth benefitting from skills or apprenticeship and entrepreneur training	70%	150%	2024	175%	There were a lot of intervention implemented under the GEA
	Number of domestic tourist sites developed	2	2	2025	0	The Assembly is seeking investors to support due to its capital-intensive nature
	Percentage change of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	5%	20%	2025	84.6%	Increased in percentage change in IGF
	Percentage of MA expenditure within MTDP budget	90%	370%	2024	290%	Decreased in percentage of MA expenditure within the MTDP budget due to erratic releases of DACF

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<b>Number of functional health facilities</b>					About 75% increase in health facilities
	CHPS Compounds	5	21	2024	18	
	Clinic	7	19	2024	15	
	Health Centres	6	21	2024	20	
	Hospital	2	2	2024	2	
	Number of Patients to Doctor	1:6210	4:2000	2024	3:1860	Data was available for 2022 to 2024
	Number of Midwife-to-Expectant Mothers	1:340	0	0	3:1641	Data was available for 2022 to 2024
	<b>Percentage net school enrolment</b>					Sensitisation of communities on right age of education
	KG/Nursery	0.965%	3.50%	2025	2.96%	
	Primary	0.97%	3.51%	2025	2.962%	
	JHS	0.96%	3.52 %	2025	4.00%	
	SHS	1.60%	3.54%	2025	4.54%	Publicity in bridging gender gap in schools
	<b>Percentage of Gender Parity Index</b>					
	KG/Nursery	0.98%	3.92%	2025	2.96%	
	Primary	0.99%	3.96%	2025	3.92%	
	JHS	0.98%	3.84%	2025	2.98%	
	SHS	1.60%	6.4%	2025	4%	
	<b>Percentage rate of completion of school</b>					Completion rate at the primary level is low while that of the JHS and SHS is low
	Primary	103.6%	303.7%	2025	303.6%	
	JHS	112%	300%	2025	276.4%	
	SHS	50%	300%	2025	255%	
	<b>Percentage of pass rate I school</b>					Inadequate funds to organise mock exams contributed to the reduction in pass rate
	JHS	73.1%	292.4%	2025	241.5%	
SHS	68.3%	305.2%	2025	249.3%		
Percentage of population with basic drinking water Services	46.8%	187.2	2024	218.3%	30% increase in population with basic drinking water services	
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	52.6%	212%	2024	200%	12% decrease in population with access to improved sanitation services	

**MUNICIPAL CORE INDICATORS CONT.**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>Social Development</b>	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	9%	15%	2024	17.87%	Increased in percentage might be attributed to the reduction in screening and awareness creation
	Percentage of PWDs provided with needed resources and technologies	3%	100%	2024	121%	PWD funds is readily available
	Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	645	1,045	2024	1,290	Data available for 2023 and 2024
	Percentage of reported child protection cases managed effectively	70%	390%	2025	180%	Decreased in the percentage of reported child protection cases managed effectively
	<b>Number of births and death registered</b>					
	Birth	5,645	3,200	2024	14,297	Low birth registration
	Death	1,331	400	2024	4,459	High death registration
	Child Abuse	0	0	2025	0	No child abuse cases recorded during the planned period
	Number maternal mortality	0	0	2024	2	Increased maternal mortality rate during the plan period
	Number of malaria case fatality	0	0	2024	0	No malaria case recorded
	Prevalence of malnutrition	0.10%	0	2024	5.38%	High prevalence of malnutrition due to some nursing mothers refusing to attend post-natal care

**MUNICIPAL CORE INDICATORS CONT.**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>	Percentage of communities provided with street names and property address system	32%	60%	2023	48%	There was no data for the year 2022 and mid -2025
	Percentage of streets named (without signage)	93%	400%	2024	232%	90% reduction in streets naming
	Number of building permit applications received and processed	72	310	2024	178	Reduction in percentage of building permits application received and processed
	Number of climate change adaptation projects/activities implemented	3	5	2025	5	Increased in climate change adaptation activities
	Number of communities trained in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	5	40	2025	45	Increase in percentage of communities trained in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies
	Percentage of road network in good condition	12.1%	40.1%	2024	60%	19% increase in road network in good condition
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	78%	150%	2024	268%	40% increase in communities covered by electricity
	Number of communities affected by disaster	15	60	2024	140%	Lack of disaster prevention campaign increased the number of disasters for the planned period

**MUNICIPAL CORE INDICATORS CONT.**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
<b>GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Percentage of staff trained under capacity building programmes	35%	160%	2024	140%	Decreased in the percentage of staff trained under capacity building programmes because of inadequate logistics and funding
	Percentage of stakeholders involved in local planning and decision making	30%	120%	2024	112%	8% increase in stakeholder involvement in local planning and decision making because of sensitisation
	Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	98%	320%	2025	280%	Decreased in percentage of AAP implementation for the plan period due to limited funding

Source: MPCU, 2025.

**Table 1.2: Financial Performance**

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A)				Total amount received (B)				Variance= (A-B)
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	
<b>GoG</b>	3,772,722.00	4,681,299.64	7,054,421.81	13,214,184.53	4,127,718.86	7,341,665.3	10,365,093.42	10,252,916.21	(3,364,766.45)
<b>IGF</b>	1,690,349.00	2,939,588.00	2,475,028.49	2,148,977.73	1,645,729.66	2,129,027.82	1,723,355.64	1,853,105.11	(10,288,894.98)
<b>DACF(MP,PWD,MSHAP)</b>	5,008,003.68	3,800,822.57	4,675,318.65	23,822,068.82	2,082,508.7	1,412,654.21	2,507,019.59	8,468,032.75	22,835,998.47
<b>DACF-RFG</b>	264,828.65	720,348.00	2,042,621.00	900,459.00	264,828.65	0	1,831,011.00	0	1,112,069
<b>DPs(MAG,CIDA)</b>	69,547.00	0	0	1,223.36	73,362.97	0	0	0	(2,592.54)
<b>SAFETY NET</b>	0	118,197.24	1,224,861.58	1,313,201.58	-	118,197.24	100,000.00	-	2,438,063.16
<b>UNICEF- ISS</b>	0	0	0	15,750.00	0	0	0	15,750.00	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>10,805,450.33</b>	<b>12,142,058.21</b>	<b>17,472,251.53</b>	<b>41,415,865.02</b>	<b>8,194,148.84</b>	<b>11,001,544.57</b>	<b>16,426,479.65</b>	<b>12,130,239.65</b>	<b>34,083,205.70</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81,835,618.41</b>				<b>47,752,412.71</b>				<b>34,083,205.70</b>

Source: Budget Unit, 2025.

For the period under review (2022-2025), an amount of GH¢ 81,835,625.09 was estimated for all the funding source of the Assembly. However, as of November 2025, an amount of GH¢ 47,752,412.71 had been realised representing 56.29% of the budgeted figure. This resulted in a variance of GH¢ 34,081,989.02 (43.71%).

The major factor for this result could be attributed to the delay in release of Central Government inflows like DACF, DACF-RFG which are the main revenue source to the Assembly.

Again, the performance of the Assembly on revenue mobilisation under Internally Generated Funds (IGF), did not achieve the set targets during the planned implementation period. The shortfall led to a negative effect on the Assembly's implementation of its programme and projects. Due to this, there are numerous uncompleted projects and accumulated debt to be paid.

To help offset this imbalance, the Assembly should get her releases from the Central Government to cushion programmes and activities. Also, the Assembly is putting in mechanism to enhance IGF mobilisation of the Assembly. This could be achieved through the preparation of revenue improvement action plan and establishment of revenue database to rope in all tax payers in the Municipality.

#### **2.1.1: Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation of Programmes/Projects**

- Limited funding to support programmes and projects
- Untimely release of funds thereby putting plans out of gear
- Over reliance on donor support which was in reality unreliable
- External control of development funds especially from the District Assemblies' Common Fund Secretariat
- Low level of public participation affected projects implementation
- Untimely releases of the DACF caused projects execution to delay
- There was political interference to implement projects that were not in the MTDP
- Low revenue staff affected revenue collection
- Lack of commitment to prosecute rates defaulters affected revenue collection

### **2.1.2: Lessons Learnt from the Review and their Implications for the 2026-2029 MTDP**

1. Absence of reliable data as a basis of planning and for that matter development plan was done on wrong projections. There was inadequate or absence of efficient statisticians to provide any reliable data to serve as a guide for the preparation and implementation of Medium-Term Development Plan. What therefore happened was that, most of the plans formulated were based on mere assumptions. The net effect was that the Assembly (planners) could not determine whether the plan was on course or not so as to correct such imperfections.

2. Most of the objectives, strategies and activities outlined in the 2022-2025 MTDP were not clearly stated. This made assessment of the level of performance quite difficult. There is therefore the need to define clearly the objectives, strategies and activities to provide a better basis for both qualitative and quantitative future assessment.

3. Within the plan implementation period, financial inflows from both the Central Government and Internally Generated Fund fell below expectations. This was due to unexpected deductions made by the Administrator of District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and a myriad of problems (such as the absence of reliable database on revenue items, low revenue education and among others) associated with internal revenue generation within the Municipality. There is therefore the need for a concerted effort towards revenue generation to finance the current plan.

4. There were also unconcern attitude, apathy and low communal spirit on the part of the people of the communities whom the projects were meant for. Some donor sponsored projects require the communities to contribute through communal labour. But these people were not prepared to assist in any way. This problem caused delay in the implementation of projects with its attendant cost implications.

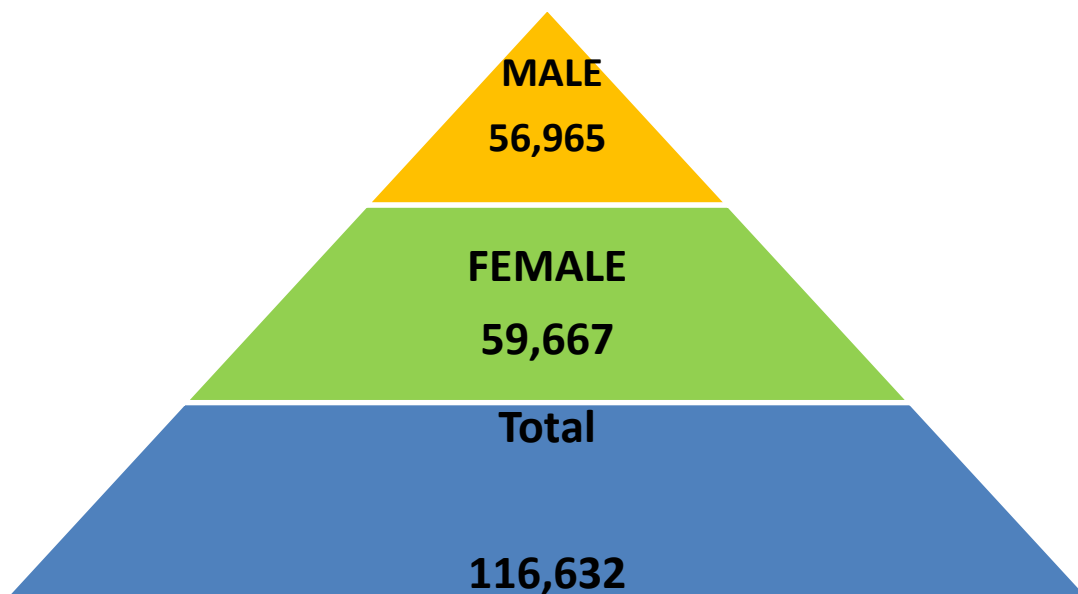
### **2.1.3: Recommendations**

- The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit is to make sure that there are broader consultations with the stakeholders during the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium -Term Development Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms should properly be designed in the next development plan
- There is the need to include local economic development activities in the next plan to ensure private sector development
- The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit is to ensure that the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan is properly disseminated to key stakeholders
- There is the need to improve revenue collection to support infrastructural developments and also enable the Assembly to discharge her commitments
- Future plans should focus on expanding infrastructure and services to attract investors

## 2.2.0: Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

Mampong Municipal, since its creation has gone through under drastic transformations. Through prudent and efficient move, the Municipal is not used to be as it was a couple of decades ago. Numerous infrastructural developments such expansion and accessibility of road networks, improved healthcare delivery, enhanced manpower resources have propelled the Municipal into the level of development. There abound some natural resources in the Municipality such as mineral deposits which could be explored to create jobs for the increased population especially the youth.

**FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF MAMPONG MUNICIPAL**



Source: MPCU, MMA, 2025.

### **2.2.1: Implications of Location of the Municipal for Development**

The location of the Mampong Municipal in Ashanti Region offers it the opportunity to interact or co-operate with the other adjoining Districts in the Regions of Ghana. The proximity of the Mampong to Kumasi, the Regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Kumasi in search of jobs giving marked deficit of males in the age classes of 20 to 35 years of the Municipal population pyramid even though female outnumber males in the Municipality.

Also, the proximity of the Mampong Municipal to Kumasi has made some communities enjoy basic amenities and facilities from Kumasi which the Municipal lacks. This has improved upon the living conditions of the people in the Municipality.

In a similar vein, the strategic location of the Mampong and its nearness to other Districts like Sekyere central, Sekyere South, Ejura-Sekyedumase and Kumasi also provide avenues to farmers to market their produce in Mampong and Kofiase where there is always ready market.

Figure 2.2: Mampong Municipal in the Regional Context



Source: Department of Physical Planning, MMA, 2025.

### 2.3.0: Physical and Natural Environment

This section seeks to outline clearly the physical and natural environment of Mampong Municipal in relation to location and size, climate and vegetation, relief and drainage, geology and minerals, soil and arable land and the conditions in which the living beings in the built and natural environment co-exist. The physical and natural

environment basically look at the built and natural environment with its endowed resources. The built environment can be considered as man-made in the sense that it is made up of things that are influenced by man. However, there are some features that can be found in the built environment as well as the natural environment.

### **2.3.1: Location and Size**

Mampong Municipal is one of the 43 administrative Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and 261 in Ghana. A Legislative Instrument 1908 (LI 1908) gave birth to this Municipal in November, 2007. The Municipal used to be part of colonial administration of Sekyere Local Council. Post-independence has seen the Assembly going through so many transitions due to the vast geographical nature of the Assembly. In 1988, the name Sekyere Local Council was changed to Sekyere District Assembly under a new decentralisation programme by the erstwhile Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) Government. Since 1988, some Districts have been carved out of already Sekyere District Assembly. Among these are Ejura-Sekyedumase (1988), Sekyere East (1988) and Sekyere Central (2007) leaving Mampong as the only major town in the Municipality with other minor towns. It was as a result of this, that the Assembly was elevated into Municipal status in 2007.

The Municipal shares common boundaries with the Districts that were carved out from Mampong Municipal. In the south, the Municipal is bounded by Sekyere South District, the east by Sekyere Central and the north by Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipal. Mampong is the administrative capital of the Municipality. The Mampong Municipal forms about 2.2% of the total land surface area of Ashanti Region. The other major towns of the Municipality are Mampong, Kofiase, Asaam, Krobo, Dadease, Adidwan, Apaah, Nkwanta, Ninting and Hwidiem.

The location of Mampong Municipal is on longitudes 0.05 degrees and 1.30 degrees west and latitudes 6.55 degrees and 7.30 degrees north, with a total coverage of land area of 449 square kilometres.

### **2.3.2: Climate**

The Mampong Municipal has an average annual rainfall of 1270mm and two rainy seasons. The major rainy season starts in March and peaks in May. There is a slight dip in July and a peak in August, receding in November. December to February is dry, hot, and dusty. The Municipality also has an average temperature of about 27 degrees Celsius with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22 degrees to 30 degrees Celsius throughout the year. These climatic conditions have much influence on the agriculture and other related activities.

### **2.3.3: Vegetation**

The Mampong Municipal is part of the savannah transitional zone of Ghana, with the vegetation being savannah woodland, associated with patches of tall elephant grass to the north and mixed patches of dry forest and grassland to the south. About 80% of land area is used for small-scale farming. Due to human activities like charcoal production, lumbering and bush fires, part of the vegetation in the Municipality particularly the north-eastern part, is gradually going into extinction. Vegetation of primary origin can only be found within a reserve known as the Kogyae Nature Forest Reserve, which has a total land area of 115 sq. kilometres. The effect of the vegetation has implication on the ecosystem.

#### **2.3.3.1: Implications of Climate and Vegetation on Development**

From the aforementioned analysis, it could be seen that the vegetation and climate have certain implications for planning and development of the Municipal. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the Municipal. Extensive dry seasons also lead to a long period of drought which does not augur well for agriculture. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like Cocoa, Cassava, Plantain, among others to thrive well.

### **2.3.4: Forest Resources**

There are six (6) forest reserves in Mampong Municipality These are Kogyae, Abrimasu, Aboma, Offin Headwater, Adom and Ongwami. They occupy a total land area of about 111.59sq. km. By law, hunting, felling of trees and all other inimical human activities are not allowed in these reserves. The forest reserves were created mainly for preserving timber and other wildlife resources, preserving the climate of the area, checking soil erosion, protecting water resources and preventing the northward expansion of the savannah vegetation.

The forest reserves have many different species of tropical hardwood which have high economic and medicinal values. The vegetation of the Municipality is however rapidly becoming degraded. The forest and farmlands have been destroyed due to indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal production and lumbering as well as crude farming practices adopted by most of the communities within the Municipality and bush fires. The total forest reserves of the Municipality in 1990s were 782.0km<sup>2</sup> whilst off-forest reserve was 1,336.78 km<sup>2</sup>.

However, as the rate of depletion of the forest increases from 3.0% to 10% with an average of 7.0% per year for the past ten (10) years, the Municipality is now left with about 161.07sqkm forest reserves and 78.20sq. km off-forest reserves.

Rivers are also rapidly drying up due to high rate of deforestation which has also further resulted in migration of bush animals and destruction of wildlife.

Similarly, areas which used to be main sources of food supply in the Municipality currently experience fallen trends in food production. The change in the conditions of the natural environment again has implication on the Municipal climatic change and its impact on agriculture, forestry, health and a host of others.

### **2.3.5: Relief and Drainage**

The Municipality is partly situated on the Mampong escarpment which runs eastwards. The highest point of the Municipality is above 2,400 metres above sea level, while the lowest is about 135 metres. In view of this, the Municipality is generally low lying and rise gradually through rolling hills stretching southwards towards Mampong. The Municipality is fairly drained by many streams and rivers. Notable among them are Kyirimfa, Afram, Tataforo and Sata.

#### **2.3.5.1: Implications of Relief and Drainage on Development**

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the Municipality. First, the existence of several streams and rivers in the Mampong Municipal enhance irrigation which promote all year-round farming activities. In addition, streams and rivers found in the Municipality provide sources of water for domestic use.

In spite of importance of relief and drainage to the Municipality, there are also associated problems that go with them. Soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are always washed away most especially when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the Municipality makes construction of some projects especially roads in the Municipality very difficult.

### **2.3.6: Conditions of the Built Environment**

The built environment within the Municipality can be categorised into two; those in the urban areas and those in the rural areas. In the urban areas, settlement patterns are usually nucleated with very high population densities. Only Mampong township and adjoining communities have well-prepared layouts or schemes depicting land use patterns such as residential, educational, civic and cultural, sanitation, industrial and recreational areas. These communities also enjoy most of the social services within the Municipality. However, the high populations in the towns come along with their own problems especially sanitary conditions, pollution of air, portable drinking water, housing problems leading to overcrowding.

The Mampong Municipal exhibits five (5) major soil types. They are the Budewa-Sutawa Association, Ejura-Denteso Association, Nyankpala-Kpelesawgu-Volta Association, Denteso-Sene Association and Dukusen-Bramba Association.

### **2.3.7: Soils**

The main type of soils in the Municipality are the Ochrosols. These are reddish brown and well drained. They have high humus content and are very fertile. On the basis of geology, the soil associations encountered in the Municipality are:

#### **(i) *Budewa- Sutawa Association***

This soil association is 30cm of dark, brown, humus, sandy loam topsoil overlying red well-drained, deep (2m), sandy clay loamy subsoil free of gravels and concretions. Sutawa series is deep orange brown to yellowish brown in colour and moderately well drained. Both are very deep with adequate water holding capacity. Crops like maize, yams, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts are suitable for soil. They are also suitable for extensive mechanised cultivation.

#### **(ii) *Ejura- Denteso Association***

Ejura series are well-drained, red permeable. It consists of 30cm of slightly humus. Loose, porous, medium sand overlying pale brown, fine to medium sandy. Denteso series are found along the lower slopes to valley bottoms. They are pinkish grey, deep poorly drained.

Ejura-Denteso Association series are good agricultural soils suited to both hand and machine cultivation. They are used extensively for the production of maize, yams, cassava, groundnuts, tobacco, sorghum, millet, soyabeans, cowpeas, etc. The bottom soils of Denteso need to be drained for the successful production of vegetables, rice and sugarcane.

#### **(i) *Nyankpala-Kpelesawgu***

This soil type occurs on gently sloping summits. They are brown yellowish and well drained. The soils are marginal in agricultural usage

#### **(ii) *Volta Association***

Topsoil consists of humus dark grey, fine sand over orange to reddish brown sandy loamy soil. Some part of it is pinkish grey moderately deep-to-deep permeable and poorly drained alluvial soil on lower slopes and bottom, shallow depth to iron stone concretions and iron pan. Nyankpala series can, however, be used for shallow rooted crops such as groundnuts, maize and grasses for pasture while Kpelesawgu series can be used for rice and vegetable production.

#### **(v) *Denteso-Sene Association***

Denteso series is pinkish grey, deep poorly drained while the sex series are also deep very poorly drained, grey and slightly permeable. They are suitable for paddy rice, sugarcane and vegetables.

***(vi) Dukusen- Brama Association***

DukuSen is deep, grey imperfect and poorly drained silty while Brama series is also deep grey, poorly drained and silty. The soils support pasture satisfactorily and when drained they can be put to sugarcane and vegetable production.

By and large, the various types of soils in the Municipality are fertile. The Municipality is endowed with abundant arable land which is favourable for the cultivation of wide range of crops including Cocoa, Citrus, Oil Palm, Cassava, Maize, Cocoyam and Vegetables.

The soil type in the Municipality has certain influences on the vegetation in the sense that Budewa- Sutawa Association supports all kinds of tree crops due to its loamy nature and therefore influences the forest type in the Municipality. In addition to the above significance of the soil type in the Municipality, it can also be deduced that the soil has another influence on agricultural activities due to the fact that most of the soil type in the Municipality supports both food crops and cash crops which serve as a great potential increase in agricultural production for both food and cash crops.

Most of the soil types in the Municipality are highly favourable for agricultural production. Food crops such as Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Yam and other cash crops like Cocoa are made available in the Municipality as almost all the soil type support the production of these crops. Increase in production crops especially cash crops also promote export which generate revenue for the Municipality.

**2.3.8: Land Use and Its Impact on Human Activities**

About 80% of the population within the Municipality are into farming. The level of farming is mainly subsistence with a few households cultivating cash crops like Cocoa, Cashew and Carrots. The shifting cultivation system of farming too adopted by most of the farmers renders the land infertile over a period of time. Chainsaw operators also deforest the vegetation through lumbering. Some of the trees felled for fuel wood and charcoal are wawa, mahogany, teak, etc. Game hunters, palm wine tappers, cigarette smokers as well as farmers who adopt slash and burn methods of farming lead to periodic rampant bushfires in the Municipality.

The rate at which the environment is being degraded is quite alarming. Thus, therefore there is the need to put in place pragmatic measures to curb all negative practices.

### **2.3.8.1: Implications of the Physical and Natural Environment on Development**

The geographical location of the Municipality and its closeness to other Districts enhance administrative network since information could be sent and received from the adjoining Districts and Municipal. Again, the strategic location of the Mampong Municipal fosters trade among the Municipal market days in the various Districts, experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured goods. The result is that, the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' incomes are improved because of the large market. Besides the vast land, especially the north-eastern part of the Municipality has a potential of supporting agriculture especially crop cultivation.

The Mampong escarpment with its beautiful scenery has a high potential in the hospitality and tourism industry as it offers a fertile ground for film making.

Most farmers are not privy to information of soil types and crop suitability in the Municipality. Agriculture extension officers should therefore educate farmers on soil types and crop suitability so as to ensure that appropriate crops are planted on the appropriate soil as this will eventually improve crop yield and farmers' income.

The nature and type of rocks in the Municipality make drilling of boreholes difficult and expensive in certain areas. This really affects water production in communities like Hwidiem, Ninting, Mprim and others.

### **2.3.9: Geology and Minerals**

The Municipal area is partly located on the Mampong Escarpment, which run across in an east-westerly direction. It is underlain by Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Birimian formation. It rises from about 135 meters to the highest point of 2,400 meters above sea level and has serious implications for development, as it is known to contain most of the mineral deposits, especially sand and stone deposit. The geology in the area shows some potential in mineral extraction and needs feasibility studies to determine its potentiality. Under Public Private Partnership (PPP). investors are invited to assist in this direction.

#### **2.3.9.1: Implications of Geology and Minerals on Development**

In the Mampong Municipal, geology helps to determine the distribution of minerals as already put forth. The geology, with regard to the Municipal gives an insight into the general nature and pattern of the soil. It has major influence on the drilling of wells and boreholes as compared to other places where drilling becomes difficult because the nature of the land is sandy without rocks.

## **2.4.0: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

This section looks at the population dynamics of the Mampong Municipal in terms of size, density, age-sex distribution, dependency rate, among others. The information gathered from this demographic analysis was sourced from 2021 Population and Housing Census made a count of all persons in Ghana irrespective of nationality. In order for the Municipality to come out with any policies and programmes on the socio-economic development of its people, there is the need to know the population size, including the age-sex structure. This section seeks to analyse the population size and distribution, age and sex structure.

### **2.4.1: Population Size**

According to 2021 Population and Housing Census, Mampong Municipal has a population size of one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-two (116,632). Males constitute fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five 56,965 while female constitute fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven (59,667). In terms of percentage, males being 49.0% while the female population represents 51%. The population has been increasing over the years with a growth rate of 1.3%.

Population density is defined as the number of people per square kilometre (km<sup>2</sup>) of unit area of land. The population density in the Municipality is 27.0 persons per square kilometre (22 persons/km<sup>2</sup>), which is less than the regional population density of 45.9 persons per square kilometre and the national figure of 49.3 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. This low density of the Municipal implies that there is low concentration of people in the Municipal and coupled with scattered nature of settlements make it extremely difficult to provide basic services to the people of the Municipality. It also makes monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects difficult to undertake. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 94. Out of the total working population of 33,001, 50.0 percent representing 17, 867 were found in the agriculture sector with 58.1 being males and female representing 50.5 percent. 17 percent of the working population who are in agriculture are within the age brackets of between the ages of 35 to 60+ years. Its implication on food security in the Municipality cannot be underestimated. Agriculture policy aimed at attracting the young ones into the sector should be promoted. The population projections from 2025-2029 is clearly outlined in table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Population Projections for the Municipality**

No	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2025	60,731	62,572	123,303
2	2026	61,731	63,321	125,052
3	2027	62,234	64,159	126,393
4	2028	63,027	65,002	128,029
5	2029	63,822	65,850	129,672

Source: MPCU, 2025.

## 2.4.2: Spatial Distribution of Population

The population of the Mampong Municipality is fairly distributed. However, the bigger towns have relatively large populations as compared to the smaller towns/communities. Sample of Sixteen (16) communities and their projected populations (2026 – 2029) is shown in the table 2.2.1.

**Table 2.2.1: Sixteen (16) Communities and their Projected Populations (2026-2029)**

Locality	Years				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mampong	44,729	46,026	46,486	46,951	47,421
Kofiase	6,334	6,448	6,512	6,578	6,643
Asaam	3,333	3,386	3,420	3,454	3,489
Benim	2,771	2,815	2,843	2,872	2,900
Adidwan	2,803	2,854	2,883	2,911	2,940
Atonsuaqya	2,409	2,447	2,471	2,496	2,521
Bosofour	1,544	1,568	1,584	1,600	1,616
Daaho	2,672	2,779	2,807	2,835	2,863
Mprim	1,602	1,627	1,643	1,660	1,676
Ninting	2,132	2,170	2,192	2,214	2,236
Abuontem	1,948	1,979	1,999	2,019	2,039
Nkwanta	2,424	2,502	2,527	2,552	2,578
Apaah	2,318	2,359	2,383	2,406	2,430
Kyekywere	1,523	1,548	1,563	1,579	1,595
Yonso	2,349	2,387	2,411	2,435	2,459
Kyeremfaso	1,650	1,690	1,750	1790	1,990

Source: MPCU, 2025.

From table 2.2.1, it can be deduced that about 84% of the population is concentrated in the Sixteen (16) top communities. This shows that urbanisation is catching up in the Municipal area.

Whilst the relatively bigger towns continue to experience increase in population as a result of immigration from smaller towns within the Municipality and increased birth rate, the rural community experience low population due to migration. The urban settlements are Bosofour, Daaho, Kyeremfaso, Kofiase and Mampong. In all, the urban population represents 55.5% of the total population whilst the rural population represents 44.5%.

With a constant increase in population growth, the Municipality would again experience an increase in population densities during the plan period.

### **2.4.3: Household Sizes/Characteristics**

The Municipality currently has an average household size of 4.6 persons per household made up of 4.2 for urban and 4.9 in the rural areas. This phenomenon is higher than the national figure of 4.4 persons per household. The situation is attributed to the fact that, the Municipality over the years experienced high fertility and low mortality rates due to quality health care and improved living standards.

It also has age dependency ratio of 84.1 which is above the national and regional figures of 77.2 and 80.9 respectively. There is therefore an imperative need to provide more employment opportunities as well as income generating activities to absorb the majority unemployed population as this will go a long way to curtail the problem of dependency within the Municipality.

### **2.4.4: Implications of the Municipal Age-Sex Composition on Development**

Male population dominates female population within the Municipality. However, with the current trends of increased female participation in development activities and for that matter the use of social facilities and services, there is also an imperative need to take into consideration their social needs during the provision of social infrastructure. In addition to this, there is the need to support female education in the Mampong Municipal to catch up with their male counterparts.

#### **2.4.5: Labour Force of the Municipality**

The Municipal population has about 48.6% as active labour force. This phenomenon is below the national figure of 51% while the aged and children constitute about 51.4%. As already stated, 80% of the population in the Mampong Municipality are into agricultural production with a few in the service sector.

#### **2.4.6: Settlement Patterns**

##### **2.4.6.1: Rural - Urban Split**

The Municipality is largely rural constituting about 54.7 percent of the entire population. It is made up of seventy-nine (79) settlements of which Mampong, Kofiase, Nkwanta, Benim, Yonso, are the major urban towns, having population of more than 5,000. About 55% of the Municipal's population live in these two towns while about 10% live in the only semi-urban towns of Asaam and Mprim. It is therefore imperative to put emphasis on rural development while at the same time providing the needed infrastructural facilities for the few urban settlements to perform their roles as service centres. The ten largest communities arranged in order of population sizes are Mampong, Kofiase, Asaam, Benim, Atonsuagya, Yonso, Adidwan, Ninting, Daaho and Abuontem.

This stage of analysis deals with the organisation of human and economic activities in space within the Mampong Municipality. This stage of Development planning is also concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they influence economic and social development within the Municipal area. The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of the Municipal development. Those considered important for analysis of the Mampong Municipal's Spatial Organisation are Surface Accessibility Analysis.

##### **2.4.7: Surface Accessibility**

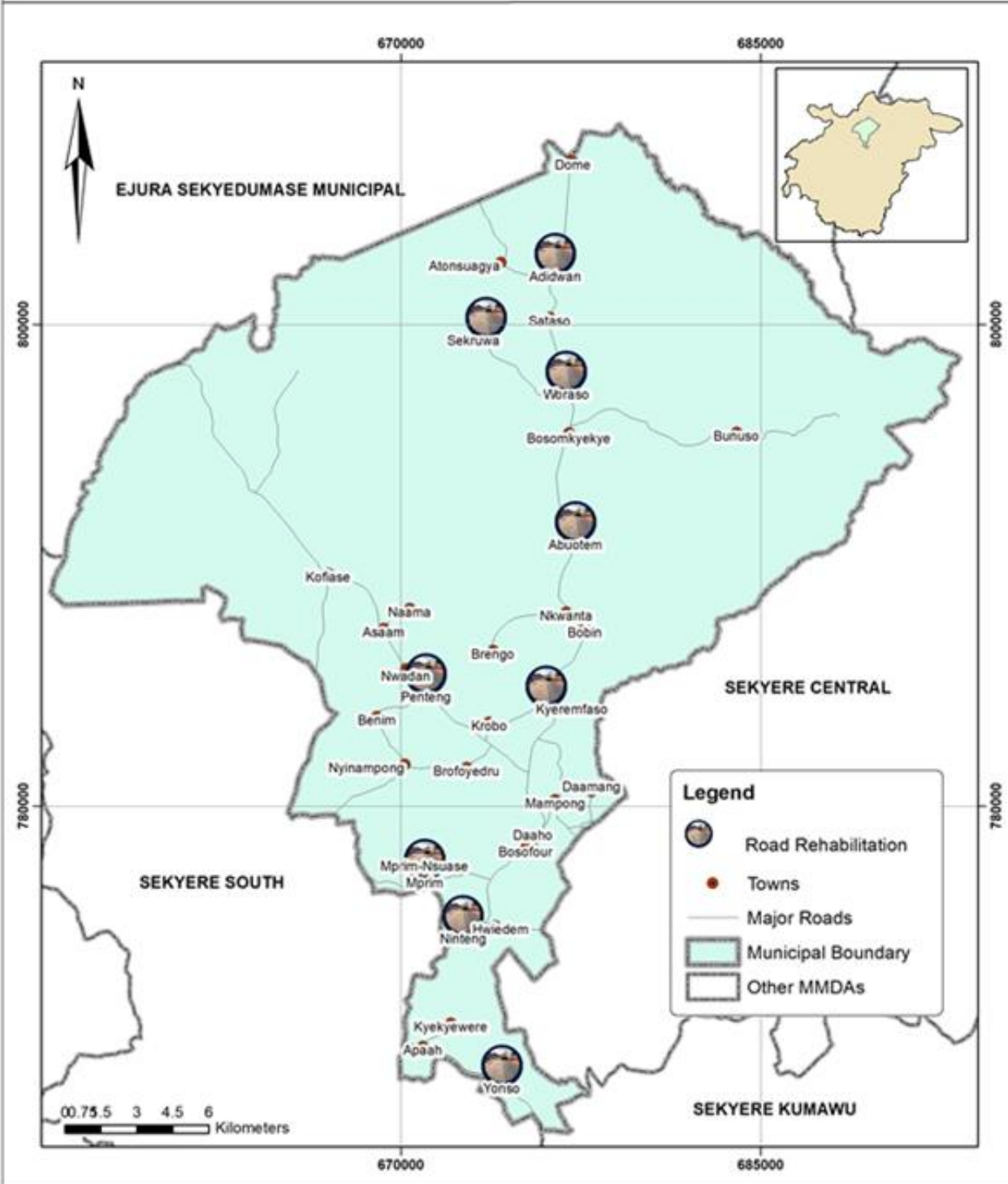
There is one major highway in the Municipality. During the pre-independence era it was called an A1 road because it used to be the main road from Kumasi to the northern part of Ghana. The construction of Akosombo dam after independence made road transportation across the volta river very daunting because there was the need to use ferry to cross the river. In view of this, motorists resorted to use Kumasi-Takyiman- Kintampo highway as an alternative route thereby slowing down vehicular traffic on Kumasi-Mampong-Ejura-Yeji highway. This highway is a first-class road that passes through Mampong and other communities on the stretch. There are other trunk roads in the Municipality which are also motorable. These are Mampong-Asaam- Kofiase trunk road, Mampong-Nsuta trunk road, Adidwan-Atonsuagya

trunk road and a host of others. Mampong, the Municipal capital has seen road infrastructure improvements over the years. About 80% of Mampong township has gone through facelift with some being asphalted and others on bituminal surface. These roads which were not constructed to suit some vehicles with certain tonnage have also started developing some pot-holes.

In spite of the problems associated with these roads, they are still accessible and continue to help the various communities in the Municipality.

The accessibility of some of the roads in the Mampong Municipal is booming trade (market) activities at Mampong, Kofiase and other market centres. Farmers are also able to transport their farm produce to the market centres without any difficulty. These market centres do not only give employment to the people but a source of revenue to the Assembly. The accessibility of these trunk roads also enhances free flow movement of the people in the various communities.

Figure 2.3: Proposed Roads Rehabilitation in Mampong Municipal for 2026 - 2029



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2025.

## **2.5.0: MUNICIPAL ECONOMY**

### **2.5.1 Structure of the Local Economy**

The role of the Local Economic Development (LED), an innovative strategy aimed at stimulating local economies in which people would participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups would be incorporated into an established, but an inclusive local economy that exploits local opportunities, real potential and competitive advantages as well as addressing local needs and contributing to the local development objectives.

It has been established that the private sector could mobilise resources to generate goods and services whilst the Municipal Assembly would create the enabling environment to improve business employment, income distribution and fiscal solvency within the various communities. The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Rural Technology Facility (RTF) are business organisations that would lead the Local Economic Development activities by:

- Fostering a more stable and diversified local economy
- Create and sustain employment opportunities
- Strengthen the skills and qualifications of the workforce i.e. Artisans, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (SMSE) and
- Improve the living conditions within the Mampong Municipality.

Agriculture is the main economic activity within the Municipality. The Municipality has a vast arable land which inhabitants propagate for food production. However, the level of agricultural production is at the subsistence level which needs to be improved to ensure higher agricultural productivity for local consumption and export to generate income and foreign exchange both for the inhabitants and the country at large. The Services Sector is the second economic industry and absorbs quite a limited number of the local economy while Commerce absorbs a marginal percentage. Production and Manufacturing however absorb about 9.6 percent while other income generating activities attract a marginal percentage.

### **2.5.2: Agriculture**

The local economy is dominated by agriculture. The sector employs about 80% of the labour force in the Municipality. Peasant farming is the main dominant force in this sector cultivating food and cash crops. The main food crops produce here are Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam, Maize, Vegetables and Yam. The cash crops are cultivated in the Municipality are cashew and cocoa but they are not on a large scale. **Table 2.3:**

## Distribution of Food and Cash Crops Production in the Municipality

Crop	Major Production Areas
Maize	Major highway along Ejura from Abuontem to Dome
Cassava	Yonso, Kofiase and Woraso operational areas
Plantain	Kofiase and Yonso operational areas
Cocoyam	Kofiase and Yonso operational areas
Yam	Mampong, Nkwanta and Bosonkyekye operational areas
Vegetables	Benim-Nyinampong operational areas
Oil Palm	Cultivated around Adidwan, Bosomkyekye and Benim operational areas
Cashew	Cultivated around Mampong and Abuontem areas
Citrus	Ninting, Kyirimfaso and Adidwan operational areas
Mango	Bosomkyekye and Adidwan operational areas

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2025.

### 2.5.2.1 Livestock

Livestock farming is fast developing in the Municipality but they are not kept on a large commercial scale. Sheep and goats are kept in almost every community. Because farms are located close or around every settlement, animals are kept in kraals or allowed to graze on limited areas around the houses. The production levels of sheep and goats are low. Cattle production is widespread in communities like Mampong, Bunuso, Dida and Sidiki Akuraa, but on a limited scale.

The major challenge facing the livestock sector is the limited number of veterinary officers in the Municipality and therefore the farmers have difficulties to have access to veterinary services. This negatively impact on the development of the livestock industry. Furthermore, it is a taboo in some communities in the Municipality to engage in livestock breeding or production which greatly limits the number of livestock which could be reared in the Municipality.

**Table 2.3.1: Livestock Distribution in the Municipality**

Type of Livestock	Major Production Areas
Sheep	Mampong, Bunuso, Daaho and Bosofuor
Goat	Mampong, Kofiase, Daaho, Bosofour, Kyirimfaso
Cattle	Mampong, Bunuso, Dida and Sidiki Akuraa
Poultry	Mampong
Pigs	Kyirimfaso

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2025.

### 2.5.2.2: Fisheries

Fish farming or aquaculture has not caught up with Mampong Municipal. The Municipality has therefore been identified among 43 Municipals and Districts as having great potential for fish farming in the country, but not enough has been done in this sector. There is therefore the need to invest in aquaculture.

### 2.5.2.3: Food Security

In Ghana, Food Security is said to be the availability and access to food at all times (all year round) in the Municipality at affordable prices. Food security is assured and sustained in the Mampong Municipality due to mixed cropping practices and the proximity to Kumasi and other market centres.

Foods are produced in excess in the Municipality. The problem that confronts the Municipality is how to store the food most especially during the bumper harvest. The Government, in 2017, through the initiative of one Municipal/District –One- Warehouse constructed a storage facility at Asaam as a measure to curb post- harvest losses. Principally, Maize is being stored in the warehouse for future consumption. This has reduced the Government propensity to import maize from neighbouring countries like Burkina Faso to augment maize supplies in the country. Additionally, the Government should make a budgetary allocation or commitment of at least 10% of national expenditure to Agriculture so that part of the budget will be channelled to build more storage facilities in the Municipality since the only existing warehouse is inadequate.

In times of bumper harvest, perishable foods like Tomatoes, Pepper, Cabbages, Carrots and the like are left to rot because farmers do not get ready market for their produce. During the dry season, food like Plantain becomes relatively scarce.

#### **2.5.2.4: Problems of Agriculture**

- Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture
- Poor road network
- Lack of adequate marketing facilities
- High transportation cost
- Inadequate extension staff support
- High cost of agricultural inputs
- Low income from agricultural production
- Difficulty in accessing credit facilities
- High cost of labour
- Over reliance on traditional methods for farming

#### **2.5.3.1: Processing, Storage and Marketing**

Processing is mainly done by small-scale industrialists who transform their produce into other forms for direct consumption like “Pito” brewing, Gari processing, Oil Palm extraction and Soap making. About 15 percent of farmers within the Municipality have no storage facilities. Farmers therefore sell their produce to middlemen at much cheaper prices to the disadvantage of these farmers. About 49% of farmers store their produce in barns or cribs while about 22% store their produce in habitable rooms.

In 2022, the Government of Ghana through its flagship policy, One Municipality/District One Warehouse initiative constructed a warehouse at Asaam. The purpose is to store grains to reduce post-harvest losses in the Municipality. To keep this warehouse afloat and avoid inefficiency, the Government has reached an agreement with a private investor to manage the warehouse.

#### **2.5.3.2: Small Scale Manufacturing and Services Industries**

Small-Scale Industries within the Mampong Municipal area can be categorised into 5 groups, as shown in table 2.4. These are Agro-based Industries; Forest-based Industries, Textiles, Metal Works and Services. Agro-based Industries constitute about 56% of all industries within the Municipal area. These include Akpeteshie distilling, Pito brewing, Baking, Corn milling and Gari processing.

Forest-based industries also constitute about 15% of all industries in the Municipal area. They include carpentry and charcoal burning. Mechanics and Blacksmiths constitute the Metal-based Industries and forms about 3 percent of all industries. The Service Industry however, constitutes about 26% of all industries including (Hotels, Chop Bars, Beauty Shops etc.).

**Table 2.4: Types of Industry**

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	%
Agro-based	56
Forest-based	15
Textiles	16
Metal	3
Services	10

Source: Business Resource Centre, 2025.

#### **2.5.4.1: Transport Services**

Public road transport services are provided by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA), Co-operatives and other splinter transport groups of the Trades Union Congress (TUC). These unions have branches scattered in major communities within the Municipality. Their services are provided with cargo trucks, mini-trucks, mini-buses and taxis. Due to the poor nature of some roads, road transport service providers complain of high vehicle operational costs due to regular breakdown of their vehicles. Part of the high cost is transferred to passengers in the form of high transport fares especially on roads to remote and surroundings communities.

#### **2.5.4.2: Fuel Stations**

There are modern fuel stations springing up in the Municipality, notably cantered in Mampong township and Kofiase. Among these are Total Energies, Shell Ghana Limited, Goil Ghana Limited, Benab Oil and Frimps Oil. The upsurges of commercial activities coupled with the springing up of educational institutions have opened up the Municipality with lots of people using their own cars and vehicles to do their day to today activities. There are no more surface tankers located along the communities on the highway and in major towns. This is due to strict adherence to Ghana National Petroleum Authority's policy to ban all surface containers in the retail of petroleum products.

#### **2.5.5: Skills Training**

The Municipal Assembly is engaged in fruitful interventions to increase production in all sectors of the Municipal economy in order to enhance gainful employment of the people especially the unemployed youth. This is in line with the Government policy of wealth creation and the development of the private sector as the engine of development of the economy.

The Business Advisory Centre formerly Rural Enterprises Programme, which is based in the Municipality is designed to sustain the Government of Ghana’s economic reforms by combining the adjustment process with programmes generating efficient employment in the private productive sectors. The overall objective of the project is to increase the incomes of the rural poor and to meet the needs of agricultural producers for inputs and services. This objective is being achieved by:

- Facilitating access to technical services and business advice
- Providing easy access to financial facilities; and
- Improving the efficiency of existing small rural enterprises and supporting new initiatives in suitable small-scale enterprises.

**2.5.6: Service and Commerce**

The main commercial activity in the Municipality is farming, buying, selling of agricultural and manufactured (industrial) goods. This forms an important activity to the people of the Municipality. The major marketing centres in the Municipality are Mampong and Kofiase, Traders are mostly retailers who buy on market days and in turn sell them during non-market days. Some traders also travel from different communities to sell their wares and goods.

Some of the agricultural goods that are traded include yams, plantain, cassava, fruits such as water melon, cowpeas, oranges, cereals such as maize and rice. Industrial goods that are traded in are farm implements, plastics, footwear, textiles, used clothing, provisions and other manufactured goods. These goods are brought into the market centres from places such as Kumasi, Nsuta, Agona, Ejura and other towns. Markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of goods and services. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly’s Internally Generated Fund (IGF). Table 2.5 below indicates some communities and their market days.

**Table 2.5: Some Communities and their Market Days**

COMMUNITY	MARKET DAYS	LOCATION
Mampong	Wednesday	Municipal Capital
Kofiase	Friday	Kofiase

**Source: MPCU, 2025.**

### **2.5.7 Commodity Flow**

There are two main inflows for the Municipality namely foodstuffs (fish, grains, legumes and tuber crops) and manufactured goods. Outflows from the Municipality are foodstuffs, forest products, sand and stones.

#### **2.5.8.1: Banking**

There are a number of financial services in the Municipality. The banks operating in the Municipality include:

- GCB Bank
- National Investment Bank
- Otuasekan Rural Bank and
- Kwamanman Rural Bank.

These banks give loans, credit and overdraft to most of their customers but according to most of the customers they find it very difficult to secure loans from their bankers. The bankers on the other hand contend that their customers are not able to provide either the necessary collateral security or guarantors in order to obtain the loans. If properly patronised, farmers, traders and other business operators would find it easy to attract loans in order to expand their businesses.

#### **2.5.8.2: Other Financial Institutions**

Apart from the banking sector, which deals with monetary transactions, there are other institutions, which help the citizenry to mobilise funds and also to deal with their financial needs in times of trouble. There are community-based credit unions, insurance companies and ‘susu’ collectors in the Municipality. Most of these institutions offer loans and credit to their customers who feel more secured than the orthodox banking services.

Savings/Credit Unions and credit unions in the Municipality are:

- Bayport Savings and Loans
- Multi Credit Savings and Loans
- Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans
- Asa Savings and Loans and
- Adehyeman Savings and Loans.

These savings and credit unions serve as financial backbones and support to many individuals and businesses but the modus of operandi of some of these institutions are questionable. Some credit unions in the past were seen as rip off for absconding with customers' capital and little savings. As a result of integrity deficits of these institutions, some people are afraid to do business with them. In addition, customers also complain of high interest rates as compared to the mainstream or traditional banks.

Despite these setbacks and difficulties from customers, these savings and credit unions have shaped the lives of many individuals and their businesses especially the small-scale businesses.

### **2.5.9: Hospitality Services**

Hospitality services like hotels, restaurants and guest houses are very few in the Municipality. Currently, five Hotels / Guest Houses and one Restaurant operate in the Municipality namely:

- Afriyie Hotel, Kofiase
- Adom Guest House, Mampong
- Midway Hotel, Mampong
- Antiedu Lodge, Mampong
- Oscar Lodge, Mampong
- Fremah Hotel, Mampong
- Nana Dwomoh Hotel, Mampong
- River View Hotel, Mampong
- Winnie Max Guest House, Mampong
- Joeapan Hotel, Mampong and
- Goket Hotel, Mampong.

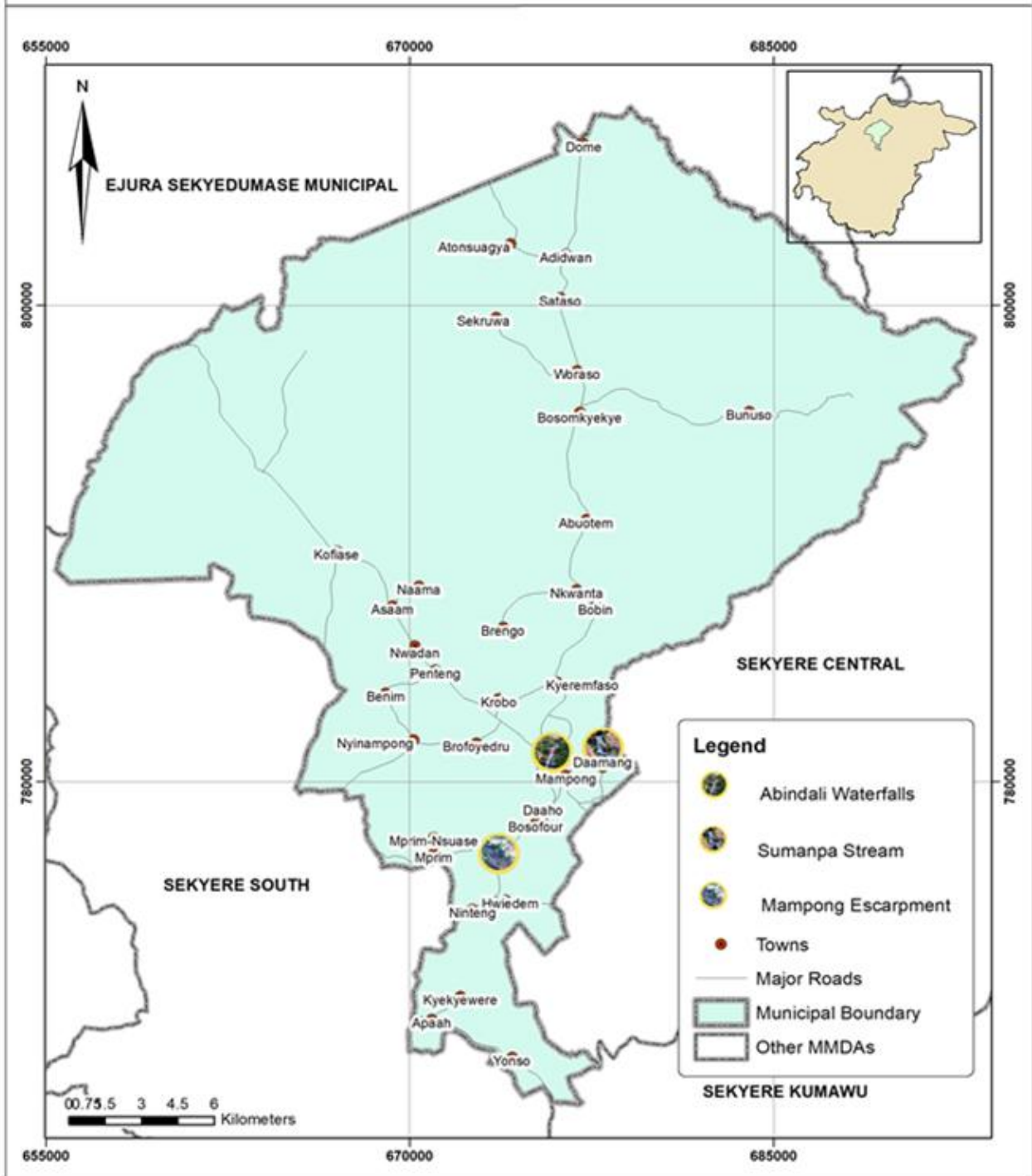
There is the need for the provision of these services and facilities in order to meet the growing demand for hospitality service as a result of the Municipality attracting more people because of Mampong becoming a cosmopolitan settlement coupled with an increasing number of educational institutions. There is also the need for the Assembly to streamline the operations of these hospitality industries so that this sector could also serve as an alternative source of income to the Municipal Assembly as well as the communities as more people will be employed to render services to customers.

### **2.5.10: Potential Tourist Sites**

Tourism in the Municipality is an area which is underdeveloped and needs proper attention. There are three major tourist sites that have been identified in the Mampong Municipality. Among these are:

- Mampong Escarpment which is located in between Jamasi in the Sekyere South District and Ninting in Mampong Municipal
- Abindali Waterfalls located at Botuku with a serene nature and its ambience are seen as natural and docile and
- Sumampa Stream is also located at New Daaman, a stretch from Mampong main road with ecosystem around the stream which could be harnessed into waterfalls for recreational activities.

Figure 2.4: Proposed Tourist Development Sites in Mampong Municipal for 2026 - 2029



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025.

### 2.5.11: Manufacturing Sector

The Manufacturing Sector is one of the fastest growing local economies which employs 5.7%. The Municipality can boast of small-scale or ago-based industries like palm oil extraction, ‘gari’ processing, mechanical workshops, and a host of others in many other communities. There are other small-scale sectors such as wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, block moulding and metal-based industries mostly blacksmithing which are scattered in the Municipality.

Apart from relying on unpaid apprentices, entrepreneurs in these industries employ few people to facilitate the production processes. The average size of small-scale manufacturing in terms of members is about three people and in the case of medium-scale, it is about ten (10) people in the Municipality. Table 2.6 shows the distribution and location of manufacturing industries in the Municipality.

**Table 2.6: Classification and Location of Manufacturing Industries**

Industry	No.	Type of Business	Number Available	Location	Size
Manufacturing	1.	Carpentry Shops	32	Various	Small/Medium
	2.	Block Moulding	1	Various	Small
	3.	Metal Works	6	Various	Small
	4.	Gari Processing	4	Various	Small
	5.	Lumbering/Sawmilling	3	Various	Small/Medium
	6.	Oil Extraction	4	Various	Small
	7.	Blacksmithing	4	Various	Medium

Source: MPCU, 2025.

Again, Table 2.6 shows that labour-intensive methods are used by entrepreneurs in most of the production processes, except in some few cases where chemical (petrol, diesel) and electric energies are used.

Through various interventions, the drudgery associated with ‘Gari’ production has been eliminated in some pilot communities through the supply of gari- processing machines. Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing industries are access to credit; small market size for products. In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sectors, manufacturing industries have the prospects to:

- Generate employment and improving income level for the rural people
- Utilise local raw materials and thereby provide market for agricultural produce and
- Improve growth and development.

The sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the Municipal Economy.

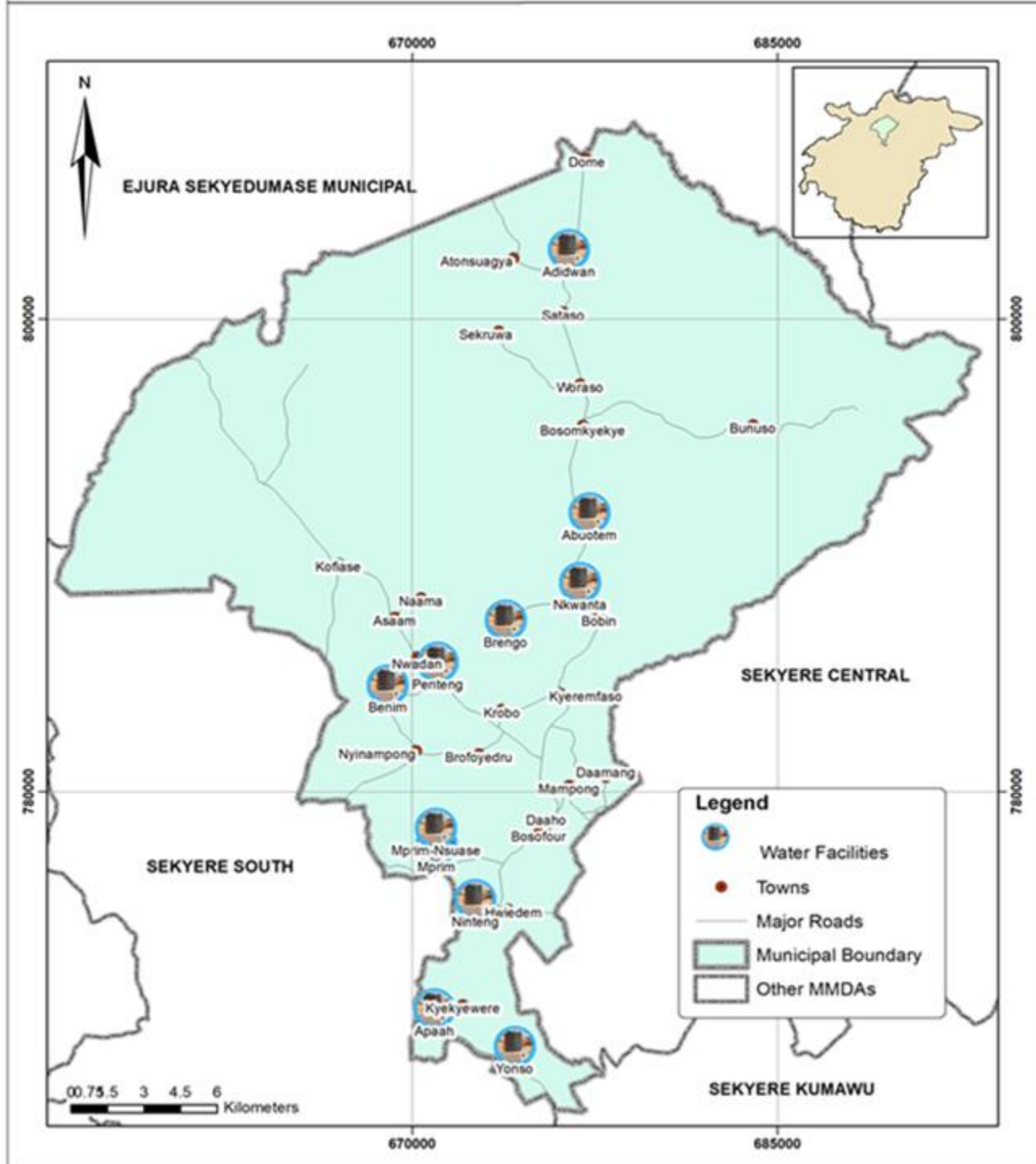
#### **2.5.12: Construction**

The construction sector in the Municipality has seen a fast improvement for decades or past. The establishment of a University at Mampong has attracted land developers who are always eager searching for available land especially at prime areas to construct hostels for students. The Municipality is also attracting new settlers each passing day coupled with increase in migration trends thereby, boosting the construction industry. Construction works such as private houses, hotels, fuel stations, artisanal shops, block laying factories are springing up. The high costs of building materials and high labour cost are seriously affecting this sub-sector. Despite this constraint, the construction sector is one of the sub-sectors in terms of the attraction of jobs for the youth and the unemployed. The improvement in this sub-sector is likely to improve the incomes of the youth and improve the revenue base of the Assembly through property rate payment.

#### **2.5.13: Water Security**

Access to potable water improves the health status of the population, saves time, for other productive activities especially for women, and enhances school attendance. Accessibility, quality and quantity of water for people would be provided within the plan period. Communities with insufficient water based on the population threshold would be provided with new boreholes, whilst the broken pipes would be rehabilitated with proper WATSAN put in place to manage them. The provision of decent and quality water would significantly reduce the prevention of water borne diseases such as malaria, typhoid and dysentery caused by poor water.

Figure 2.5: Proposed Water Facilities in Mampong Municipal for 2026 - 2029



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025.

### 2.5.14: Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

The strategic location of the Mampong Municipality has enabled immigrant from the other West African states such as Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger to reside in the settler communities to undertake farming activities. The presence of Ghana Immigration Service in the Municipality has helped to strengthen the laws governing immigrants and check their activities. Fortunately for the Municipality, there has not been any experiences of Fulani herdsmen on destruction of farmlands apart from pockets of complaints from communities like Atonsuagya, Dome, Bunuso and Sekruwa.

## 2.6.0: SOCIAL SERVICES

### 2.6.1: Education

The Municipal area has one hundred and seventy-four (174) educational institutions. Out of this, ninety-five (95) constitutes KG/Primary, sixty-seven (67) public and twenty-eight (28) private. There are sixty-nine (69) Junior High Schools in the Municipality with sixty-five (65) being public and four (4) private. When it comes to Senior High School, the Municipal has six (6), five (5) public and one (1) private. There is only one (1) TVET institution in the Municipality which is a public institution. There is only one (1) tertiary educational institution in the Municipality which is also a public institution. There are also one (1) Health Training and two (2) Teachers' Colleges of Education all being public in the Municipality. Table 2.7 gives the breakdown of all educational institution in the Municipality.

**Table 2.7: Educational Institutions in the Municipality (Public and Private)**

NO.	LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
1.	KG/Primary	67	28
2.	Junior High School	65	4
3.	Senior High School	5	1
4.	TVET	1	0
5.	Tertiary	1	0
6.	Health Training Institutions	1	0
7.	Teacher Training Institutions	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>33</b>

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025.

**Table 7.7.1 Enrolment Levels at the Public Educational Institutions**

	<b>Public Pre-Tertiary School Enrolment Levels from 2022-2025</b>								
	<u>2022/2023</u>			<u>2023/2024</u>			<u>2024/2025</u>		
	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>KG</b>	2827	2696	<b>5523</b>	2728	2581	<b>5309</b>	2639	2508
<b>PRIMARY</b>	7525	7241	<b>14839</b>	7617	7252	<b>14860</b>	7436	7000	<b>14436</b>
<b>JHS</b>	3610	3694	<b>7304</b>	3732	3834	<b>7566</b>	3776	3906	<b>7682</b>
<b>SHS</b>	4577	6464	<b>11041</b>	4712	7643	<b>12355</b>	4784	7902	<b>12686</b>

**Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2025.**

Table 7.7.1 shows enrolment levels of public pre-tertiary schools from 2022 to 2025 in the Municipality. From 2022-2025, the enrolment rate at the public basic education level has seen a decline. With the population growth rate at 1.3% per annum, it is expected that enrolment at the basic level would increase. The underlying factors could be that some parents prefer sending their wards to the private schools rather than the public schools. Likewise, some parents especially those in the rural areas still engage their wards in farming activities thereby truncating their education. It is expected that school feeding programme would be extended to the underserved communities so that it would motivate parents to send their children to school.

On the Senior High School level, it could be seen that, the enrolment keeps increasing each academic year. This is due to the Government Flagship Programme of Free Senior High School. Since, the enrolment of SHS is done on the national basis, it stands to reason that enrolment in this level would increase. Students from all parts of the country are posted to the schools in the Municipality through computerised based system.

**Table 7.7.2 School Performance at the Basic Level BECE (2022-2024)**

S/N	YEAR	% PASS
1.	2022	80.5 %
2.	2023	83.5 %
3.	2024	90.9 %

**Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2025.**

Information available from the Municipal Directorate Education shows that the performance of the Basic Education Certificate Examinations recorded tremendous improvement from 2022 to 2024. From table 7.7.2, the pass rate was 80.5% for 2022. In 2023, it increased to 83.5% which is an increase to 66.8%. In a similar vein, the pass rate for 2024 was 90.9% of the students who sat for the examination, an increase to 75.1%. The significant improvement in the performance of students at the basic level was enhancement and provision of teaching and learning materials and proper supervision of teachers. The Municipal Assembly also supported the Municipal Education Directorate to organise mock examinations which served as additional preparations for students.

## **2.7.0: Social Protection and Vulnerability Issues**

### **2.7.1: The Physically Challenged**

The 2021 Population and Housing Census report indicated that population with some form of disability in the Municipality was 3,609 (3.8%) out of the total population of 116,632. The major forms of disabilities which affect people in the Municipality are visually impaired, physical, hearing, emotion, speech and intellect. Any other forms of disability however constitute 6.2% of the entire population. Moreover, the proportion of females that are disabled is higher (54.3%) than their male counterpart (45.7%).

### **2.7.2: Rehabilitation Programmes**

The Department of Social Welfare and Community has a number of rehabilitation centers in and outside the Region which are utilised by the physically challenged in the Municipality. The Department, with the assistance of 2% the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and Donors, support a number of people with disabilities to acquire various skills through the identification of master tradesmen and sponsorship of the physically challenged for apprenticeship.

### **2.7.3: Partnership Programmes**

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development implements a number of partnership projects geared towards the identification, registration and development of the vulnerable persons in the Municipality. These projects are executed with partner organisations such as the Religious Bodies, NGOs, Ghana Education Service and the Municipal Assembly.

The Department also collaborates with the Ghana Education Service, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Police Service (DOVSU) to address issues that border on infringement on the rights of women and children.

### **2.7.4: The Elderly**

From the projections of 2021 Population and Housing Census report, the Municipal has a population of 7,509 persons above sixty (60) years, representing 8% of the Municipal population of one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-two (116,632). However, within the Municipal Assembly, there is no agency responsible for the welfare of the elderly and aged. Their concerns and needs are normally taken care of by the extended family system.

Unfortunately, the extended family system, which constitutes the main safety net for the elderly and the aged within the context of the traditional and cultural practice of the people, is breaking down. In the majority of households, the elderly and the aged are no more being given the care and attention they used to enjoy. During the participatory planning workshop, most participants attributed this to the high incidence of household poverty, unemployment and societal indiscipline among the youth.

The only sources of safety net for the elderly and aged are the social security scheme for those who were in formal employment, and the medical exemption policy. However, the inadequacies of the pension scheme, coupled with the ineffectiveness of the exemption policy, have not helped much to alleviate the plight of the elderly and the aged in the Municipality.

The Livelihood Empowerment Programme (LEAP) which is an aspect of social protection programme should be intensified and given meaning in the Municipal to alleviate the plight of the elderly.

### **2.7.5: Women and Children**

Women and children constitute the largest proportion of the excluded and vulnerable in the Municipality. This is due to the fact that they form the majority of the illiterate population, have limited employable skills, and have limited access to good nutrition and landed property. These, coupled with the socio-cultural

practices of the people have led to their exclusion from the decision-making process and have thus become vulnerable to poverty.

Although there has been conscious study to implement an Affirmative Action Towards Gender Equity (AATGE) in the Municipality, it is observed that women are still underrepresented in all spheres of socio-economic endeavours. Out of the total General Assembly Membership of forty-eight (48), only three (3) are women, of whom none is an elected Member. This means that the concerns and needs of women are over ridden by that of men during the General Assembly.

There are some cultural and traditional practices that affect the development of women and children and thus make them vulnerable. Therefore, in order to empower women and children against vulnerability, these forms of practices need to be abolished or reduced to the barest minimum.

The identified harmful cultural practices include early marriages, widowhood rites, perceived witchcraft, servitude, child labour, expensive funerals, and unfair traditional inheritance system that expose women and children to hardships.

#### **2.7.6: Social Interventions to Reduce Poverty**

The Municipal Assembly in an effort to reduce poverty and empower the people in the Municipality will continue to strengthen the social intervention programmes in the Municipality. These interventions are:

- Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)
- LEAP Programme
- Youth Enterprise Agency (YEA)
- Fight against HIV/AIDS
- Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) and
- National Health Insurance Scheme.

#### **2.7.7: Gender Issues**

Gender issue has been identified as a cross-cutting issue which affects the impediments to progress in the fight against gender discrimination. These includes lack of good and quality data disaggregated by sex, the paucity of financial and technical resource for women's programme and lack of representation in the political sphere. Promoting gender equality and empower women would take centre stage within the plan period. The Municipality will reduce by 4% disparity in primary and secondary schooling for the girl-child. Programmes such as economic empowerment in the agriculture, service and commercial sectors through

credit facilities for women farmers and trades sensitisation of women on domestic violence bill, disability bills and its implementation and encouraging women to accept public office in the local governance structure would be pursued vigorously. More girl-child enrolment in second and third cycle schools and colleges would be pursued for them to get the needed skills.

### 2.7.8: Child Labour

Child labour is picking up in the Municipal area. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities as well as serve as commercial drivers’ mates (Trotro mates). School going children are also seen riding tricycles popularly known as “Aboboyaa and Pragya’ which are sources of worry to the Municipality. The situation is common in Mampong. This phenomenon has contributed to school dropout and truancy within the Municipality which pose as a threat to the future of the children and the country as a whole. In the remote areas of the Municipalities, some parents engage their children to help them in their farming activities to the detriment of their education. These practices serve as disincentives to the children on one hand and the community as a whole.

Over the years, there have been community sensitisation on the effects of child labour in the Municipality. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in collaboration with the opinion leaders set aside child labour day which is celebrated in a date set aside in June every year to create awareness among parents and children on the effects of child labour.

### 2.8.0: Health

**Table2.8: Health Facilities in the Municipality**

Sub- Municipals	5
Number. of CHPS Zones	40
Number of Health Facilities	15
Public	10
Private	4
CHAG	1
Number of Schools	142
Number of Outreach Points	57
Number of CBSV	46
Total	320

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

Quality healthcare delivery is very paramount particularly in Ghana and the Mampong Municipal as a whole. The healthcare delivery system in the Municipality is evolving as it used not to be over the years. With the current population of one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-two 116,632, the Mampong Municipal can boast of one major hospital which is located at Mampong. The hospital, which was established almost sixty (60) years ago has not seen any major facelifts.

Quite apart from Mampong Government Hospital, there are other health facilities scattered across the Municipality. Table 2.8 shows number of health facilities in the Mampong Municipality. The health facilities have been divided into five (5) sub-Municipals. Out of this, there are forty (40) CHPS zones covering these areas and offering the needed healthcare to the people, Of the fifteen (15) health facilities in the Municipality, ten (10) are public, four (4) private and one (1) exists as Christian Health Association of Ghana. There are also one hundred and forty-two (142) schools and fifty-seven (57) outreach points all in the Municipal. With regard to Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSV), the Municipal health administration has forty-six (46).

**Table 2.8.1 Staff Strength of the Municipal Health**

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
Medical Doctors	5	9	10 (0)	10
Medical Assistants	7	7	11 (7)	11
Midwives	102	101	109 (28)	114
General Nurses	112	77	105 (13)	95
Enrolled Nurses	108	97	90 (58)	94
Community Health Nurses	49	44 (34)	80	
Technical Officers	18	15	14 (8)	17
Public Health Officers	2	2	0 (3)	3
OTHERS	185	158	162 (23)	162
<b>TOTAL STAFF</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>506 (178)</b>	<b>586</b>

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025.

The population increase in the Mampong Municipal calls for more staff strength to augment the already inadequate manpower in the various health facilities. Table 2.8.1 shows the staff strength from 2022 to 2025. Number of medical doctors rose from five (5) in 2022 to ten (10) at 2025. Looking at the population growth in the Municipality, the number of patients to doctor is very high. There is therefore the need to post more doctors to the Municipality to help solve this imbalance. There are also eleven (11) Physician Assistants as the time of compiling this report in 2025, an increase from seven (7) to eleven (11). Staff strengths of Midwives and Nurses from one hundred and two (102) to one hundred and fourteen (114) from 2022 to 2025 respectively.

On the other hand, Technical Officers saw attrition rate from eighteen (18) to seventeen (17) from 2022 to 2025. One staff was added to already existing staff of Public Health Officers from three (3) in 2022 to four (4) in 2025. In all, the total staff strength of Mampong health administration or directorate is five (5) hundred and eighty-six (586).

In spite of this, there exist staff accommodation challenges to most of the staff in the various health facilities. There is therefore the need to put up more residential accommodation to ease the challenge.

### **2.9.0: ENVIRONMENT**

The Mampong Municipal has been facing environmental sanitation crisis since its establishment. Although the Municipality can boast of many natural resources, however, human activities have negatively affected them. The major human activities that have impacted on the environment in the Municipality are land degradation, water and air pollution and bush fires. In this regard, an Environmental Sanitation Plan needs to be prepared to tackle the environmental issues in the Municipality.

Concerning the built environment, the upsurge of educational institutions and other governmental organisations; there is the tendency of demands for residential accommodations. These have led to the springing up residential buildings by land developers coupled with non- adherence to planning schemes. Land developers are fond of using poor or substandard materials for their buildings. No provisions are also made for toilet facilities in many settlements resulting in people defecating in the nearby bushes, issues are the high incidence of diseases.

In furtherance to this, buildings are also sited at erosion-prone and water-logged areas. Consequently, foundations of many houses are being suffered from incessant erosion leading to hanging of many houses higher above ground level which makes them unsafe for human habitation.

Again, the inadequate staff, logistics and low drive of workers and poor working environment have affected the performance of the environmental health staff in the discharge of their duties. This has resulted in filth in households, towns and streets.

To help check these activities, there is the need for a sustained education to create awareness on environmental management and practices. Programmes such as the institution of sanitation week and best clean community award would be instituted for environmental cleanliness. Efforts should also be made to provide the people with sanitary facilities and services.

### **2.9.1: Biodiversity**

The built environment within the Mampong Municipal can be categorised into two; those in the urban areas and those in the rural areas. In the urban areas, settlement patterns are usually nucleated with very high population densities. Towns like Mampong and somehow Kofiase, Asaam, Benim, Ninting and Adidwan have settlement patterns though not the best but layouts land use patterns such as residential, educational, civic and cultural, sanitation, industrial and recreational areas. These towns also enjoy most of the social services within the Municipality.

However, the high populations and its growth rate in the towns come along with their own problems especially in terms of sanitary conditions, pollution of air, sound and water as well as overcrowding. Demand for land in the urban areas is high and therefore expensive as compared to the rural areas. This has also brought about double sales of land and its attendant encroachments.

Rural towns are largely dispersed with low population densities. In these towns, there are largely haphazard patterns of development. In spite of these challenges, sanitary conditions are relatively good with little pollution as compared to the urban areas.

### **2.9.2: Climate Change and Green Economy**

The ozone layer is fast depleting as a result of human activities such as gas emission from the industries, bush fires, sand winning, mining activities and a host of others. In the Mampong Municipal, climate change is seriously affecting the Municipality. It is one aspect or explanation of how the livelihood especially the farmers or farming activities are threatened. Due to human activities as aforementioned, the end results are extreme heat and drought. There are visible evidences that climate change results in the loss or reduced quality of crops thereby decrease the income of farmers and threaten food security in the Municipality. This makes the people more vulnerable against the background of the already existing poverty.

The activities of land development and sand wining and its environs are fast degrading already the natural vegetation rendering the vegetation bare land.

Green Economy on the other hand, is the best approach to curb the menace or dangers of climate change in the Municipality. It is one that results in reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcities. It is a model based on sustainable development and knowledge of ecological economy. The main priorities are to:

- To reduce carbon emissions and pollution
- To enhance energy and resource efficiency and
- To prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In view of this, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Plans are going to be prepared spanning from 2026-2029 purposely to offset the consequences of the shocks. The plans will capture so many activities to avert the situation and to project the development agenda of Mampong Municipal. Among these were the distribution and planting of coconut, palm nut seedlings and hardwood trees respectively to enhance afforestation drive in the Municipality. There is also the need for the formation of Fire Volunteer Fighters to ward-off incessant bushfires.

### **2.9.3: Disaster Risk Management**

Mampong Municipal is free from disasters such as drought, earthquakes. Apart from bushfires which have become annual rituals, the Municipality can boast of disaster free area. The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) is always available to deal with any disaster that may erupt in the Municipality. Also, fire volunteers have been formed in all the seven (7) Zonal Councils with the sole aim of dealing with fire situations in the Municipality.

In the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan, disaster risk management action plan is going to be prepared to prevent any unforeseen situations. In this regard, the Mampong Municipal Assembly is going to liaise with the Municipal National Disaster Management Organisation to build the capacity of Zonal Councils. There is also the need to draw a disaster map in a bid to identify all hazards zones in the Municipality and their potential threats in this Municipality.

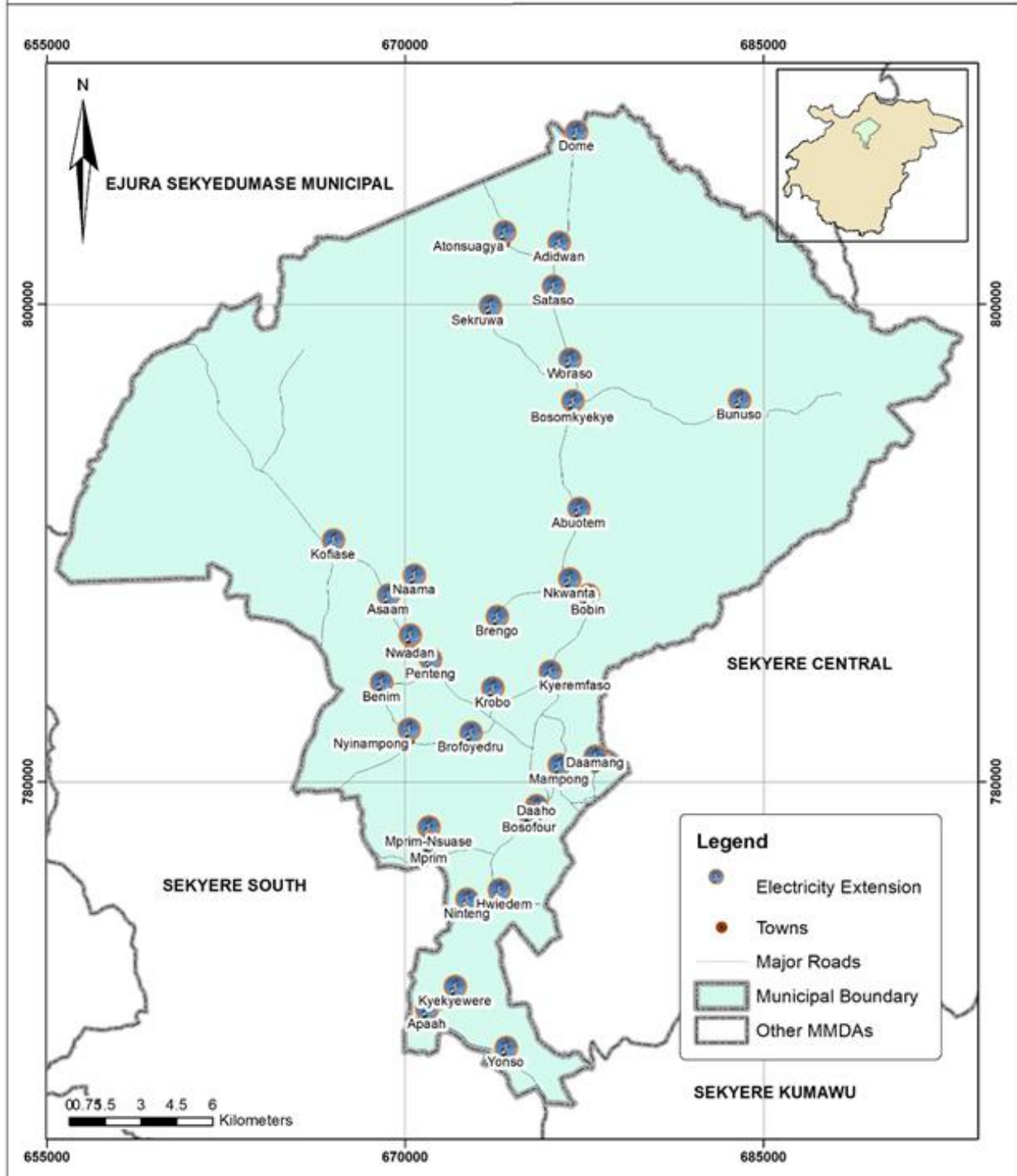
#### **2.9.4: Energy**

The Municipal energy sources are analysed based on electricity, fuel wood, petroleum products such as petrol, diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas, solar, flashlights/torch and so on. It is estimated that over 90.7% of the inhabitants now enjoy electricity from the National grid. This is due to the Government policy of the Rural Electrification Project known as Self Help Electrification Projects (SHEP).

The major problem facing the Municipality electricity production is the intermittent and unreliable nature of the power supply which affects production activities. With the improved economic activities, massive expansion and development springing up in the Municipality, it has become necessary for the power distribution company to extend electricity supply to underserved communities and improve reliable power supply.

Fuel wood and charcoal continue to be a major source of energy supply for cooking for the people in the Municipality. The environmental threat caused by the cutting down of these trees and their effect on the depletion of the environment continue to be of great concern to the Assembly.

Figure 2.6: Proposed Electricity Extension in Mampong Municipal for 2026 - 2029



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025.

### **2.9.5: Information and Communication Technology**

In recent times, the Municipality has witnessed a rapid increase in Information Communication Technology (ICT) penetration. Currently, almost all the telecommunication companies, namely MTN, Telecel (Vodafone), AirtelTigo are present in the Municipality. The use of mobile phones, internet and computers (laptops and desktops) by households and businesses has witnessed a leaping increase. ICT infrastructure and services in the Municipality have tremendously improved.

This development has greatly impacted on the socio-economic conditions of the people. School children, for instance, are now able to practice what they learn and gain practical knowledge in Information Communication Technology. Businesses and individuals are easily connected with their counterparts across the country and beyond for transactions and cordiality.

### **2.9.6: Mail Services**

There is currently one post office situated at Mampong. The facility offers variety of services such as Ghana Post Money Transfer, Western Union Money Transfer, and EMS, in addition to their normal postal services. However, the patronage of these services is very low because of modern proliferation of ICT, private courier services and banks which also provide either the same or similar services to the general public.

### **2.10.0: GOVERNANCE**

This section examines the administrative and institutional framework, peace and security, participatory, social accountability and interaction with traditional authorities. The Mampong Municipal is one of the Forty-Three (43) and Two Hundred and Sixty-One (261) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. The Assembly performs its function through the Executive Committee and other sub-committees. The executive committee exercises executive and administrative functions of the Assembly while the sub-committees gather and deliberate on issues that relate to their functions. This shows that the Assembly is a legal entity which can sue and be sued. It is an autonomous entity to some extent and can take its own decisions within the framework of governance system. By law, the Assembly meets at least three (3) times a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member.

The Assembly has 7 sub-committees namely:

- Justice and Security
- Development Planning
- Finance and Administration
- Social Services
- Agricultural
- Works and
- Environment

All these sub-committees deliberate on issues and submit their reports or recommendations to the Executive Committee to be forwarded to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption.

The Assembly is the highest governing body in the Municipality and exercises its executive and administrative functions through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. To ensure administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the Municipal Chief Executive is supported by a secretariat or the central administration referred to as the office of the Municipal Assembly, headed by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. The Co-ordinating Director reports to the Municipal Chief Executive and responsible for day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all heads of the decentralised departments in the Municipality.

### **2.10.1: Municipal Assembly Sub-Structures**

The Mampong Municipal Assembly is divided into seven (7) Zonal Councils, which is also sub-divided into thirty-three (33) electoral areas. There are also three hundred and nine (309) Unit Committee Members. The Assembly Members are made up of forty-eight (48), of which thirty-three (33) are elected and fifteen (15) are appointed by the Government. There are over eighty-six (86) communities in the Municipality.

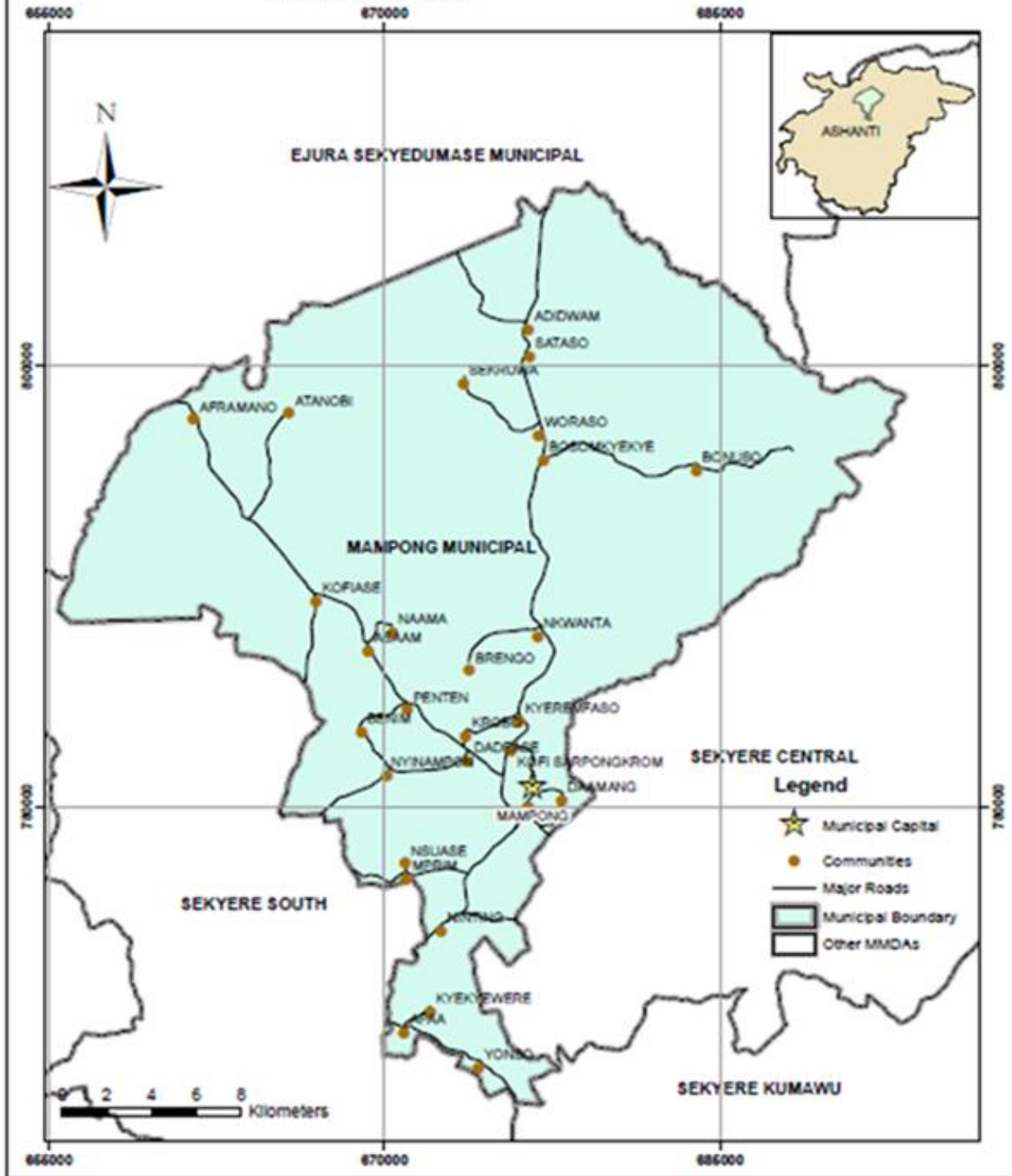
All the Zonal Councils in the Municipality are all functional. However, lack of office spaces and staff to man these established sub-structures has gradually reduced some of them to just a name. In a bid to resuscitate the activities of these councils, National Service Personnel should be posted to manage them.

**Table 2.9: Zonal Councils, Headquarters and the Number of Major Communities**

<b>NAME OF ZONAL COUNCIL</b>	<b>HEAD QUARTERS</b>	<b>NO. OF MAJOR COMMUNITIES</b>
Mampong	Mampong	8
Kofiase	Kofiase	5
Yonso	Yonso	2
Mprim	Mprim	5
Adidwan	Adidwan	5
Benim	Benim	8
Nkwanta	Nkwanta	7

**Source: MPCU, 2025.**

Figure 2.7: Administrative Map of Mampong Municipal



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025.

### **2.10.2: Accountability and Transparency**

Accountability and transparency have been the major hallmark of Mampong Municipal. This has been possible by deepening the democratic principles and decentralised institutions through stakeholders' involvement and increased community advocacy.

Under Ghana Productive Safety Net Project, the Assembly is being assisted in its social sector through community flagship programmes aimed at increasing access to jobs, promoting entrepreneurship, and reducing poverty levels especially those in the rural settings. The Capacity Building Fund from the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) is also assisting the Municipal Assembly's Staff, Assembly Members, Administration and Management Officials and other service officials to enhance and build their capacities through training programmes.

Apart from this, the Assembly's projects and programmes are explained to the people during the General Assembly meetings and series of Town Hall Meetings which are organised yearly to take stock of the Assembly's performance. The forums offer the opportunity to the people to assess performance of the Assembly and ask questions bothering their minds and offer constructive criticisms to the Municipality. It is a platform for subjecting the Assembly to financial and social auditing which is good for accountability and transparency purposes. This put the officers and management of the Assembly to perform efficiently.

### **2.10.3: Traditional Authorities**

Traditional authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are invariably consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Most of the chiefs in the Municipality are caretakers of the paramount chief. There is only one paramount chief in the Municipality, Mamponghehene, the next in command of Asantehene who is the overlord of Asanteman. Periodically, forums are held with these traditional authorities to create avenue for them, the Assembly Members, Heads of Department, and the Municipal Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the Municipality to enhance its progress. Also, during Assembly meetings, the Chiefs some of whom are Government appointees and most often representatives of the traditional council take part in deliberations.

#### **2.10.4: Participation of the Citizenry**

For effective development in the Municipality, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In view of this, the Assembly involves the citizens in the development of decision- making and implementation through, for instance, community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda of the municipal Assembly. Again, communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water and sanitation which are mainly donor supported.

#### **2.10.5: Security and Peace**

The security institutions in the Municipality are the Police, Fire Service and Immigration Service Departments. The Municipal Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) is in charge of disaster management in the Municipality. The prevalent disasters are usually rainstorms and fire. The Assembly sets aside a portion of its Common Fund in the yearly budgets for disaster management to avert unforeseen contingencies.

In 2023, the Ashanti Northern Police Command was established to cater for security situations on the northern part of Ashanti Region which has a wider area or coverage to deal with security situations in the whole of Ashanti Region. Mampong is the headquarters of the Ashanti North Regional Command of Ghana Police Command. In addition, there are other police stations in the Municipality. These are Adidwan, Asaam and Mampong township,

The Municipal Assembly in its effort towards strengthening the security situation has put up a New Fire Station and converted the old library block to serve as the Municipal Divisional Commander's Office.

In terms of security, the Municipality is relatively calm with few pockets of armed robbery on the major Kumasi- Mampong –Ejura Highway. Various police check points have been mounted on the highway starting from the Mampong escarpment through Timber Nkwanta to Aframso which forms the border between Mampong Municipal and Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipal.

Concerning petty thefts, the police are always on the look out to deal with these situations by prosecuting the culprits at the law courts.

### **2.11.0: Development Issues Emanated from Situational Analysis**

The following are the emerged development issues based on the situational analysis of Mampong Municipal.

- Inadequate mechanisms for revenue generation/Low revenue mobilisation
- Informal nature of doing business
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- Over-reliance on natural rains for farming activities and low productivity
- High level of postharvest losses
- Lack of raw materials for local processing and limited agro-processing zones
- Cumbersome procedures in accessing credit facilities
- Inadequate health facilities and infrastructure
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Municipal Assembly staff
- Limited coverage of social protection programmes
- High incidence of poverty among the disadvantaged groups
- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- Incidence of drug abuse/Illicit drugs
- Lack of recreational infrastructure and community centres
- Weak population data, low birth, death and civil registration
- High incidence of teenage mothers
- Inadequate support for the physically challenged and the aged
- Issue of gender-based violence
- Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities
- Limited coverage of internet facility/ICT and telephony
- Inadequate electricity supply
- Inadequate portable drinking water
- Poor and inaccessible road network
- Poor waste management and environmental pollution
- Limited climate change response systems
- Rapid deforestation and land degradation
- Low level capacity building programmes for MA staff

- Low level of stakeholders' engagements
- Under-representation of women in decision-making process of the Assembly
- Weak Internal control system and poor public access to information
- Weak and non-functional Municipal sub-structures
- Weak M&E systems and project tracking at the Municipal level
- Incidence of crime rate
- Limited access to human rights education and protection mechanisms

**Table 2.10: Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) in the Municipality**

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Effect on meeting basic human needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of revenue collectors</li> <li>- Prosecution of defaulters</li> <li>- Incentives to collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training institutions</li> <li>- DPAT grant for capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate revenue collectors</li> <li>- Delay in payment of commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay in releasing the DPAT grant</li> <li>- Difficulty in establishing the collectors on Government payroll</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified potentials and opportunities will be used to address the constraints and challenges. The delay in releasing the DPAT grant could be resolved through lobbying the authorities in charge.</p>				
Narrow tax base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updated revenue database</li> <li>- Sensitisation of rate payers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ratable items across the Municipality</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of rate payers to give accurate information</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The identified constraints and challenge can be resolved using the potentials and opportunities to widen the database for revenue collection.</p>				
Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land</li> <li>- Cheap labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build Operate and Transfer (BOT)</li> <li>- Proximity to central business of Mampong township</li> <li>- Construction of 24-hour market with DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of funds (DACF &amp; DPAT)</li> <li>- Land tenure system</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The constraints and challenges of inadequate funding and untimely release of funds will be resolved using the opportunity of BOT to construct modern market structures in selected communities.</p>				
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of industrial sites</li> <li>- Availability of labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training institutions</li> <li>- Youth Enterprise Agency (YEA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of training</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved by training the labour force using the training institutions. The challenge of high cost of training can be addressed by organising training for identified youths to avoid individual training cost.</p>				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Predominant informal economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence unregistered businesses</li> <li>- Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>- MASLOC</li> <li>- LEAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor supports and grants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be addressed by identifying the unregistered businesses to formalise them and assist them get support and grants. The challenge can be resolved through lobbying of authorities in charge.</p>				
Inadequate access to affordable credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>- MASLOC</li> <li>- LEAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donor supports and grants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of loan defaulters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High interest rate</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be addressed using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can be resolved by engaging the clients in groups to facility the repayment and also engage the financial institutions to give affordable loans.</p>				
Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of trained extension officers in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unemployed trained extension officers in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> <li>- Poor extension officers-farmers ratio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in mechanising the trained personnel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be dealt with by employing trained extension personnel and posting them to the Municipality. The difficulty in mechanising and inadequate logistics can be addressed through lobbying.</p>				
Poor farm-level practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land</li> <li>- Availability of extension officers</li> <li>- No-tillage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subsidised inputs</li> <li>- Availability of credit facilities</li> <li>- Collaboration with FBOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of inputs</li> <li>- Untimely release of funds</li> <li>- Unstable inputs prices</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through lobbying the authorities in charge.</p>				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of the youth</li> <li>- Availability of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of training institutions</li> <li>- Availability of credit institutions</li> <li>- Support from the Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate market for agricultural produce</li> <li>- Land tenure system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Price instability</li> <li>- Lack of collateral to access loan facilities</li> <li>- Stigmatisation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be addressed through negotiations of land owners and promotion of agricultural produce in the Municipality. The challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation and negotiations.</p>				
Erratic rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of streams and rivers</li> <li>- High access to water table</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abundant rainfall season</li> <li>- Irrigation facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indiscriminate tree felling</li> <li>- Water pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change</li> <li>- High cost of irrigation facility</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be addressed through sensitisation and enforcement of law.</p>				
Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of personnel</li> <li>- Availability of office space and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training institutions (GIMPA, ILGS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate in-service training</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decentralisation is not fully implemented</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be addressed through provision of adequate logistics and training of staff of the decentralised departments of the Assembly. The challenge can also be resolved through lobbying.</p>				
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of engineered roads</li> <li>- Availability of DRIP machines</li> <li>- Availability of tricycle</li> <li>- Availability of agro-inputs dealers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training on post-harvest technology</li> <li>- One- Availability of warehouse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of building warehouse</li> <li>- High cost of technological training</li> <li>- Bad condition of feeder roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate source of funding for the warehouse</li> <li>- High cost of road reshaping</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints and challenges would be difficult to deal with.</p>				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Lack of database on Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of farmers</li> <li>- Availability of MIS officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of e-extension software</li> <li>- Statistical service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Illiterate farmers</li> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of funding for agriculture census</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can be addressed through sensitisation and commitment of adequate funds.</p>				
Lack of credit for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of rural and commercial banks</li> <li>- Existence of FBOs</li> <li>- Existence of local partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of donor agencies</li> <li>- Planting for food and jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of loan defaulters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral securities</li> <li>- High interest rate</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through sensitisation and negotiations.</p>				
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of surface water for fish farming</li> <li>- Availability of trained veterinary officers</li> <li>- Availability of feed</li> <li>- Availability of production of fingerlings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming for food and jobs</li> <li>- High demand for livestock products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> <li>- Inadequate veterinary officers</li> <li>- Theft</li> <li>- Practicing of in-breeding system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of veterinary drugs</li> <li>- High cost of supplementary feed</li> <li>- Incidence of diseases</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can also be addressed through commitment of funds and sensitisation. Besides, challenges can be addressed through sensitisation and preventive measures.</p>				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of some health facilities</li> <li>- Availability of NHIS</li> <li>- Community support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of unemployed trained health workers</li> <li>- CHPS policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate health logistics</li> <li>- Inadequate health personnel in the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Difficulty in getting health personnel posted</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can also be addressed through commitment of funds and training programmes. Besides, challenges can be addressed through lobbying and commitment.				
Inadequate educational infrastructure leading to low quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of schools</li> <li>- Availability of trained teachers</li> <li>- Circuit supervisors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of colleges of education</li> <li>- Teachers' motivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of commitment by teachers and parents</li> <li>- Inadequate funds for monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate teachers in some schools</li> <li>- Inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can also be addressed through sensitisation. Besides, challenges can be addressed through lobbying.				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Girl Child Co-ordinator</li> <li>- STME Co-ordinator</li> <li>- Availability of intelligent students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government scholarship</li> <li>- Financial assistance from MA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low retention rate of girls</li> <li>- The negative perception of females pursuing science education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of interest in science and technology courses</li> <li>- Fear of technology and science by female child</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation and commitment of financial support.				
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teachers' motivation</li> <li>- Existence of circuit supervisors for effective supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teachers' awards</li> <li>- Code of conduct</li> <li>- Punishment for recalcitrant teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of teachers' motivation</li> <li>- Inadequate supervision by GES monitoring team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of commitment to enforce code of conduct</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitisation, motivation in the form of accommodation and enforcement of code of conduct.				
Educational system focused on merely passing examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Libraries for research</li> <li>- School Management Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Syllabus</li> <li>- Extracurricular activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teachers helping students to cheat in examinations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examinations as the only measure of academic excellence</li> <li>- Leakages of examination papers</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation and enforcement of code of conduct and examination regulations.				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Inadequate funding source for education	- Municipal Education Fund	- Existence of NGOs - GETFund - Free SHS policy	- Inadequate revenue of the Assembly	- Inadequate and untimely release of the DACF and DPAT - Difficulty in accessing the GETFund
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through mobilisation of more revenue and lobbying to access adequate portion of the GETFund				
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	- Social Welfare and Community Development - Youth Council	- Children Act, 1998 (Act 560) - Child related NGOs	- Inadequate funds - Lack of accurate database on vulnerable children	- Difficulty in getting accurate database - Untimely release of funds
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation, mobilisation of more revenue and lobbying of authorities for timely release of funds.				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	- Availability of social welfare officers - Availability of community development officers	- LEAP - MASLOC - Disability fund - Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715)	- Inadequate funds - Lack of accurate database on vulnerable groups - Inadequate logistics	- Inadequate and untimely release of disability funds
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitisation, mobilisation of more revenue and lobbying of authorities for timely release of funds.				
Poor sanitation and waste management	- Environmental Health Officers in the Municipality - Organised refuse sites in some communities - Environmental and sanitation By-Laws of the Assembly	- Existence of laws to guide waste management - Waste management companies - Statutory funds for sanitation management	- Poor attitude towards waste management. - Unauthorised dumping of refuse - Lack of modernised public toilets	- High cost of waste management - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF and DPAT
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation, mobilisation of more revenue and lobbying of authorities for timely release of funds.				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Widespread pollution of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Health Officers in the Municipality</li> <li>- Environmental and Sanitation By-Laws of the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of sanitary regulations</li> <li>- Water related NGOs (friends of rivers and water bodies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor attitude towards water bodies</li> <li>- Lack of commitment to enforce By-Laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in monitoring water bodies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified strengths and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitisation, formation of water guards and commitment to enforce By-Laws.</p>				
Inadequate potable drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of boreholes</li> <li>- Availability of mechanised boreholes</li> <li>- Small town water systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> <li>- Public Private Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance of existing boreholes</li> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of boreholes and small-town water system</li> <li>- Dispersed settlement pattern</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed by instituting regular maintenance operations and partnering the private sector to invest in the water supply to the communities.</p>				

Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of engineered road network</li> <li>- Availability of DRIP machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of National Road Fund</li> <li>- Existence of Cocoa Roads Rehabilitation Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double rainfall pattern hinders road construction</li> <li>- Greater proportion of land available for road construction is highly saturated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of road construction</li> <li>- Limited financial and management capacity of local road contractors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There are existing engineered roads that can be graveled, reshaped or tarred using DRIP machines or accessing the road fund and/or the cocoa roads programme by COCOBOD to resolve the issue.</p>				
Inadequate electricity coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land for electricity extension</li> <li>- Assembly's support for extension of electricity to remote communities</li> <li>- Support of rural communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government commitment to extend electricity to rural communities</li> <li>- Donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Dispersed rural communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of electricity extension</li> <li>- High electricity tariffs</li> <li>- limited allocation of funds for electricity extension</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through mobilisation of more revenue and lobbying of authorities.</p>				
Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and sanitation bye laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of By-Law Enforcement Agencies</li> <li>- Existence of EHSU at the Assembly</li> <li>- Existence of Zonal Councils and Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of National policies &amp; regulations for environmental protection</li> <li>- Existence of donor support for environmental protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited enforcement of regulations</li> <li>- Low motivation for institutions charged with monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inability to deal decisively with offenders</li> <li>- Lack of political will to prosecute offenders</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation and commitment to enforce By-Laws.</p>				

Issue to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Inadequate ICT infrastructure and telephony coverage across the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of rooms for ICT in some schools</li> <li>- ICT teachers in schools</li> <li>- Support from the Municipal Assembly</li> <li>- Support from the communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of trained ICT experts</li> <li>- National Communication Authority</li> <li>- Telecommunication operators</li> <li>- Existence of ICT operators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor maintenance of the few infrastructure</li> <li>- Inability to locally managed ICT facilities in schools</li> <li>- Inadequate funds to establish ICT centres in all schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High electricity tariffs</li> <li>- High cost of fuel</li> <li>- Intermittent power supply</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through mobilisation of more revenue and lobbying of authorities.</p>				
Inadequate spatial plans for the Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Skillful personnel to undertake spatial plans</li> <li>- Existence of Physical Planning Department</li> <li>- Existence of Law Enforcement Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</li> <li>- Support from Regional Survey Department</li> <li>- Support of some traditional authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds</li> <li>- Non- adherence to existing Scheme</li> <li>- Inability of the Assembly to mainstream land use planning into its development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-conformity of housing development to planning standards</li> <li>- Improper regulation of land acquisition</li> <li>- Chieftaincy interference</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation and lobbying of authorities.</p>				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of functional expanded MPCU</li> <li>- Existence of decentralised departments</li> <li>- Availability of MTDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of RPCU to support</li> <li>- Existence of NDPC to assist</li> <li>- Existence of Act, 2016 (Act 936)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interference of plan implementation by political heads</li> <li>- Inadequate involvement of MPCU in project initiation and implementation</li> <li>- Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of sanctions for non- adherence to MTDP</li> <li>- Late and inadequate releases of funds for approved programmes and projects</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation and lobbying of authorities.				
Ineffective sub-Municipal structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community support</li> <li>- Establishment of Zonal Councils</li> <li>- establishment of Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of ILGS to build capacities of Zonal Council members</li> <li>- Existence of Act, 2016 (Act 936)</li> <li>- Support from RCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate office accommodation for Zonal Councils</li> <li>- Inability of Municipal Assembly to pay salaries of sub-structure staff</li> <li>- Lack of motivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inability of Central Government to absorb salaries of sub-structure staff</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through commitment of and lobbying of authorities.				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High percentage of enlightened citizenry</li> <li>- Existence of community awareness creation agencies – NCCE, ISD, etc.</li> <li>- Availability of Assembly Members, Area/Town Councils,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of community awareness creation agencies at National &amp; Regional level – NCCE, ISD, etc.</li> <li>- Existence of Act, 2016 (Act 936)</li> <li>- Availability of NGOs</li> <li>- CSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ineffective community mobilisation by lead departments/agencies – NCCE, ISD etc.</li> <li>- Inadequate funding for established institutions – NCCE, ISD etc.</li> <li>- Representatives not able to meet aspirations of citizenry – Zonal &amp; Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seeming politicisation of the established institutions making acceptance difficult</li> <li>- Over politicisation of national issues</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitisation and logistics support.				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence and functional MPCU</li> <li>- Availability of M &amp; E Plan to assist effective monitoring and evaluation of Municipal Assembly programmes and projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of DACF Administrator</li> <li>- Existence of RPCU to monitor Municipal Assembly programmes and projects</li> <li>- Availability of DACF allocation for M &amp; E activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of vehicle for M &amp; E activities</li> <li>- Inadequate M&amp; E skills</li> <li>- Inadequate funding of M &amp; E activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of external funds for MPCU/M&amp;E activities limit its effectiveness</li> <li>- Untimely release of DACF makes M&amp;E activities ineffective</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through logistics support, capacity building and lobbying of authorities.</p>				
Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of MA sub-structures</li> <li>- Availability of Town &amp; Unit Committee members</li> <li>- High percentage of enlightened citizenry</li> <li>- Availability of Municipal Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of RPCU</li> <li>- Existence of MLGRCA</li> <li>- Existence of Media</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political influence on the Assembly Members</li> <li>- Limited understanding of local governance on the side of the community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political interference</li> <li>- Negative influence on the Media</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitisation and capacity building.</p>				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the Municipal levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established and functional MPCU</li> <li>- Availability of Planning Officers</li> <li>- Availability of Budget Officers</li> <li>- Existence of Budget Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of NDPC</li> <li>- Existence of Budget Unit at MoF</li> <li>- RPCU</li> <li>- NDPC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ineffective collaboration between planning officers and budget officers</li> <li>- Delay in submission of departmental action plans</li> <li>- Inadequate funding for planning and budgeting activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of sanctions for not implementing planned and budgeted programmes and projects</li> <li>- Late and inadequate releases of funds for approved budgeted programmes and projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitisation, logistical support from the MA.</p>				

Identified Issues to be Addressed	Strengths	Opportunities	Weaknesses	Threats
Weak capacity levels of local Assembly Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of decentralised departments</li> <li>- Availability of residential and office spaces</li> <li>- Existence of Municipal Assembly sub-structures</li> <li>- Existence of security agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of National training institutions for public servants</li> <li>- Recruitment and posting of staff at the National and Regional levels</li> <li>- Access to NGO/Donor capacity building programmes</li> <li>- Established Local Government Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds for staff development and motivation</li> <li>- Inadequate office accommodation for decentralised departments</li> <li>- Ineffective administrative coordination and collaboration</li> <li>- Inadequate residential accommodation for management staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of staff development and capacity building</li> <li>- Limited political willingness to operationalise administrative decentralisation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitisation, motivation and capacity building.</p>				

Source: MPCU, 2025.

### 2.12.0: Needs and Aspirations Based on Community Development Plans

The current needs and aspirations of the various communities were gathered in collaboration with the local community prepared through participatory processes. During the process, key development actors such as Chiefs, Zonal Council Members and other Opinion Leaders were roped in. As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views collated from the communities form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the Municipality. Based on the prioritised needs, projects were identified and action plans for their implementation developed.

**Table 2.11: Community Needs and Aspirations for Future Development**

Development Problems/Issues	Estimated Future Development Needs
Sanitation challenges/Poor waste management	Provide skip containers/ Clearing of refuse
Poor road network	Construction and rehabilitation of road networks
Inadequate electricity coverage	Extension of electricity coverage
High level of post- harvest losses/storage facilities	Construction of Silos and buffer stocks
Low level of agricultural production	Sensitise farmers on best agricultural practices
Inadequate access to credit facilities to farmers	Provision of credit facilities to farmers
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health personnel	Provision of office and residential accommodation for health personnel
Informal nature of doing business	Facilitate land acquisition for small-scale industries
Low revenue mobilisation	Improve financial resource mobilisation
Inadequate support for the physically challenged and the aged etc.	Provide assistance to the needy and vulnerable in the Municipality
High incidence of teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers	Increase education and awareness on dangers of teenage pregnancy
Limited access to healthcare systems/facilities	Construction of healthcare facilities
High prevalence of domestic violence and child abuse	Increase campaign against child labour and abuse
Inadequate portable drinking water	Construct more mechanised boreholes for the communities

<b>Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Estimated Future Development Needs</b>
Low level of women participation in local governance	Enhance and sensitise women in decision making process in local governance
Limited access to residential accommodation for teachers	Provision of teachers' quarters
Inadequate residential and office accommodation for staff of the Municipal Assembly	Provision of staff quarters and office accommodation
Weak population data, low birth, death and civil registration	Digitise birth and death registry
Inadequate market infrastructure	Provision of market facilities
Inadequate security network/high rate of crime	Provision of office accommodation/ police posts for the security personnel
Incidence of drug abuse	Establish rehabilitation centres
Inadequate office equipment and furniture	Procure office equipment and furniture
Lack of disability training centre	Construct and enhance disability training centre
Inadequate potable drinking water in some communities	Improve supply of potable water
Inadequate ICT infrastructure in schools	Construction of ICT centres in schools
Over-reliance on natural rains for farming activities/Low productivity	Promote irrigation and climate smart agriculture
Weak M&E systems and project tracking at the Municipal level	Strengthen the functions of MPCU
Weak capacity building levels for local governance practitioners	Train Assembly Members on local governance issues
Inadequate educational infrastructure	Provision of educational infrastructure
Inadequate recreational facilities	Provision of recreational facilities
Limited coverage of internet facility/ICT and telephony	Improve internet connectivity and telephony
Lack of recreational infrastructure and community centres	Identify and allocate land for recreational and community centres
Lack of raw materials for local processing and limited agro-processing zones	Promote contract farming agro-based industries
Cumbersome procedures in accessing credit facilities	Link private businesses to financial institutions for start-up capitals
High youth unemployment	Link youth for national youth employment programmes
Inadequate support for the physically challenged and the aged	Establish PWD desks trained staff in accessibility

<b>Development Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Community Needs and Aspirations</b>
Low participation of females in learning STEM education in schools	Establish scholarship schemes for females to pursue STEM education
Limited coverage of social protection programmes	Extend social protection programmes especially to children to children and vulnerable
Low level of participation of women in decision-making process	Improve women participation in decision-making
Issue of gender-based violence	Educate women on their rights
Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities	Prepare new schemes and local plans
Inadequate extension officers	Recruit extension officers
Poor drainage systems	Construct more drainage
Rapid deforestation and environmental degradation	Construction of fire belts along all forest reserves
Limited Municipal climate change response systems	Develop Municipal climate action plans
Lack of maintenance culture and planning	Update and infrastructure assets register
Weak internal control systems and poor public access to information	Establish Right to Information Desks of the Assembly
Limited access to human rights education and protection mechanisms	Organise legal aid clinic and promote human rights education

Source: MPCU, 2025.

### 2.13.0: Summary of Harmonised Key Estimated Future Development Needs

- Improve sanitation situations
- Improving road networks
- Extension of electricity coverage
- Construction of storage facilities/silos
- Provide market facilities
- Construct more drainage systems
- Provide recreational facilities
- Promote irrigation farming
- Recruit more Agricultural Extension Officers
- Enhance proper sanitary and environmental conditions
- Provide potable water supply

- Improve communication network/coverage
- Create job avenues for the unemployed especially the youth
- Provide educational infrastructure
- Provide accommodation for health workers in the rural communities
- Improve financial resource mobilisation
- Improve security network to reduce crime rate
- Improve healthcare delivery systems
- Provide assistance to the needy and the vulnerable
- Increase education and awareness on dangers of teenage pregnancy
- Provide residential accommodation for Assembly staff
- Ensure proper disposal of liquid and solid waste
- Improve women participation in decision making
- Increase campaign on child abuse
- Provide office equipment and furniture for MA staff
- Provide teachers' quarters
- Strengthen the functions of MPCU
- Prepare planning schemes for communities
- Establish scholarship schemes for females to pursue STEM education
- Embark on tree planting exercise to protect water bodies
- Train Assembly Members on local governance systems
- Widen the tax net by establishing revenue database
- Promote irrigation farming
- Promote legal aid clinic and promote human rights education
- Update and infrastructure assets register
- Improve and expand office accommodation for Assembly staff
- Develop infrastructure assets register
- Construct more drainage
- Recruit extension officers

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **KEY MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

#### **3.0: Introduction**

Taking into consideration identified key future development needs of the communities, there is the need to combine these issues that came out and relate them to 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. In order for the Municipal goals to be consistent and to determine harmony with the National goals, future development needs of the Municipality should be laid open to compatibility analysis.

This chapter gives a broad picture of the harmonisation process of the key future development community needs of the Municipality. All the key development problems that have been identified are enormous. To ensure optimum benefits and the proper utilisation of the meagre resources at the disposal of the Assembly; each of the identified development problems/issues was analysed based on the prioritisation criteria provided within the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework guidelines. A strong linkage was denoted with 3, a moderate linkage with 2, a weak linkage with 1, and no linkage with 0. Identified development problems/issues with very high priority scored 6, high scored 5, medium scored 4, and low scored 3.

#### **3.1: Criteria for Prioritising the Adopted Issues**

A review of the identified issues after the consensus and stakeholders' forums gave five priority issues guided by the criteria. Among these are:

- Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights
- Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development and
- Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes.

### 3.2: Prioritisation of Adopted Key Development Issues

Basically, the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development hinges on five (5) policy dimensions namely:

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

The fifth policy, the International Relations is not admissible within the MMDAs. These policy dimensions are being used to identify key development problems and gaps so as to address them. All the key future development problems that have been identified are enormous. Table 3.1 illustrates the keys for prioritising issues.

**Table 3.1: Key for Prioritising**

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

**Source: MPCU, 2025.**

**Table 3.2: Prioritisation of the Identified Issues**

Criteria		Severity and diversity of the problem	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects on the sustainable spatial development	Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes	Total	Ranking
Development Issues								
1.	Sanitation challenges/Poor waste management	2	3	0	3	2	<b>10</b>	5 <sup>th</sup>
2.	Poor road network	3	3	2	3	0	<b>11</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Inadequate electricity supply	3	3	3	0	1	<b>10</b>	5 <sup>th</sup>
4.	High level of post-harvest losses/Storage facilities	3	3	3	0	1	<b>10</b>	5 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Low level of agricultural production	3	3	3	0	3	<b>12</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
6.	Inadequate access to credit facilities	3	3	3	0	2	<b>11</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health personnel	1	3	2	2	1	<b>9</b>	6 <sup>th</sup>
8.	Informal nature of doing business	2	3	1	1	2	<b>9</b>	6 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Low revenue mobilisation	3	3	3	3	3	<b>15</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>
10.	Inadequate support for the physically challenged and the aged	2	0	3	0	3	<b>8</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>
11.	High incidence of teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers	0	0	3	0	3	<b>6</b>	9 <sup>th</sup>
12.	Limited access to healthcare delivery/facilities	3	3	3	0	3	<b>12</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
13.	High prevalence of domestic violence and child abuse	2	0	3	0	3	<b>8</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>
14.	Inadequate portable drinking water	3	3	3	0	3	<b>12</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
15.	Low level of women participation in local governance	2	1	2	0	3	<b>8</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>
16.	Limited access to residential accommodation for teachers	2	2	3	0	0	<b>7</b>	8 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Inadequate residential and office accommodation for MA staff	2	2	3	0	0	<b>7</b>	8 <sup>th</sup>
18.	Weak population data, low birth and civil registration	2	2	3	0	0	<b>7</b>	8 <sup>th</sup>
19.	Inadequate market infrastructure	3	3	3	1	1	<b>11</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>
20.	Inadequate security network/High rate of crime	1	3	2	0	2	<b>8</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>
21.	Incidence of drug abuse	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	11 <sup>th</sup>
22.	Inadequate office furniture and equipment	2	1	1	1	1	<b>6</b>	9 <sup>th</sup>
23.	Lack of disability training centre	1	1	3	0	3	<b>8</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>
24.	Weak M&E systems and project tracking at the Municipal level	3	2	1	1	1	<b>8</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>

<b>Criteria</b>		<b>Response to Marginalised &amp; Vulnerable Groups</b>	<b>Effect on the Local Economy</b>	<b>Basic Human Needs &amp; Rights</b>	<b>Addressing Environmental Concerns</b>	<b>Basic Needs &amp; Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Development Issues</b>								
25.	Weak capacity building level for local governance practitioners	1	0	1	0	3	5	10 <sup>th</sup>
26.	Inadequate educational infrastructure	3	3	3	2	3	14	2 <sup>nd</sup>
27.	Inadequate recreational facilities/Community centres	1	1	2	3	0	7	8 <sup>th</sup>
28.	Limited coverage of internet facility/ICT and telephony	3	3	2	0	1	9	6 <sup>th</sup>
29.	Inadequate raw materials for local processing and limited agro-processing zones	3	3	2	3	0	11	4 <sup>th</sup>
30.	Inadequate support for physically challenged	2	2	3	0	3	10	5 <sup>th</sup>
31.	Rapid deforestation, land degradation and bushfires	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 <sup>th</sup>
32.	Low participation of females in learning STEM education in schools	2	2	3	0	3	10	5 <sup>th</sup>
33.	Limited coverage of social protection programmes	3	3	3	0	3	12	3 <sup>rd</sup>
34.	Issue of gender-based violence	3	1	3	0	3	10	5 <sup>th</sup>
35.	Limited development schemes/layout for the communities	2	3	0	3	3	11	4 <sup>th</sup>
36.	Limited Municipal climate change response systems	2	3	0	3	0	8	7 <sup>th</sup>
37.	Lack of maintenance culture and planning	3	3	1	0	0	7	8 <sup>th</sup>
38.	Weak internal control systems and poor public access to information	1	2	3	0	2	8	7 <sup>th</sup>
39.	Limited access to human rights education and protection mechanisms	1	2	3	0	2	8	7 <sup>th</sup>

Source: MPCU, 2025.

### **3.3: Summary of List of key Prioritisation Issues**

1. Low revenue mobilisation
2. Inadequate educational infrastructure
3. Low level of agricultural production
4. Inadequate portable drinking water
5. Limited coverage of social protection programmes
6. Limited access to healthcare delivery systems/facilities
7. Poor road network
8. Inadequate access to credit facilities
9. Inadequate market infrastructure
10. Inadequate raw material for local processing and limited aggro-processing zones
11. Limited development schemes/layout for communities
12. Inadequate electricity supply coverage
13. High level of post-harvest-losses
14. Sanitation challenges/Poor waste management
15. Inadequate support for physically challenged
16. Low participation of females in learning STEM education in schools
17. Issue of gender-based violence
18. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health personnel
19. Informal nature of doing business
20. Limited coverage of internet facilities/ICT and telephony
21. Inadequate support for physically challenged and the aged
22. High prevalence of domestic violence and child abuse
23. Low level of women participation in local governance
24. Inadequate security network/High rate of crime
25. Lack of disability training centre
26. Weak M&E systems and project tracking at the Municipal level
27. Limited Municipal climate change response systems
28. Weak internal control systems and poor public access to information
29. Limited access to human rights education and protection mechanisms
30. Limited access to residential accommodation for teachers
31. Inadequate residential accommodation and office accommodation for MA staff
32. Weak population data, low birth Lack of and civil registration
33. Lack of maintenance culture and planning
34. Inadequate recreational facilities/community centres
35. High incidence of teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers
36. Inadequate office furniture and equipment
37. Weak capacity building level for local governance practitioners
38. Incidence of drug abuse
39. Rapid deforestation, land degradation and bushfires

## CHAPTER FOUR

### MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 4.0: Introduction

This chapter seeks to address the National Policy Framework within which the 2026-2029 MTDP is prepared, goals, objectives and strategies for consideration and adoption.

Like the goals, the National Policy Framework presented a number of focus areas under the various goals. However, the Mampong Municipal adopted those that correspond to the adopted development issues for consideration.

Similarly, National Policy Framework presented a number of objectives, the Municipal again adopted those that have direct development implications for resolving the adopted development issues for implementation as shown in Table 4.1. A number of strategies were also provided under the objectives which also fall under the focus areas and the goals. Likewise, the Mampong Municipal adopted appropriate strategies that can be implemented to address the adopted development issues as shown in Table 4.1.

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework centres on four (4) development dimensions at MMDAs level namely: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development and Governance and Institutional Development.

#### 4.1: Municipal Goals Compatibility Matrix

Compatibility matrix from the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Plan is carved with goals against all issues raised showing how the issues go hand in hand with the Municipal policy objectives, identified gaps with National alignments. By using the matrix, it will show strength, neutral, positive and negative impacts to make sure all efforts serve their intended purposes and focus on achieving the objectives for effective implementation of the plan.

**Table 4.1: Compatibility Matrix**

MG MG	MG1 Improve Revenue Mobilisation	MG2 Increase electricity Coverage	MG 3 Increase Storage Facilities	MG 4 Increase Agricultural Extension Officers	MG 5 Increase Access to Portable Water	MG 6 Improve Access to Mobile Phone Coverage	TOTAL SCORE	RANK
MG 1 Enhance access to credit facilities	2	2	2	1	1	1	9	2 <sup>nd</sup>
MG 2 Improve road network	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1 <sup>st</sup>
MG 3 Improve market infrastructure	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	5 <sup>th</sup>
MG 4 Minimise post-harvest loses	2	2	2	2	0	0	8	3 <sup>rd</sup>
MG 5 Increase in Agricultural Production	2	1	2	2	0	0	7	4 <sup>th</sup>
MG 6 Improve Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	9 <sup>th</sup>

<b>MG</b>	<b>MG7</b> Address high rate of youth unemployment	<b>MG8</b> Establish scholarship for women in STEM education	<b>MG 9</b> Improve recreational facilities	<b>MG10</b> Minimise crime rates/Construct police posts	<b>MG 11</b> Improve institutional capacity on local governance	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>RANK</b>
<b>MG 7</b> Construct disability training centre	2	1	1	0	0	<b>4</b>		<b>7<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 8</b> Improve office and residential accommodation of MA staff	1	0	0	0	2	<b>3</b>		<b>8<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 9</b> Increase educational infrastructure	2	2	2	2	0	<b>8</b>		<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>MG 10</b> Digitise birth and death registry	2	1	-1	2	1	<b>5</b>		<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 11</b> Improve women participation in local governance	1	1	1	0	2	<b>5</b>		<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>

<b>MG</b>	<b>MG 12</b> Prepare new schemes and local plans	<b>MG 13</b> Construct drainage systems	<b>MG 14</b> Develop climate change action plan	<b>MG 15</b> Establish rights to information desks	<b>MG 16</b> Strengthen the functions of MPCU	<b>MG 17</b> Provision of staff quarters and accommodation	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>RANK</b>
<b>MG 12</b> Educate women on their rights	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	<b>-9</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 13</b> Construct fire belts along forest reserves	0	0	2	2	1	0	<b>5</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 14</b> Recruit extension officers	0	0	2	1	1	2	<b>6</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 15</b> Update infrastructure assets register	1	2	0	1	2	2	<b>8</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>MG 16</b> Organise legal aid clinic and promote legal rights education	0	-1	1	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	<b>7<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>MG 17</b> Establish PWD desks trained staff in accessibility	0	0	0	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	<b>7<sup>th</sup></b>

Source: MPCU, 2025.

**Key: MG: Municipal Goal**

#### **4.1.1: Municipal Goal Compatibility Analysis**

To ensure a synchronisation of the Municipal goal, there is the need to subject the identified goals into compatibility analysis as illustrated in table 4.1. The aim is to ensure that they do not conflict with each other and make sure that The Municipal goals have been highlighted and are denoted by the letter MG

In carrying out the compatibility analysis, a matrix was constructed using normal scale as the criteria for measuring how compatible the two sets of goals were. For each goal, a scale of 0-2,

-1 and -2 are denoted.

Very Compatible 2

Compatible 1

Neutral 0

Not Supportive -1

Conflicting -2

## 4.2: Prioritised Identified Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies Linked to National Objectives

The identified development issues, goals, Objectives and strategies are linked to the objectives of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2026-2029 for adoption of four (4) main development dimensions.

**Table 4.2: Identified Development Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies Linked to National Objectives**

ECONOMIC DIMENSION					
PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Inadequate mechanism for revenue generation	Promote fiscal discipline and sustainable local economic growth	Enhance local revenue generation and financial management systems from 40% 80% by the end of 2029	Establish/Digitise revenue collection Establish Local Economic Development (LED) Unit	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Revenue enhancement and efficiency programme
Informal nature of doing business	Strengthen the Municipal private sector base for job creation	Support MSME formalisation and access to financing by 50% by the end of 2029	Facilitate land acquisition of small-scale industries Promote contract farming for agro-processing	Boost local production through improved access to quality raw materials	Decentralised and digitised business facilitation programme
Low revenue mobilisation	Establish efficient measures and compliance to curb revenue leakages	Improve revenue generation and mobilisation drive through checks and balances by the end of 2029	Build a comprehensive database to identify potential tax payers Establish e-payment system or through the bank	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Efficient revenue mobilisation mechanism programme
Inadequate market centres/infrastructure	Expand and modernise market infrastructure in the Municipality to become a trade-hub with viable local value chain	Improve access to market and trading activities by 60% by 2028	Develop agro-industrial centres with investor incentives Upgrade and improve existing market infrastructure	Enhance domestic trade	Modern markets and retail infrastructure programme
Over-reliance on natural rains for farming activities, low productivity	Transform agriculture into a resilient, market-oriented sector	Improve productivity and value addition across the value chain by December 2029	Promote irrigation and climate smart agriculture Support youth in agriculture	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	Sustainable agriculture and climate smart programme

**ECONOMIC DIMENSION**

ECONOMIC DIMENSION					
PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
High level of postharvest losses	Ensure sustainable food production	Safeguard wastage of bumper harvest for economic sustenance by 60% by the end of 2029	Construct silos, storage facilities and warehouses Pay realistic price to farmers to shore up their labour	Implement commodities centres across all MMDAs by focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers	Sustainable and improved value-added processing programme
Lack of raw material for local processing and limited agro-processing zones	Promote value addition to raw materials to support local industry	Facilitate agro-based industrial development by the end of 2029	Promote contract farming for agro-based industries Facilitate siting of small-processing facilities scale	Boost local production through improved access to quality raw materials	Sustainable agro-processing industries with raw materials programme
Cumbersome procedures in accessing credit facilities	Promote activities of SMSEs	Ensure the sustainability of SMSEs by the end of 2028	Link private businesses to financial institutions for start-up capitals	Improve business financing	Electronic business registration system
Inadequate agricultural extension officers	Ensure efficient agricultural practices	Promote sustainable agricultural production through manpower development	Engage extension officers to meet farmers demand	Enhance sustainable and food resilient production system	Manpower development for agriculture programme
Low level of agricultural production	Increase agriculture productivity	Enhance productivity through climate smart	Encourage water efficient irrigation methods to ensure all year-round production	Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses	Resilient agricultural production programme

SOCIAL DIMENSION					
PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Inadequate health facilities and infrastructure	Increase accessible and affordable healthcare delivery system	Ensure efficient healthcare delivery system for underserved communities by 80% by December 2029	Provide more health facilities/infrastructure Construct residential accommodation for health staff	Strengthen healthcare delivery system as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare system	Quality healthcare delivery programme
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Municipal Assembly staff	Improve staff well-being, productivity and retention	Ensure safe, healthy and functional spaces of the staff of the Assembly by 50% by December 2029	Invest in upgrading existing office spaces to increase capacity and improve functionality Construct and renovate staff accommodations	Promote effective maintenance culture	Inclusive accommodation and manpower efficiency programme
Limited coverage of social protection interventions	Build resilient and inclusive communities	Expand social protection coverage to 60% by then of 2029	Strengthen access to LEAP and NHIS Establish community-based social welfare system	Prevent and protect children from all form of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Integrated social protection programme
High incidence of poverty especially among the disadvantaged groups	Improve existing social welfare framework targeting the vulnerable	Expand access to social protection coverage to promote equal opportunities to 60% by the end of 2029	Establish social protection committees at the community level Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable	Prevent and protect children from all form of violence, abuse and exploitation	Poverty reduction integrated social welfare programme
Inadequate educational infrastructure	Achieve inclusive quality education	Improve access in access to quality education at all levels by 65% by the end of 2028	Expand educational infrastructure Provide teaching and learning materials	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Quality education enhancement and capacity building programme
Incidence of drug abuse/illicit drugs	Reduce the widespread of drug abuse	Increase awareness and community engagements in prevention programmes by 30% annually	Establish rehabilitation centres	Improve mental health services at all levels	Drug abuse awareness programme

SOCIAL DIMENSION					
PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Lack of recreational infrastructure and community park	Enhance recreation and fitness culture	Develop inclusive sports and recreational infrastructure in 10 communities by the end of 2029	Identify and allocate land for recreational activities Support local schools sporting activities	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	Inclusive sports and recreational development programme
Weak population data, low birth, death and civil registration	Ensure coordinated population governance	Improve access to civil registration and data systems by the end of 2029	Digitise birth and death registration Conduct community sensitisation on civil registration	Improve co-ordination of population governance	Sustainable digitalised birth and death data/register programme
High youth unemployment	Enhance job employment for the youth	Promote entrepreneurship and skills development by 40% by the end of 2027	Facilitate start-up kits and incubation hubs Link youth to national youth employment programmes	Improve human capital development and management	Sustainable youth employment programme
High incidence of teenage mothers	Minimise teenage pregnancy rates among school going age	Embark on comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education by December 2029	Promote and invest in safe and supportive school environments for pregnant school girls and young mothers	Ensure a safe and supporting environment for the teenage mothers to get back to school	Adolescent family planning and reproductive health integration programme
Inadequate support for the physically challenged and the aged	Promote inclusive development for all persons with disabilities	Improve access to social, economic and governance systems with PWDs by 20% annually	Establish PWDs desks trained staff in accessibility	Promote active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all forms of social and economic development	Integrated social protection programme
Issue of gender-based violence	Mainstream gender in development planning	Promote equal opportunity for women and girl-child by the end December 2029	Enforce Domestic Violence Act Educate women on their rights	Attain gender equality and equity in all sphere of society	Gender and domestic development enhancement planning programme

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities	Promote orderly and resilient human settlements	Enhance land use and urban planning by 50% by December 2029	Prepare local plans and zoning of communities Continue street naming and property address systems	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Sustainable land use and spatial planning development programme
Limited coverage of internet facility/ICT and telephony	Expand access to digital infrastructure and services	Improve internet connectivity and telephony coverage by 80% by the end of 2028	Train public officials and youth in digital skills	Enhance application of ICT in national development	ICT infrastructure support and digital service improvement programme
Inadequate electricity supply	Increase and expand electricity supply	Strengthen and expand electricity coverage to underserved communities by 80% by December 2029	Expand electricity to the rural communities through SHEP programme	Promote reliable and efficient power transmission and distribution system	Renewable energy supply initiative
Inadequate portable drinking water	Provide safe and clean water supply	Ensure the supply of portable drinking water all year round	Construct more mechanised boreholes for the communities Increase accessibility to potable drinking water	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Integrated community water and sanitation improvement programme
Poor and inaccessible road networks	Improve and develop road networks	Improve safety on roads through rehabilitation and emergency access by 50% by the end of 2027	Construct and rehabilitate all unmotorable roads The use of DRIP machines for road maintenance	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Road transport infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiative
Poor waste management and environmental pollution	Reduce environmental pollution and its negative health effects	Control indiscriminate refuse disposal and environmental pollution by 60% by the end of 2029	Supply refuse and skip containers at vantage points Enforce Environmental Health Sanitation bye laws Improve waste management disposal sites	Reduce environmental pollution	Integrated sanitation and waste management programme

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Limited climate change response systems	Enhance resilience to climate change impacts	Promote local climate and adaptation and mitigation by 60% by December 2029	Develop local climate action plans Promote agroforestry and climate- smart farming Train experts on climate sensitive planning	Enhance climate resilience	Climate change and emergency preparedness programme
Rapid deforestation and land degradation/Environment challenges	Promote greening of the environment and sustainable land management	Control rampant depletion of the forest and activities of land degradation especially sand winning by 75% by December 2025	Embark on tree planting exercise and afforestation drive	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Environmental enhancement programme
Lack of maintenance culture on public properties	Promote effective sustainable use of infrastructure	Institutionalise maintenance systems at the various institutions by December 2029	Develop infrastructure assets registers Allocate funds for maintenance of public properties	Promote effective maintenance culture	Infrastructure service delivery programme
Widespread pollution of water bodies	Ensure strict protection water bodies	Eliminate all forms activities destroying water bodies by the end of December 2028	Embark on tree planting exercise to protect water bodies	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Environmental enhancement and protection programme

**GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION**

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Low level capacity building programmes for MA staff	Strengthen the skills of MA staff	Ensure efficiency at the workplace by 80% at the end of 2029	Organise series of training workshops for staff Attend refresher and training programmes and courses to improve skills	Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and efficiency of public institutions	Capacity building initiative
Low level of stakeholders' engagements	Ensure collaboration between the Assembly and the local communities	Bring local governance to the doorsteps of the people by 50% by December 2029	Organise Town Hall Meetings to explain Assembly programmes to the masses	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	Participatory and public awareness programme
Under-representation of women in decision-making process of the Assembly	Ensure women take part in local governance and decision making	Encourage women to take active role in the decision-making process of the Assembly by the end of 2029	Encourage women to take part in the local Assembly governance	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Deepen and enhance decentralisation programme
Weak internal control systems and poor public access to information	Promote transparency and office accountability	Improve access to information and monitoring of resource use by the end of December 2029	Establish RTI desks Conduct mid-year review performance and citizens scorecards	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Participatory public access to information programme
Weak M&E systems and project tracking at Municipal level	Enhance evidence-based planning and implementation	Improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems at the Municipal level by 80% by December 2029	Train MPCU members in M&E Align monitoring with performance contract	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	Implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of programme
Inadequate ICT Infrastructure in school	Enhance ICT education in schools	Increase ICT connectivity to 40% by the end of 2029	Construct more ICT laboratories in schools	Enhance equitable access to education at all levels	Inclusive education through ICT programme

**GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION**

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	LINKED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Weak capacity building level for local governance practitioners	Enhance capacity building of local governance	Strengthen the local governance system by 65% at the end of December 2028	Deepen decentralization at the local level	Improve local governance service delivery through participation	Local governance, management and administration programme
Increase in incidence of crime rates	Promote safety and security in the Municipality	Improve and enhance security in the communities and highways by 70% by the end of 2029	Equip Police Service with the needed logistics Construct more Police Post on the highways	Enhance public safety and security	Safety and crime awareness and prevention programme
Limited access to human rights education and protection mechanisms	Ensure the protection and promotion of human rights	Improve awareness and enforcement of rights frameworks by the end of 2029	Resource Legal Aid Offices CHRAJ should conduct sensitisation to promote human rights	Respect, protect human rights and provide access to effective remedies of victims of human rights abuses	Inclusive human rights awareness and education programme
Limited access to residential accommodation for teachers	Enhance access to accommodation for teachers	Increase residential accommodation to 50% by the end of December 2029	Improve and enhance quality teachers and learning	Enhance quality access and equitable teaching at all levels	Quality education through better accommodation initiative
Inadequate office equipment and furniture for MA staff	Ensure safe working environment for MA staff	Increase office of MA staff by 90% before the end of 2029	Equip the local government staff with the needed resources to promote efficiency	Deepen administrative decentralisation	Conducive working environment programme

Source: MPCU, 2025.

### **4.3: Integration of Spatial Development Framework**

Section 2 (1a) of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) requires that every development plan comes with a spatial component in a manner prescribed by the NDPC. Consequently, MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs must reflect spatial dimensions of their development proposals in their MTDPs.

#### **4.3.1: Key Aspects of Municipal Spatial Development Plan**

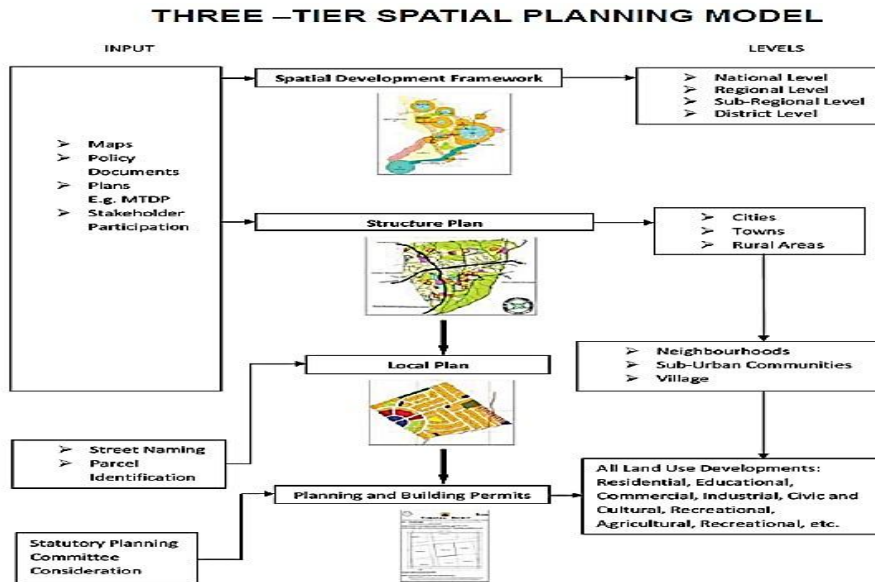
Ghana National Spatial Development Framework is a Twenty (20) year long-term development strategy to improve the well-being of its citizenry. It as an expression of social, economic or other policy, at the National, Regional or District levels. In this regard, the MMDAs have to incorporate the spatial development plan into the MTDP.

Mampong Municipal as an entity has adopted spatial development strategies in her 2026-2029 Medium -Term Development Plan all aimed at improving the well-being of the people. The rapid population increases, coupled with the sprawling of haphazard human settlements call for robust and long-term approach to curb this menace. Rural communities should be the targets so that it would dissuade the settlers there to move to the urban centres to add to already precarious existing settlement situations in the Municipality. Based on the aforementioned analysis, these key aspects emerged from the Municipal Development Plan:

- It provides the spatial dimension of the MTDP
- It makes proposals for what kind of development should take place, how much of it, where and how it should happen, in order to take advantage of opportunities
- The Municipal SDF is initiated by the Assembly and prepared by the Municipal Spatial Planning Committee (MSPC) and approved by the Assembly on the advice of the MSPC
- While the SDF is a long-term (20-year) conceptual plan, the MTDP is a four-year budgeting plan
- Must be reviewed every four years in line with the MTDP and
- Unless Ghana's roads, power, water, settlements and industries can be seen on a spatial plan or map, a conclusion cannot be drawn whether they are linking together in the most efficient or desirable way.

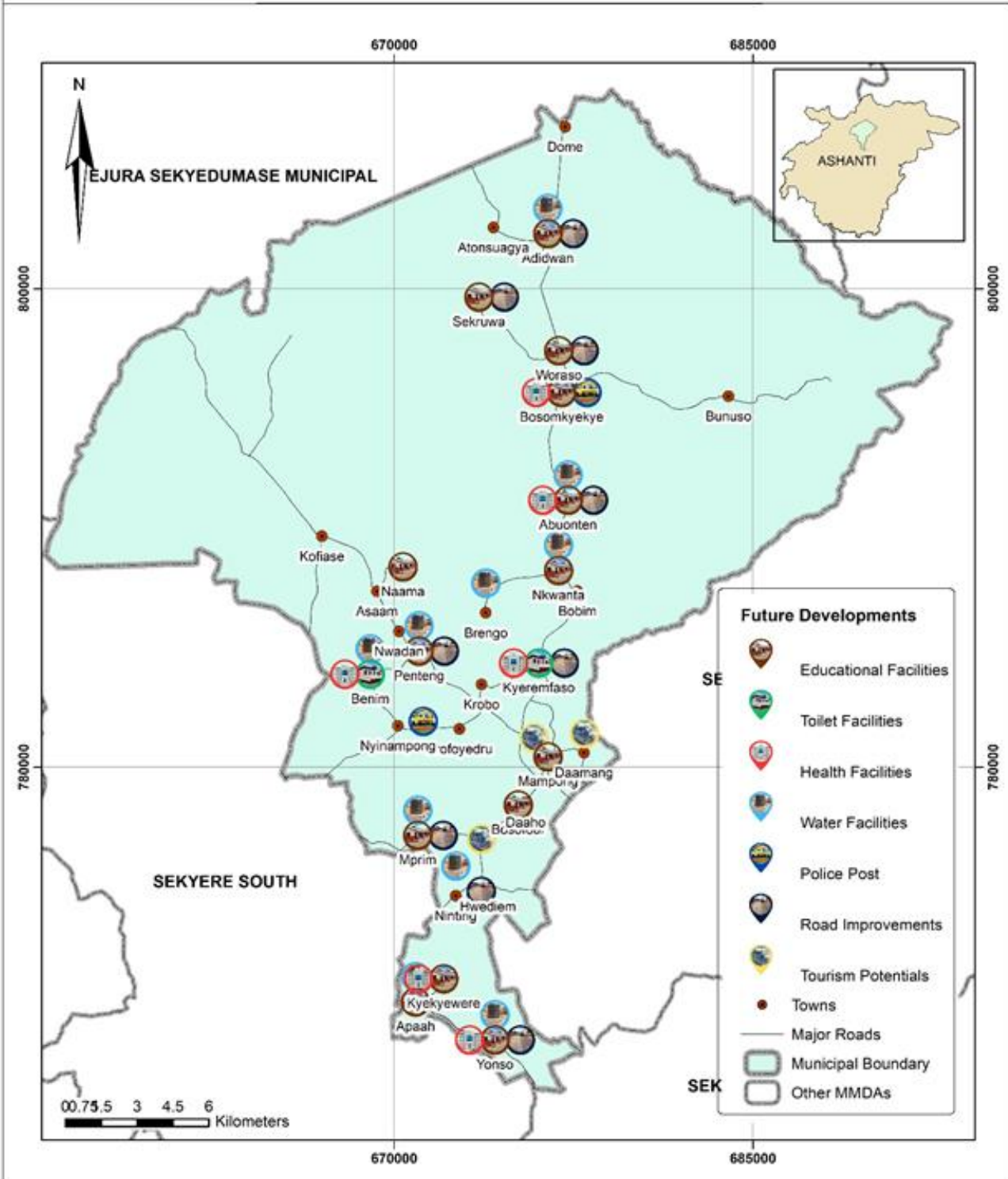
Figure 4.1: THREE-TIER SPATIAL PLANNING MODEL

# INTRODUCTION TO GHANA'S SPATIAL PLANNING MODEL



Source: LUSPA,2025

# Figure 4.2: Proposed Future Developments in Mampong Municipal



Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2025.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### 5.0: Introduction

This section of the MTDP presents composite development programmes which is going to be focused on strategies outlined on development goals and objectives that were linked to the National objectives. These programmes are broad in outlook with a combination of strategies in addition to Programme of Action for the next four years. The composite programmes of action are centered on monitoring and evaluation, communication strategies, maintenance of assets and other emerging issues. The preparation of these development programmes is in accordance to the Programme Based Budgeting guidelines as specified in the guidelines for preparation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

#### 5.1: Programme of Action

Under the Programme of Action (PoA), broad activities that will be implemented to achieve the adopted objectives are formulated and linked to the objectives and strategies of the 2026-2029 MTDP. It is also linked to the appropriate programmes from departments or units that will lead to their implementation. Besides, indicators to measure the outcome and impacts of the stated projects and objectives are clearly defined.

#### 5.2: Assumptions and Methodology for Costing

Assumptions and methodology underlying the financial projections included the underlisted Financial estimates based on 2024/2025 financial statements:

##### A. Inflows:

- Government Subvention: Financial resources for Goods and Services and for Capital Expenditures are expected to increase by 10% point over the plan period
- Donor Inflows: Estimated increase by 15% point over the plan period or remains constant for the duration of specific arrangement
- Activities without Cost Estimation Activities without any estimated cost is assumed to be covered by normal General Administrative Expenses of the departments and

- Financial Gap / Surplus Estimated Financial Gap / Surplus is based on Goods and Services from GOG and Donor

The estimated percentage increase is to cater for inflation and other unforeseen economic challenges that may affect cost of implementing the various projects and programmes.

#### B. The Integrated Assembly Financing Framework:

At the 2019 UN General Assembly, Ghana was one of 16 countries to commit to pioneering an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). As part of the operationalisation of the INFF, Ghana has adopted the methodology to enhance revenue generation capacity of the MMDAs through the preparation of the Integrated Assembly Financing Framework (IAFF). The IAFF seeks to:

- Better align planning and financing within the regulatory framework of revenue improvement strategies and
- Identify new and innovative financing solutions to finance health, education, water, infrastructure and other needs aligned to the SDGs.

#### C. Toolkit for Investment Development Strategy:

The Mampong Municipal has vast potentials in areas of economic, abundant natural resources, a rich and potential tourist sites, and a strategic location for trade and investment. The available potentials call for the need to tap these huge investments and adopt strategies to enable local authorities take advantage to thrive. NDPC in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and with funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund have developed this toolkit to assist MMDAs.

The toolkit provides a sequence of step-by-step process, tools, and resources to help MMDAs to identify and attract investment opportunities. The toolkit is designed to be user-friendly and adaptable to the specific needs and context of each MMDA. MMDAs are expected to apply the toolkit in coming out with their investment development strategies and ensure that it is mainstreamed into their annual action plans and medium-term development plans for implementation. Results are expected to be measured over time to assess outcomes and impact of the strategy implementation to enhance revenue mobilisation.

Table 5.1: Composite Development Programmes of Action

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration
<b>Economic Development</b>												
Revenue enhancement and efficiency programme						100,000.00	50,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Central Administration
Decentralised and digitalised business facilitation initiative					500,000.00	50,000.00		10,000.00		✓	Business Resource Centre	Central Administration
Integrated small -scale industrial programme					100,000.00			2,000,000.00		✓	Business Resource Centre	Central Administration
Revenue mobilisation mechanism programme						65,000.00	75,000.00			✓	Finance Department	Central Administration
Modern markets and retail infrastructure programme					5,000,000.00	13,173,344.36		3,304,600.16		✓	Works Department	Central Administration
Sustainable agriculture and climate smart initiative					120,000.00			530,000.00		✓	Business Resource Centre	Department of Agriculture
Sustainable and improved value-added processing programme					900,000.00	450,000.00		460,000.00		✓	Business Resource Centre	Central Administration
Sustainable agro-processing industries initiative					450,000.00	120,000.00		4,000,000.00		✓	Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture/ Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration
<b>Economic Development</b>												
Electronic business registration system						25,400.00	30,000.00		✓		Youth Employment Agency	Business Resource Centre
Sustainable youth employment programme					700,000.00	200,000.00		350,000.00	✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture/Central Administration
Manpower development agriculture initiative					50,000.00	20,000.00		900,000.00	✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Resilient agriculture production programme						250,000.00	10,000.00	250,000.00	✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture/Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration
<b>Social Development</b>												
Quality healthcare delivery system					4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	✓		Municipal Health Directorate	Central Administration
Infrastructure development and manpower programme					15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	✓		Works Department	Central Administration
Integrated social protection programme					200,000.00	50,000.00		30,000.00	✓		Social Welfare and Community Development	Central Administration
Poverty reduction and social welfare programme					1,000,000.00	200,000.00			✓		Social Welfare and Community Development	Central Administration
Inclusive social protection programme					100,000.00	120,000.00	40,000.00		✓		Social Welfare and Community Development	Central Administration
Quality education and capacity building initiative					500,000.00	500,000.00	5,000.00	100,000.00	✓		Municipal Directorate of Education	Central Administration
Inclusive sports and recreational development					4,300,000.00	540,000.00		1,200,000.00	✓		Municipal Directorate of Education	Central Administration
Sustainable digitalised birth and death register					50,000.00	60,000.00			✓		Birth and Death Registry	Central Administration
Integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programme						40,000.00	30,000.00		✓		Municipal Health Directorate	Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration
<b>Social Development</b>												
Social support initiative						1,000,000.00		40,000.00	✓		Social Welfare and Community Development	Central Administration
Gender and domestic development planning programme						300,000.00		40,000.00	✓		Social Welfare and Community Development	Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration
<b>Environment and Human Settlement Development Dimension</b>												
Sustainable land use and spatial planning development						150,000.00	150,000.00			✓	Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
Environmental promotion and sanitation bye-laws programme						150,000.00	30,000.00			✓	Environmental Health	Central Administration
Renewable energy supply initiative					1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00		✓	Electricity Company of Ghana	Ministry of Energy
Integrated community water and sanitation improvement programme					200,000.00			200,000.00		✓	Central Administration	Ghana Water Company/Community Water and Sanitation
Sustainable road transport infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiative					5,000,000.00	100,000.00		1,000,000.00		✓	Department of Roads	Ministry of Roads and Highways
Integrated sanitation and waste management					100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00			✓	Zoomlion/Environmental Health	Central Administration
Climate change and emergency preparedness programme						100,000.00	29,330.20	150,000.00		✓	Department of Agriculture	Central administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution		
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration	
<b>Environment and Human Settlement Development Dimension</b>													
Uninterrupted electricity supply programme					733,000.00	300,000.00				✓		Electricity Company of Ghana	Central Administration
Infrastructure service delivery programme					1,541,968.00	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		✓		Department of Urban Roads	Central Administration
Environmental enhancement and protection initiative					600,000.00	280,000.00				✓		Zoomlion	Central Administration
Safe and clean environment food vendors programme						100,000.00		200,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	TIME FRAME				COST				Programmes Status		Implementing Department/Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaboration
<b>Governance and Institutional Development Dimension</b>												
Capacity building initiative						600,000.00	120,000.00			✓	Central Administration	Local Government Service
Inclusive local governance refresher and training programme						400,000.00	130,000.00			✓	Institute of Local Government	Local Government Service
National celebrations and protocol; services programme						80,000.00	10,000.00			✓	Central Administration	Local Communities
Administrative decentralisation programme					40,000.00	435,000.00	100,000.00			✓	National Commission on Civic Education	Ministry of Local Government
Participatory and all-inclusive programme						300,000.00	50,000.00			✓	Information Services Department	Central Administration
Implementation, co-ordination and monitoring programme						200,000.00	40,000.00			✓	Central Administration	Local Communities
Local governance, management and administration programme						300,000.00	100,000.00			✓	Central Administration	Local Communities
Conducive working environment programme						200,000.00	100,000.00			✓	Central Administration	Local Government Service
Inclusive sub-structure efficiency programme					10,000,000.00	100,000.00		5,368,946.36		✓	Central Administration	Local Government Service
Safety and crime awareness prevention programme						600,000.00	100,000.00			✓	Central Administration	Security Agencies

Source: MPCU, 2025.

### **5.3: Programme Financing**

This section deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources that are going to be used to implement activities and programmes. It mainly focuses on the cost of Medium-Term Development Policy Framework using the cost of inputs.

These strategies for funds mobilisation take into consideration sources of funding including Internally Generated Funds, projected Central Government inflows such as District Performance Assessment Tool, District Assemblies' Common Fund, as well as inflows regarding planned programmes of development partners.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the Assembly's share of Common Fund and the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) which is based on functional and organisational assessment of the District Assemblies in Ghana. Since the release of Central Government inflows sometimes delay and put the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and activities out of gear, the Assembly will look for an alternative source of funding its programmes and activities. Proposal writing to donor communities and agencies will help the Assembly to push its developmental agenda during the 2026-2029 planned implementation period

**Table 5.2: Programme Financing**

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	OTHERS (Specify)		
<b>Economic Development</b>										
1. Sustainable agriculture and climate smart initiatives	259,000.00	30,000.00	0	229,000.00	0	0	0	0	259,000.00	0
2. Integrated youth training, entrepreneurship and small-scale industrial and value-added processing programmes	1,746,000.00	0	36,000.00	1,180,000.00	0	530,000.00	0	0	1,746,000.00	0
3. Revenue Enhancement and mobilisation mechanisms programmes	264,000.00	0	94,000.00	170,000.00	0	0	0	0	264,000.00	0
4. Modern markets and retail infrastructure enhancement programmes	26,169,744.52	0	0	15,020,943.43	10,608,772.23	0	0	0	25,629,715.66	-540,028.86
<b>Social Development</b>										
5. Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes	20,781,046.40	0	0	11,324,239.64	9,456,806.76	0	0	0	20,781,046.40	0
6. Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes	11,038,897.80	0	0	6,038,897.80	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	0	0	11,038,897.00	0
8. Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes	15,928,106.40	0	225,000.00	6,878,542.25	6,347,118.00	0	0	0	13,450,660.25	-2,213,446.15
9. Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes	2,150,000.00	1,480,000.00	90,000.00	580,000.00	0	0	0	0	2,150,000.00	0

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	OTHERS (Specify)		
<b>Environment and Human Settlement Development</b>										
10, Integrated community water and sanitation improvement management programmes	12,508,897.80	0	0	11,658,897.00	850,000.80	0	0	0	12,508,897.80	0
11, Integrated sanitation and waste management programmes	5,686,330.20	0	0	5,686,330.20	0	0	0	0	5,686,330.20	0
12. Environmental enhancement and protection initiatives	1,107,000.00	0	0	1,107,000.00	0	0	0	0	1,107,000.00	0
13. Climate change and disaster preparedness programmes	1,821,000.00	0	90,000.00	1,001,000.00	0	0	0	0	1,091,000.00	-730,000.00
14. Safe and clean environment for food vendors programmes	250,000.00	0	250,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	250,000.00	0
15. Efficient and uninterrupted electricity and renewable energy supply programmes	668,000.00	0	0	668,000.00	0	0	0	0	668,000.00	0
16. Environmental promotion and sanitation bye-laws	1,160,000.00	0	0	1,160,000.00	0	0	0	0	1,160,000.00	0
17. Sustainable road transport infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiatives	4,349,168.00	2,019,168.00	0	330,000.00	150,000.00	0	0	0	2,499,168.00	-1,800,000.00
18. Sustainable land use and spatial planning development programmes	462,000.00	0	101,000.00	361,000.00	0	0	0	0	462,000.00	0

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C) = (B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	OTHERS (Specify)		
<b>Governance and Institutional Development</b>										
19. Safety and crime awareness prevention programmes	2,180,000.00	0	40,000.00	2,000,000.00	140,000.00	0	0	0	2,180,000.00	0
20. Local governance, management and administrative decentralisation programmes	1,101,812.52	0	53,000.00	1,048,812.52	0	0	0	0	1,101,812.52	0
21. Logistics and capacity building/trainings programmes	1,157,968.60	0	0	989,968.60	168,000.00	0	0	0	1,157,968.60	0
22. Conducive working environment programmes	900,000.00	0	0	900,000.00	0	0	0	0	900,000.00	0
23. Inclusive sub-structures efficiency programmes	750,000.00	0	300,000.00	450,000.00	0	0	0	0	750,000.00	0
24. Participatory, monitoring, implementation and co-ordination programmes	1,150,000.00	0	0	1,150,000.00	0	0	0	0	1,150,000.00	0
25. Protocol services and national celebrations programmes	750,000.00	0	0	750,000.00	0	0	0	0	750,000.00	0
Local governance management programmes	10,884,165.24	2,289,930.20	100,000.00	6,026,456.38	0	0	0	0	0	-2,467,778.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,781,750.10</b>	<b>5,819,098.20</b>	<b>1,379,000.00</b>	<b>76,709,087.82</b>	<b>30,720,696.99</b>	<b>2,530,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108,516,496.43</b>	<b>7,265,253.67</b>

Source: Budget Unit, 2025.

#### **5.4: Estimated Revenue to Finance the MTDP (2026-2029)**

The success of every plan implementation depends highly on the ability to finance it. For a plan to be effective, its finance should have a reliable source. Most Plans have failed to be executed and remained blueprint due to lack of finance resulting from weak and inefficient revenue mobilisation strategies.

However, the Municipal revenue sources both internal and external should be revised to ensure effective and efficient execution of the plan. The Municipal revenue sources are mere projections. The other external source of revenue is royalties from ground rent or stool lands from property owners. On the other hand, the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) under Responsive Factor Grant (RFG) which is also an external grant has emerged and benefited the Municipality. The Assembly is also receiving financial Safety Net, a World Bank Initiative to support the rural poor.

#### **5.5: The Application of Sustainability Analysis of Prioritised Programmes / Projects**

The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Policy Framework is going to be applied to Sustainability Analysis in line with the adopted thematic areas or goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies, programmes and sub-programmes which have been prepared based on the Assembly's mandate and functions. A comprehensive analysis of prioritised programs and projects was done using the sustainability test tool. The rationale of the application among other things; is to incorporate environmental and sustainability issues in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, rope in or get all stakeholders involved during and after the plan preparation in a bid to get their inputs and come out with alternative ways to solve already embedded environmental problems in the Municipality.

The tool has criteria for impacts assessment namely; economic, social, environmental and spatial impacts of the projects and programs scored to ascertain its sustainability.

The criteria for scoring the sustainability test are; very strong impact 5, strong impact 4, average impact 3, very weak impact 2, weak impact 1 and no impact 0.

It could be deduced from the sustainability analysis that almost all the programmes and projects are very sustainable ranging from 4.00 to an average of 1.75. This shows that when the programs and the projects are implemented there will be economic, social and environmental sustainability.

## **5.6: Measures to Address Impacts**

It could be deduced from the sustainability analysis that almost all the programmes and projects are very compatible or neutral ranging from 4.00 to 3.00. In all, there were forty-one (41) strategies that were analysed. Out of these, twenty-three (23) were found to be very compatible while twelve (12) of them were compatible and six (6) were neutral. In a nutshell, none of the strategies were either found to be incompatible or very incompatible.

In a similar vein, it could be seen from the sustainability analysis that almost all constructional activities would have negative impacts on the natural resources probably on the forests, degraded land, water bodies and a host of others. It is therefore worthy to note that during the constructional works, careful should be taken not to destroy all the natural resources especially the forest, land and water bodies. If the need be, technical people will be contracted to earmark areas that would encounter negative environmental impacts. Tree planting exercise should be embarked upon to reclaim the lost vegetation or forests.

With regards to the pollution of the water bodies, care should be taken not to site projects especially sanitary facilities closer to water bodies and the final refuse dumping sites on top of hills which leaches into water bodies.

During construction of buildings where sands, gravels and wood would be needed, proper care should be taken not to use these materials indiscriminately. When it is realised that sand- winning or wood- cuts would affect the environment, a more ideal place should be sought to offset any disaster. More so, the Assembly should regulate the activities of contractors and sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with them on land reclamation and educate them on environmental sustainability issues. It is expected that contractors shall adhere to the Municipal Assembly's guidelines on the environment.

On socio-cultural conditions relating to access to land, which affect farming in the communities, it is expected that when there is the need, the authorities shall work out an acceptable compensation for farmers affected.

Analytically, the sustainability analyses of all the development programmes and projects impinged on economic, socio-cultural, environment and institutional. To help sustain these programmes and projects there is the need to:

- Provide enough funds to make their implementation successful
- Ensure proper maintenance of all projects to make them last longer and
- Provide proper layout of new settlement.

### **5.7: Activities under Policies, Plans and Programmes**

In all, eleven (11) projects were selected and subjected into sustainability test in the areas of natural resources, social and cultural conditions, economy, and institutional issues. From the analysis on the Annex 2, all construction works will have minimise effects on the environment. This is because there will be sand winning activities, depletion of forest for construction and cutting of sawn timber and soil erosion. However, measures will be put in place for land reclamation such as tree planting, cover crops and landscaping.

In addition, construction of classroom block will improve the social condition of the people especially the less endowed ones. These activities will also empower the pupils to stay in school and also discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy.

The construction of teachers' and staff quarters in the Municipal will ensure the availability of permanent staff and accommodation. On the issues of construction of drains is that, it will help check erosion in the community in which it is going to be constructed. All these analyses can be found on the Annex 2.

The test gives an instant visual impression of the overall performance of the activity. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code (see Annex 2) is used to reflect the extent to which the activities work. Not relevant is denoted by 0 and black colour, works strongly against is 1 with red colour, works against is 2 with red, neutral effect is 3 with yellow, support is 4 with green and strongly support is

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **6.0: Introduction**

The Municipal Annual Action Plan forms one of the core issues of the Medium-Term Development Plan which basically deals with the implementation of various projects and programmes including roles, procedures that would translate them into real actions to achieve the set objectives.

In preparing the Annual Action Plan the following areas are to be taken into consideration:

- Action to be taken
- Location of the action
- Who to take that action

- The time frame of the action
- Agency responsible for the action
- Who the Assembly would collaborate with and
- A budget indicating the cost of all plan programmes and projects.

To help make the implementation of 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Policy Framework a reality, there is the need to strengthen and resource all the sector departments in the Municipality. The various Zonal Councils and Unit Committees within the umbrella of the Municipal Assembly should also be strengthened in a bid to assist in the development planning process within their domain to deepen the decentralisation process. The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit which is responsible for monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination of all activities of the Assembly should also be resourced to ensure effective implementation of these lofty programmes and activities. All these measures are therefore needed to ensure smooth running, high productivity, and for that matter improve administrative capabilities and efficiencies of all sector departments and other institutions of the Assembly.

In addition to the development planning process of the Assembly; there is the need to facilitate all the integrative aspects in development, ensure institutional harmony that builds upon local community involvement and initiative for the total development of the Municipality.

**Table 6.1 Annual Action Plan**  
**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: 2026**

**Economic Development**

<b>Objectives:</b> Improve and enhance revenue and financial management system by the end of 2029													
Support MSME formalisation and access to financing between 2026-2029													
Improve revenue generation drive from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029													
Improve access to market and trading activities 30% to 70% by the end of 2029													
Improve productivity and value addition across the value by the end of November 2028													
Safeguard wastage of bumper harvest from 10% to 30% for economic sustenance by the end of 2028													
<b>Programme: Sustainable agriculture and climate smart initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support farmer-women groups in the production cassava, rice, soaps and detergents	Municipal Wide						5,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2. Support activities of Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	6,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
3. Train artisans in bookkeeping and records keeping	Municipal Wide						7,000.00	3,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4. Knowledge update on poultry health and nutrition	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
5. Conduct data collection, collation and analysis for yield studies and market survey	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
6. Train extension service staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Municipal Wide					6,000.00		5,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

**Economic Development Cont.**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
7. Farmers' access to improved livestock production	Municipal Wide					5,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
8. Support the production and processing of cassava, livestock, poultry and high value horticultural crops (maize, oil palm, tomato, cashew, mango, garden eggs, onions)	Municipal Wide					8,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
9. Train farmers in diseases and pests control of crops	Municipal Wide					10,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
10. Conduct education to farmers on post-harvest management	Municipal Wide					10,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated youth training, entrepreneurship and small-scale industrial and value-added processing programmes</b>													
11. Develop entrepreneurial skills among SMES/FBOs/CBOs	Municipal Wide						30,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
12. Monitor the operations of Asaam warehouse and Abuontem maize processing factory	Asaam & Abuontem							5,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
13. Support vulnerable in youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide						90,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
14. Organise stakeholder engagements on SMSEs	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
15. Develop tourist sites (Mampong Escarpment, Sumanpa Waterfalls and Abindali Stream)	Mampong						50,600.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Tourism Authority

**Economic Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Revenue enhancement and mobilisation mechanism programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
16. Organise pay your levy campaign in the communities	Municipal Wide							12,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
17. Procure tablets to update revenue database, collect data, revenue on rateable items	Municipal Wide						30,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
<b>Modern markets and retail infrastructure enhancement programmes</b>													
18. Construction of 1No. 30 Lockable stores with toilet and urinal, mechanised boreholes and electricity supply at Mampong (24-hour economy market)	Mampong						6,539,936.13			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>6,942,536.13</b>							

## Social Development

<p><b>Objectives:</b> Improve healthcare delivery system from 40% to 80% by the end of year 2029</p> <p>Expand social protection coverage from 30% to 70% by the end of 2028</p> <p>Improve access to quality education from 70% to 90% by the end of 2029</p> <p>Increase awareness and community awareness engagements in prevention programmes</p> <p>Develop inclusive sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote equal opportunity for women and girl-child</p> <p>Increase access to portable drinking water from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029</p>													
<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
19. Provide financial support for STME Clinics	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
20. Organise Town Hall meetings and public hearings	Municipal Wide						10,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Community Members
21. Provide support for donor interventions	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Government of Ghana
22. Organise “My first Day at School Programme”	Municipal Wide						30,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
23. Train school feeding co-ordinators on nutrition	Municipal Wide						20,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
24. Support annual best teachers’ awards programme	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
25. Support to sports and cultural programmes	Municipal Wide						30,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
26. Completion of 1No. 18-Unit teachers' quarters	Kyekyewere						559,982.55				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
27. Completion of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block at Ahmadiyya basic school	Mampong						267,784.65				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
28. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Kofiase						450,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
29. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Muslim Mission	Mampong						TBA				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
30. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Adidwan						74,702.50				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
31. Demolishing of Abuontem, Ahmadiyya & Penteng-Nwaase basic schools	Abuontem Ahmadiyya Penteng- Nwaase						20,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
32. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bunuso						1,040,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
33. Completion of 1No. at IJ basic school	Mampong						645,991.90				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
34. Completion of reroofing of selected schools	Municipal Wide						196,685.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
35. Construction of 1No, 3-Unit classroom at Daaho	Daaho						450,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
36. Completion of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Naama	Naama						150,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
37. Completion of 1No. 4-Unit classroom block and 1No. 4-Unit KVIP at Bosofuor	Bosofuor						450,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
38. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block and renovation of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Dome	Dome						150,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
39. Completion 1No. 2-Unit classroom block, store, office with suspended slab at Institute of Daarul Quran basic school	Mampong						200,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
40.Support to school feeding monitoring	Municipal Wide						10,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
41. Support to organisation of mock exams for BECE candidates	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
42.. Organise Independence Day Celebration	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
43. Support to needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
44. Support to school monitoring activities	Municipal Wide						20,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
45. Supply 1000 No. dual desks	Municipal Wide						700,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
46. Supply 2000 No. mono desks	Municipal Wide						1,000,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
47. Supply 210 each Nos. tables and chairs for teachers	Municipal Wide						555,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
48.Supply 200 No. hexagonal KG tables	Municipal Wide						36,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
49. Conversion of CHPS compound to teachers' quarters at Bunuso	Bunuso						200,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
50. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound at Dome-Oseikrom	Dome-Oseikrom						1,150,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
51. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit bedroom nurses' quarters at Mampong	Mampong						886,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
52. Support to National Immunisation Programme and World Immunisation Day	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
53. Intensify public education and support Municipal response initiative	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
54. Procurement of health equipment	Municipal Wide						400,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
55. Support to HIV related programmes	Municipal Wide						79,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>														
Project Status	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
56. Completion of CHPS compounds	Sekruwa Atonsugya Aframano						400,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
57. Support to Health Directorate activities	Municipal Wide						30,000.00	20,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
58. Train community health workers in integrated community case management of malaria	Municipal Wide						30,000.00	20,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
59. Conduct public education on family planning especially for women in their reproductive ages	Municipal Wide						25,000.00	15,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
60. Completion of Medical Doctor and Health Administrators quarters	Mampong						242,570.14					✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate
61. Completion of weighing centre and community centre	Mampong Penteng						158,232.00					✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>													
Time Frame	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
62. Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal Wide					3,000.00	2,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
63. Register PWDs and enrol them to the NHIS	Municipal Wide					9,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
64. Provide PWDs with skills training, health and educational support	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
65. Organise child rights programmes in selected basic schools	Municipal Wide					15,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
66. Formation of child protection committee and conduct education on child protection	Municipal Wide						5,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
67. Undertake gender-based violence intervention programmes, sexual violence, domestic violence, parenting and early child marriage	Municipal Wide						3,000.00	2,000.00		✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
68. Facilitate the management of residential homes	Mampong						3,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
69. Improve alternative life skills for women	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
70. Construction of Disability Training Centre	Mampong									✓		DACF Secretariat	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated community water and sanitation improvement programmes</b>													
71. Construction of boreholes in selected communities	Penteng, Adidwan, Benim, Nsuase, Abuontem, Apaah, Yonso						915,974,45			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
72. Construction and mechanisation of 7 No. boreholes in selected communities	Hwidiem, Ninting, Mprim etc.						500,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
73. Rehabilitation of 12 No. boreholes in some selected communities	Municipal Wide						840,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
74. Drilling and mechanisation of 3No, boreholes at MCE residence, MA block and Oseikrom CHPS compound	Mampong Oseikrom						300,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
75. Construction of boreholes in some selected schools	Municipal Wide						500,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>14,461,872.09</b>							

**Environment and Human Settlements Development**

**Objectives:** Reduce indiscriminate refuse disposal from 90% to 40% by the end of 2029

Expand electricity supply from 60% to 90% by the end of 2029

Increase local climate adaptation and mitigation from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Control land use and settlement patterns by the end of 2029

Control rampant depletion of the forest resources by the end of 2029

Control and protect all human activities on water bodies by the end of 2029

Improve road networks from 30% to 80% by the end of 2029

Provide adequate storm drains to protect human settlements and water bodies by the end of 2029

<b>Programme: Integrated sanitation and waste management programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
76. Provision of 7No. refuse containers	Municipal Wide						437,500.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
77. Evacuation of refuse dump and maintenance of final dumping site	Municipal Wide						150,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
78. Carry out Municipal wide fumigation exercise	Municipal Wide						418,600.00			✓		Zoomlion & Environmental Health	Central Administration
79. Regular dislodging of selected public institutions	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Environmental Health & Zoomlion	Central Administration
80. Acquisition of 1No. tricycle and 1No. motor for waste collection	Municipal Wide						64,982.55			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
81. Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
82. Procurement of 100 No. dustbins	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental enhancement and protection initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
83. Monitoring of Environmental Health related activities	Municipal Wide						41,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
84. Promote defecation free programmes	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
85. Support Green Ghana Initiative	Municipal Wide						5,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
86. Educate and sensitise citizens on use of clean fuels	Municipal Wide						5,000.00			✓		Ministry of Energy	Environmental Health
<b>Programme: Climate change and disaster preparedness programmes</b>													
87. Facilitate the preparation and implementation of drainage master plan and disaster prevention	Municipal Wide						100,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
88. Provide relief items building materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide						250,000.00			✓		Central Administration	NADMO
89. Plant water conservative grass at flood prone areas	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
90. Sensitise citizens on good practices to prevent fire outbreak	Municipal Wide							8,000.00		✓		Fire Service & NADMO	Central Administration
91. Organise sensitisation on climate change	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture & Environmental Protection Agency	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Safe and clean environment for food vendors programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
92. Conduct training for food vendors on food vendors	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
93. Organise food screening exercise	Municipal Wide							20,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
94. Sensitise students and communities on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Efficient and uninterrupted electricity and renewable energy supply programmes</b>													
95. Extension of electricity to selected community	Municipal Wide					TBD				✓		Ministry of Energy	Central Administration
96. Procure, install and maintain streetlights	Municipal Wide						150,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana
97. Extension of electricity to Nyinampong CHPS compound	Nyinampong						3,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental promotion and sanitation bye-laws programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
98. Preparation of MESSAP	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
99. Support to community led total sanitation and national sanitation day	Municipal Wide						140,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
100. Preparation of water and sanitation (WATSAN) plan	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Sustainable road transport infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiatives</b>													
101. Continuation of street naming addressing system	Municipal Wide						120,000.00				✓	Physical Planning	Central Administration
102. Organise road safety education and enforcement programme	Municipal Wide					12,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
103. Grading of local roads	Municipal Wide					1,066.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
104. Gravelling and culvert construction	Municipal Wide					900,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
105. Stone pitching	Municipal Wide					222,426.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Sustainable land use and spatial planning development programmes</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GO G</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
106. Prepare Municipal spatial development framework	Municipal Wide						20,000.00					Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
108. Revise Presbyterian Mission Planning Scheme	Mampong						50,000.00			✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
109. Undertake quarterly sensitisation exercises in some selected communities on land use and building permit	Municipal Wide							15,000.00		✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>3,713,574.55</b>							

## Governance and Institutional Development

**Objectives:** Improve efficiency at the workplace from 50% to 90% by the end of 2028

Enhance local governance to the doorstep of the people from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve access to information and monitoring of resource use from 20% to 40 % by the end of 2028

Improve functionality and participation of sub-structures from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems at the Municipal level from 30% to 70% by the end of 2029

Increase women participation in the decision-making process from 1% to 10% by the end of 2028

Improve and enhance security in the communities and highways from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029

Programme: Safety and crime awareness prevention programmes													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
110. Support to security agencies for their operations	Municipal Wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Security Agencies
111. Construction of Police Post at Nyinampong	Nyinampong						500,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Police Service
112. Completion of Ambulance Offices	Mampong						150,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Ghana Ambulance Service
Programme: Local governance, management and administrative decentralisation programmes													
113. Financial support for the operationalisation of sub-structures	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Zonal Councils
114. Procure office equipment and hire purchase from CLOGSAG	Municipal Wide						81,704.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
115. Organise sensitisation programmes for women to take part in decision-making process	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Community Members
116. Support to NALAG and subscriptions	Municipal Wide						107,999.13			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Logistics and capacity building/trainings programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
117. Manpower development workshops and capacity building for MA staff	Municipal Wide						150,000.00				✓		Human Resource Department	Central Administration
118. Logistical support to decentralised departments	Municipal Wide						50,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Decentralised Departments
119. Procurement of stationery	Municipal Wide						51,992.15				✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Conducive working environment programmes</b>														
120. Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Mampong						100,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
121. Procurement of office fittings, equipment	Mampong						100,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Inclusive sub-structures efficiency programmes</b>														
122. Organise statutory sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	Mampong						100,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Assembly Members
123. Organise 12 monthly technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee meetings	Mampong							60,000.00			✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Participatory, monitoring, implementation and co-ordination programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
125. Support to MPCU and budget committee meetings	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
126. Support for the preparation of composite budget and annual action plans	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
127. Support for monitoring and evaluation exercises	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Central Administration	MPCU
<b>Programme: Protocol services, national celebrations programmes</b>													
128. Support for protocol services							100,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
129. Support for National celebrations (Thanksgiving, Farmers Day) etc.	Municipal Wide						150,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Departments and Agencies

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Local governance management programmes</b>														
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>		
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GOG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
130. Completion of renovation of Assembly block, MCE's residency and furnishing of Assembly Hall	Mampong						1,122,436.86					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
131. Completion of renovation of Head of Works bungalow	Mampong						75,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
132. Completion of renovation of Municipal Auditor's bungalow	Mampong						185,232.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
133. Support for self-help initiatives	Municipal Wide						200,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Community Members
134. Mounting of a new sign post for the Assembly	Municipal Wide						60,000.00	20,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Works Department
134. Renovate 1No. 7 Assembly staff quarters	Municipal Wide						300,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Works Department
135. Payment of legal services	Municipal Wide							5,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Judicial Service
136. Accumulated hotel bills	Municipal Wide						101,389.90					✓	Central Administration	Hoteliers
Construction of Boys' dormitory block at Opoku Agyeman SHS	Apaah					559,982.55						✓	Education Directorate	Central Administration
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>4,560,736.59</b>								

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: 2027

### Economic Development

<b>Objectives:</b> Improve and enhance revenue and financial management system by the end of 2029													
Support MSME formalisation and access to financing between 2026-2029													
Improve revenue generation drive from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029													
Improve access to market and trading activities 30% to 70% by the end of 2029													
Improve productivity and value addition across the value by the end of November 2028													
Safeguard wastage of bumper harvest from 10% to 30% for economic sustenance by the end of 2028													
<b>Programme: Sustainable agriculture and climate smart initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
1, Support farmer-women groups in the production cassava, rice, soaps and detergents	Municipal Wide						6,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2. Support activities of Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	7,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
3. Train artisans in bookkeeping and records keeping	Municipal Wide						8,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4. Knowledge update on poultry health and nutrition	Municipal Wide						3,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
5. Conduct data collection, collation and analysis for yield studies and market survey	Municipal Wide						3,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
6. Train extension service staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Municipal Wide					6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

**Economic Development Cont.**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
7. Farmers' access to improved livestock production	Municipal Wide					5,000.00	3,000.00			✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
8. Support the production and processing of cassava, livestock, poultry and high value horticultural crops (maize, oil palm, tomato, cashew, mango, garden eggs, onions)	Municipal Wide					8,000.00	3,000.00			✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
9. Train farmers in diseases and pests control of crops	Municipal Wide					10,000.00	3,000.00			✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
10. Conduct education to farmers on post-harvest management	Municipal Wide					10,000.00	3,000.00			✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated youth training, entrepreneurship and small-scale industrial value-added processing programmes</b>													
11. Develop entrepreneurial skills among SMSEs/FBOs/CBOs	Municipal Wide						30,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
12. Monitor the operations of Asaam warehouse and Abuontem maize processing factory	Asaam & Abuontem						2,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
13. Support vulnerable in youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide						90,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
14. Organise stakeholder engagements on SMSEs	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	2,000.00		✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
15. Develop tourist sites (Mampong Escarpment, Sumanpa Waterfalls and Abindali Stream)	Mampong						70,500.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Tourism Authority

**Economic Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Revenue enhancement and mobilisation mechanism programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
16. Organise pay your levy campaign in the communities	Municipal Wide							12,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
17. Procure tablets to update revenue database, collect data, revenue on rateable items	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
<b>Modern markets and retail infrastructure enhancement programmes</b>													
18. Construction of 1No. 30 Lockable stores with toilet and urinal, mechanised boreholes and electricity supply at Mampong (24-hour economy market)	Mampong						6,539,936.13			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>7,014,436.13</b>							

## Social Development

<p><b>Objectives:</b> Improve healthcare delivery system from 40% to 80% by the end of year 2029</p> <p>Expand social protection coverage from 30% to 70% by the end of 2028</p> <p>Improve access to quality education from 70% to 90% by the end of 2029</p> <p>Increase awareness and community awareness engagements in prevention programmes</p> <p>Develop inclusive sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote equal opportunity for women and girl-child</p> <p>Increase access to portable drinking water from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029</p>													
<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
19. Provide financial support for STME Clinics	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
20. Organise Town Hall meetings and public hearings	Municipal Wide						11,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Community Members
21. Provide support for donor interventions	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Government of Ghana
22. Organise “My first Day at School Programme”	Municipal Wide						35,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
23. Train school feeding co-ordinators on nutrition	Municipal Wide						23,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
24. Support annual best teachers’ awards programme	Municipal Wide						45,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
25. Support to sports and cultural programmes	Municipal Wide						35,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
26. Completion of 1No. 18-Unit teachers' quarters	Kyeyewere						559,982.55					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
27. Completion of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block at Ahmadiyya basic school	Mampong						277,784.65					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
28. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Kofiase						450,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
29. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Muslim Mission	Mampong						TBA					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
30. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Adidwan						74,702.50					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
31. Demolishing of Abuontem, Ahmadiyya & Penteng-Nwaase basic schools	Abuontem Ahmadiyya Penteng-Nwaase						25,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Education Directorate
32. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bunuso						1,050,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Education Directorate
33. Completion of 1No. at IJ basic school	Mampong						645,991.90					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
34. Completion of reroofing of selected schools	Municipal Wide						196,685.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
35. Construction of 1No, 3-Unit classroom at Daaho	Daaho						460,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Education Directorate
36. Completion of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Naama	Naama						160,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
37. Completion of 1No. 4-Unit classroom block and 1No. 4-Unit KVIP at Bosofuor	Bosofuor						460,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
38. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block and renovation of 1No, 2-unit classroom block at Dome	Dome						160,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
39. Completion 1No, 2-Unit classroom block, store, office with suspended slab at Institute of Daarul Quran basic school	Mampong						210,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
40.Support to school feeding monitoring	Municipal Wide						11,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
41. Support to organisation of mock exams for BECE candidates	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
42. Organise Independence Day Celebration	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
43. Support to needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
44. Support to school monitoring activities	Municipal Wide						30,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
45. Supply 1000 No. dual desks	Municipal Wide						710,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
46. Supply 2000 No. mono desks	Municipal Wide						1,100,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
47. Supply 210 each Nos. tables and chairs for teachers	Municipal Wide						565,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
48.Supply 200 No. hexagonal KG tables	Municipal Wide						37,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
49. Conversion of CHPS compound to teachers' quarters at Bunuso	Bunuso						210,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
50. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound at Dome-Oseikrom	Dome-Oseikrom						1,160,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
51. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit bedroom nurses' quarters at Mampong	Mampong						896,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
52. Support to National Immunisation Programme and World Immunisation Day	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
53. Intensify public education and support Municipal response initiative	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
54. Procurement of health equipment	Municipal Wide						410,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
55. Support to HIV related programmes	Municipal Wide						89,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
56. Completion of CHPS compounds	Sekruwa Atonsugya Aframano						410,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
57. Support to Health Directorate activities	Municipal Wide						35,000.00	25,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
58. Train community health workers in integrated community case management of malaria	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	20,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
59. Conduct public education on family planning especially for women in their reproductive ages	Municipal Wide						35,000.00	15,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
60. Completion of Medical Doctor and Health Administrators quarters	Mampong						252,570.14				✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate
61. Completion of weighing centre and community centre	Mampong Penteng						168,232.00				✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
62. Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal Wide					4,000.00	3,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
63. Register PWDs and enrol them to the NHIS	Municipal Wide					10,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
64. Provide PWDs with skills training, health and educational support	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
65. Organise child rights programmes in selected basic schools	Municipal Wide					15,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
66. Formation of child protection committee and conduct education on child protection	Municipal Wide						6,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
67. Undertake gender-based violence intervention programmes, sexual violence, domestic violence, parenting and early child marriage	Municipal Wide						4,000.00	3,000.00		✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
68. Facilitate the management of residential homes	Mampong						4,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
69. Improve alternative life skills for women	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated community water and sanitation improvement programmes</b>													
71. Construction of boreholes in selected communities	Penteng, Adidwan, Benim, Nsuase, Abuontem, Apaah, Yonso						925,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
72. Construction and mechanisation of 7 No. boreholes in selected communities	Hwidiem, Ninting, Mprim etc.						510,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
73. Rehabilitation of 12 No. boreholes in some selected communities	Municipal Wide						850,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
74. Drilling and mechanisation of 3No. boreholes at MCE residence, MA block and Oseikrom CHPS compound	Mampong Oseikrom						310,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
75. Construction of boreholes in some selected schools	Municipal Wide						510,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>14,954,872.09</b>							

**Environment and Human Settlements Development**

**Objectives:** Reduce indiscriminate refuse disposal from 90% to 40% by the end of 2029

Expand electricity supply from 60% to 90% by the end of 2029

Increase local climate adaptation and mitigation from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Control land use and settlement patterns by the end of 2029

Control rampant depletion of the forest resources by the end of 2029

Control and protect all human activities on water bodies by the end of 2029

Improve road networks from 30% to 80% by the end of 2029

Provide adequate storm drains to protect human settlements and water bodies by the end of 2029

<b>Programme: Integrated sanitation and waste management programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
76. Provision of 7No. refuse containers	Municipal Wide						438,500.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
77. Evacuation of refuse dump and maintenance of final dumping sites	Municipal Wide						160,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
78. Carry out Municipal wide fumigation exercise	Municipal Wide						428,600.00			✓		Zoomlion & Environmental Health	Central Administration
79. Regular dislodging of selected public institutions	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Environmental Health & Zoomlion	Central Administration
80. Acquisition of 1No. tricycle and 1No. motor for waste collection	Municipal Wide						65,982.55			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
81. Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
82. Procurement of 100 No. dustbins	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental enhancement and protection initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
83. Monitoring of Environmental Health related activities	Municipal Wide						42,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
84. Promote defecation free programmes	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
85. Support Green Ghana Initiative	Municipal Wide						6,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
86. Educate and sensitise citizens on use of clean fuels	Municipal Wide						6,000.00			✓		Ministry of Energy	Environmental Health
<b>Programme: Climate change and disaster preparedness programme</b>													
87. Facilitate the preparation and implementation of drainage master plan and disaster prevention	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
88. Provide relief items building materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide						260,000.00			✓		Central Administration	NADMO
89. Plant water conservative grass at flood prone areas	Municipal Wide						41,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
90. Sensitise citizens on good practices to prevent fire outbreak	Municipal Wide							9,000.00		✓		Fire Service & NADMO	Central Administration
91. Organise sensitisation on climate change	Municipal Wide							11,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture & Environmental Protection Agency	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Safe and clean environment for food vendors programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
92. Conduct training for food vendors on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							11,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
93. Organise food screening exercise	Municipal Wide							21,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
94. Sensitise students and communities on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							11,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Efficient and uninterrupted electricity supply and renewable energy supply programmes</b>													
95. Extension of electricity to selected community	Municipal Wide					TBD				✓		Ministry of Energy	Central Administration
96. Procure, install and maintain streetlights	Municipal Wide						160,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana
97. Extension of electricity to Nyinampong CHPS compound	Nyinampong						5,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental promotion and sanitation bye-laws programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
98. Preparation of MESSAP	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
99. Support to community led total sanitation and National Sanitation Day	Municipal Wide						150,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
100. Preparation of water and sanitation (WATSAN) plan	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Sustainable road transport and infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiatives</b>													
101. Continuation of street naming addressing system	Municipal Wide						130,000.00				✓	Physical Planning	Central Administration
102. Organise road safety education and enforcement programme	Municipal Wide					13,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
103. Grading of local roads	Municipal Wide					1,066.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
104. Gravelling and culvert construction	Municipal Wide					900,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
105. Stone pitching	Municipal Wide					222,426.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Sustainable land use and spatial planning development programmes</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
106. Prepare Municipal spatial development framework	Municipal Wide						21,000.00					Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
108. Revise Presbyterian Mission Planning Scheme	Mampong						60,000.00			✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
109. Undertake quarterly sensitisation exercises in some selected communities on land use and building permit	Municipal Wide							16,000.00		✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>3,869,574.55</b>							

## Governance and Institutional Development

**Objectives:** Improve efficiency at the workplace from 50% to 90% by the end of 2028

Enhance local governance to the doorstep of the people from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve access to information and monitoring of resource use from 20% to 40 % by the end of 2028

Improve functionality and participation of sub-structures from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems at the Municipal level from 30% to 70% by the end of 2029

Increase women participation in the decision-making process from 1% to 10% by the end of 2028

Improve and enhance security in the communities and highways from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029

Programme: Safety and crime awareness prevention programmes													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
110. Support to security agencies for their operations	Municipal Wide						30,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Security Agencies
111. Construction of Police Post at Nyinampong	Nyinampong						510,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Police Service
112. Completion of Ambulance Offices	Mampong						160,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Ghana Ambulance Service
Programme: Local governance, management, and administrative decentralisation programmes													
113. Financial support for the operationalisation of sub-structures	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Zonal Councils
114. Procure office equipment and hire purchase from CLOGSAG	Municipal Wide						91,704.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
115. Organise sensitisation programmes for women to take part in decision-making process	Municipal Wide							11,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Community Members
116. Support to NALAG and subscriptions	Municipal Wide						108,999.13			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Logistics and capacity building/trainings programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
117. Manpower development workshops and capacity building for MA staff	Municipal Wide						160,000.00			✓		Human resource Department	Central Administration
118. Logistical support to decentralised departments	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Decentralised Departments
119. Procurement of stationeries	Municipal Wide						61,992.15			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Conducive working environment programmes</b>													
120. Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Mampong						110,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
121. Procurement of office fittings, equipment	Mampong						110,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Inclusive sub-structures efficiency programmes</b>													
122. Organise statutory sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	Mampong						110,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Assembly Members
123. Organise 12 monthly technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee meetings	Mampong							70,000.00		✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Participatory, monitoring, implementation and co-ordination programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
125. Support to MPCU and budget committee meetings	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
126. Support for the preparation of composite budget and annual action plans	Municipal Wide						80,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
127. Support for monitoring and evaluation exercises	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Central Administration	MPCU
<b>Programme: Protocol services, national celebrations programmes</b>													
129. Support for National celebrations (Thanksgiving, Farmers Day) etc.	Municipal Wide						160,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Departments and Agencies

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Local governance and management programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
130. Completion of renovation of Assembly block, MCE's residency and furnishing of Assembly Hall	Mampong						1,132,436.86					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
131. Completion of renovation of Head of Works bungalow	Mampong						85,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
132. Completion of renovation of Municipal Auditor's bungalow	Mampong						195,232.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
133. Support for self-help initiatives	Municipal Wide						210,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Community Members
134. Mounting of a new sign post for the Assembly	Municipal Wide						70,000.00	20,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Works Department
134. Renovate 1No. 7 Assembly staff quarters	Municipal Wide						310,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Works Department
135. Payment of legal services	Municipal Wide							5,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Judicial Service
136. Accumulated hotel bills	Municipal Wide						110,389.90					✓	Central Administration	Hoteliers
Construction of Boys' dormitory block at Opoku Agyeman SHS	Apaah					569,982.55						✓	Central Administration	Municipal Directorate of Education
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>4,801,736.59</b>								

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: 2028

### Economic Development

<b>Objectives:</b> Improve and enhance revenue and financial management system by the end of 2029													
Support MSME formalisation and access to financing between 2026-2029													
Improve revenue generation drive from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029													
Improve access to market and trading activities 30% to 70% by the end of 2029													
Improve productivity and value addition across the value by the end of November 2028													
Safeguard wastage of bumper harvest from 10% to 30% for economic sustenance by the end of 2028													
<b>Programme: Sustainable agriculture and climate smart initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
1, Support farmer-women groups in the production cassava, rice, soaps and detergents	Municipal Wide						7,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2. Support activities of Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Municipal Wide						8,000.00	6,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
3. Train artisans in bookkeeping and records keeping	Municipal Wide						9,000.00	3,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4. Knowledge update on poultry health and nutrition	Municipal Wide							12,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
5. Conduct data collection, collation and analysis for yield studies and market survey	Municipal Wide							12,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
6. Train extension service staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Municipal Wide					8,000.00		7,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

**Economic Development Cont.**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
7. Farmers' access to improved livestock production	Municipal Wide					7,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
8. Support the production and processing of cassava, livestock, poultry and high value horticultural crops (maize, oil palm, tomato, cashew, mango, garden eggs, onions)	Municipal Wide					10,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
9. Train farmers in diseases and pests control of crops	Municipal Wide					12,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
10. Conduct education to farmers on post-harvest management	Municipal Wide					12,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated youth training, entrepreneurship and small-scale industrial and value-added processing programmes</b>													
11. Develop entrepreneurial skills among SMSEs/FBOs/CBOs	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
12. Monitor the operations of Asaam warehouse and Abuontem maize processing factory	Asaam & Abuontem							7,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
13. Support vulnerable in youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide						110,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
14. Organise stakeholder engagements on SMSEs	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
15. Develop tourist sites (Mampong Escarpment, Sumanpa Waterfalls and Abindali Stream)	Mampong						706,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Tourism Authority

**Economic Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Revenue enhancement and mobilisation mechanism programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
16. Organise pay your levy campaign in the communities	Municipal Wide							14,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
17. Procure tablets to update revenue database, collect data, revenue on rateable items	Municipal Wide						50,000.00	12,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
<b>Modern markets and retail infrastructure enhancement programmes</b>													
18. Construction of 1No. 30 Lockable stores with toilet and urinal, mechanised boreholes and electricity supply at Mampong (24-hour economy market)	Mampong						6,539,936.13			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>7,036,536.13</b>							

## Social Development

<b>Objectives:</b> Improve healthcare delivery system from 40% to 80% by the end of year 2029 Expand social protection coverage from 30% to 70% by the end of 2028 Improve access to quality education from 70% to 90% by the end of 2029 Increase awareness and community awareness engagements in prevention programmes Develop inclusive sports and recreational infrastructure Promote equal opportunity for women and girl-child Increase access to portable drinking water from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029													
<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
19. Provide financial support for STME Clinics	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
20. Organise Town Hall meetings and public hearings	Municipal Wide						12,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Community Members
21. Provide support for donor interventions	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Government of Ghana
22. Organise “My first Day at School Programme”	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
23. Train school feeding co-ordinators on nutrition	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
24. Support annual best teachers’ awards programme	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
25. Support to sports and cultural programmes	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
26. Completion of 1No. 18-unit teachers' quarters	Kyekyewere						559,982.55				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
27. Completion of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block at Ahmadiyya basic school	Mampong						287,784.65				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
28. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Kofiase						500,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
30. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Adidwan						94,702.50				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
31. Demolishing of Abuontem, Ahmadiyya & Penteng-Nwaase basic schools	Abuontem, Ahmadiyya & Penteng-Nwaase						60,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
32. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bunuso						1,090,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
33. Completion of 1No. at IJ basic school	Mampong						685,991.90				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
34. Completion of reroofing of selected schools	Municipal Wide						196,885.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
35. Construction of 1No, 3-Unit classroom at Daaho	Daaho						470,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
36. Completion of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Naama	Naama						170,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
37. Completion of 1No. 4-Unit classroom block and 1No. 4-Unit KVIP at Bosofuor	Bosofuor						470,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
38. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block and renovation of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Dome	Dome						170,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
39. Completion 1No, 2-Unit classroom block, store, office with suspended slab at Institute of Daarul Quran basic school	Mamong						220,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programme</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
40.Support to school feeding monitoring	Municipal Wide						12,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
41. Support to organisation of mock exams for BECE candidates	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
42. Organise Independence Day Celebration	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
43. Support to needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
44. Support to school monitoring activities	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Education Directorate
<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
45. Supply 1000 No. dual desks	Municipal Wide						720,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
46. Supply 2000 No. mono desks	Municipal Wide						1,200,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
47. Supply 210 each Nos. tables and chairs for teachers	Municipal Wide						560,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
48. Supply 200 No. hexagonal KG tables	Municipal Wide						56,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
49. Conversion of CHPS compound to teachers' quarters at Bunuso	Bunuso						220,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
50. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound at Dome-Oseikrom	Dome-Oseikrom						1,170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
51. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit bedroom nurses' quarters at Mampong	Mampong						896,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
52. Support to National Immunisation Programme and World Immunisation Day	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
53. Intensify public education and support Municipal response initiative	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
54. Procurement of health equipment	Municipal Wide						420,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
55. Support to HIV related programmes	Municipal Wide						99,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
56. Completion of CHPS compounds	Sekruwa Atonsugya Aframano						420,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
57. Support to Health Directorate activities	Municipal Wide						32,000.00	20,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
58. Train community health workers in integrated community case management of malaria	Municipal Wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
59. Conduct public education on family planning especially for women in their reproductive ages	Municipal Wide						45,000.00	15,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
60. Completion of Medical Doctor and Health Administrators quarters	Mampong						262,570.14				✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate
61. Completion of weighing centre and community centre	Mampong Penteng						178,232.00				✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
62. Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal Wide					6,000.00	2,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
63. Register PWDs and enrol them to the NHIS	Municipal Wide					10,100.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
64. Provide PWDs with skills training, health and educational support	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
65. Organise child rights programmes in selected basic schools	Municipal Wide					35,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
66. Formation of child protection committee and conduct education on child protection	Municipal Wide						7,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
67. Undertake gender-based violence intervention programmes, sexual violence, domestic violence, parenting and early child marriage	Municipal Wide						5,000.00	4,000.00		✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
68. Facilitate the management of residential homes	Mampong						5,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
69. Improve alternative life skills for women	Municipal Wide						70,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated community water and sanitation improvement programmes</b>														
71. Construction of boreholes in selected communities	Penteng, Adidwan, Benim, Nsuase, Abuontem, Apaah, Yonso						935,974,45				✓		Central Administration	Works Department
72. Construction and mechanisation of 7 No. boreholes in selected communities	Hwidiem, Ninting, Mprim etc.						520,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Works Department
73. Rehabilitation of 12 No. boreholes in some selected communities	Municipal Wide						860,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Works Department
74. Drilling and mechanisation of 3No, boreholes at MCE residence, MA block and Oseikrom CHPS compound	Mampong Oseikrom						320,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Works Department
75. Construction of boreholes in some selected schools	Municipal Wide						520,000.00				✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>15,635,172.09</b>								

## Environment and Human Settlements Development

**Objectives:** Reduce indiscriminate refuse disposal from 90% to 40% by the end of 2029

Expand electricity supply from 60% to 90% by the end of 2029

Increase local climate adaptation and mitigation from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Control land use and settlement patterns by the end of 2029

Control rampant depletion of the forest resources by the end of 2029

Control and protect all human activities on water bodies by the end of 2029

Improve road networks from 30% to 80% by the end of 2029

Provide adequate storm drains to protect human settlements and water bodies by the end of 2029

Programme: Integrated sanitation and waste management programmes													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
76. Provision of 7No. refuse containers	Municipal Wide						457,500.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
77. Evacuation of refuse dump and maintenance of final dumping sites	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
78. Carry out Municipal wide fumigation exercises	Municipal Wide						428,600.00			✓		Zoomlion & Environmental Health	Central Administration
79. Regular dislodging of selected public institutions	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Environmental Health & Zoomlion	Central Administration
80. Acquisition of 1No. tricycle and 1No. motor for waste collection	Municipal Wide						84,982.55			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
81. Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
82. Procurement of 100 No. dustbins	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental enhancement and protection initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
83. Monitoring of Environmental Health related activities	Municipal Wide						61,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
84. Promote defecation free programmes	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
85. Support Green Ghana Initiative	Municipal Wide						7,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
86. Educate and sensitise citizens on use of clean fuels	Municipal Wide						7,000.00			✓		Ministry of Energy	Environmental Health
<b>Programme: Climate change and disaster preparedness programmes</b>													
87. Facilitate the preparation and implementation of drainage master plan and disaster prevention	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
88. Provide relief items building materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide						270,000.00			✓		Central Administration	NADMO
89. Plant water conservative grass at flood prone areas	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
90. Sensitise citizens on good practices to prevent fire outbreak	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Fire Service & NADMO	Central Administration
91. Organise sensitisation on climate change	Municipal Wide							20,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture & Environmental Protection Agency	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Safe and clean environment for food vendors programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
92. Conduct training for food vendors on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							15,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
93. Organise food screening exercise	Municipal Wide							40,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
94. Sensitise students and communities on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							30,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Efficient and uninterrupted electricity and renewable energy supply programmes</b>													
95. Extension of electricity to selected community	Municipal Wide					TBD				✓		Ministry of Energy	Central Administration
96. Procure install and maintain streetlights	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana
97. Extension of electricity to Nyinampong CHPS compound	Nyinampong						5,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental promotion and sanitation bye-laws programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
98. Preparation of MESSAP	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
99. Support to community led total sanitation and National Sanitation Day	Municipal Wide						160,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
100. Preparation of water and sanitation (WATSAN) plan	Municipal Wide						80,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Sustainable road transport infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiatives</b>													
101. Continuation of street naming addressing system	Municipal Wide						140,000.00				✓	Physical Planning	Central Administration
102. Organise road safety education and enforcement programme	Municipal Wide					14,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
103. Grading of local roads	Municipal Wide					2,066.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
104. Gravelling and culvert construction	Municipal Wide					920,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
105. Stone pitching	Municipal Wide					242,426.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Sustainable land use and spatial planning development programmes</b>													
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
106. Prepare Municipal spatial development framework	Municipal Wide						30,000.00					Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
108. Revise Presbyterian Mission Planning Scheme	Mampong						70,000.00			✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
109. Undertake quarterly sensitisation exercises in some selected communities on land use and building permit	Municipal Wide							35,000.00		✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>4,199,574.55</b>							

## Governance and Institutional Development

**Objectives:** Improve efficiency at the workplace from 50% to 90% by the end of 2028

Enhance local governance to the doorstep of the people from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve access to information and monitoring of resource use from 20% to 40 % by the end of 2028

Improve functionality and participation of sub-structures from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems at the Municipal level from 30% to 70% by the end of 2029

Increase women participation in the decision-making process from 1% to 10% by the end of 2028

Improve and enhance security in the communities and highways from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029

Programme: Safety and crime awareness prevention programmes													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
110. Support to security agencies for their operations	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Security Agencies
111. Construction of Police Post at Nyinampong	Nyinampong						520,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Police Service
112. Completion of Ambulance Offices	Mampong						170,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Ghana Ambulance Service
Programme: Local governance, management and administrative decentralisation programmes													
113. Financial support for the operationalisation of sub-structures	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Zonal Councils
114. Procure office equipment and hire purchase from CLOGSAG	Municipal Wide						91,704.00			✓		Central Administration	CLOGSAG
115. Organise sensitisation programmes for women to take part in decision-making process	Municipal Wide							20,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Community Members
116. Support to NALAG and subscriptions	Municipal Wide						127,999.13			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Logistics and capacity building/trainings programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
117. Manpower development workshops and capacity building for MA staff	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Human Resource Department	Central Administration
118. Logistical support to decentralised departments	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Decentralised Departments
119. Procurement of stationery	Municipal Wide						71,992.15			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Conducive working environment programmes</b>													
120. Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Mampong						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
121. Procurement of office fittings, equipment	Mampong						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Inclusive sub-structures efficiency programmes</b>													
122. Organise statutory sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	Mampong						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Assembly Members
123. Organise 12 monthly technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee meetings	Mampong							80,000.00		✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Participatory, monitoring, implementation and co-ordination programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
125. Support to MPCU and budget committee meetings	Municipal Wide						140,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
126. Support for the preparation of composite budget and annual action plans	Municipal Wide						90,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
127. Support for monitoring and evaluation exercises	Municipal Wide						80,000.00			✓		Central Administration	MPCU
<b>Programme: Protocol services, national celebrations programmes</b>													
129. Support for National celebrations (Thanksgiving, Farmers Day) etc.	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Departments and Agencies

Programmes: Local governance management programmes														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
130. Completion of renovation of Assembly block, MCE's residency and furnishing of Assembly Hall	Mampong						1,142,436.86					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
131. Completion of renovation of Head of Works bungalow	Mampong						95,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
132. Completion of renovation of Municipal Auditor's bungalow	Mampong						200,232.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
133. Support for self-help initiatives	Municipal Wide						220,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Community Members
134. Mounting of a new sign post for the Assembly	Municipal Wide						80,000.00	20,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Works Department
134. Renovate 1No. 7 Assembly staff quarters	Municipal Wide						320,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Works Department
135. Payment of legal services	Municipal Wide							5,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Judicial Services
136. Accumulated hotel bills	Municipal Wide						120,389.90					✓	Central Administration	Hoteliers
Construction of Boys' dormitory block at Opoku Agyeman SHS	Apaah					579,982.55						✓	Education Directorate	Central administration
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>							<b>5,054,736.59</b>							

## ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: 2029

### Economic Development

<b>Objectives:</b> Improve and enhance revenue and financial management system by the end of 2029													
Support MSME formalisation and access to financing between 2026-2029													
Improve revenue generation drive from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029													
Improve access to market and trading activities 30% to 70% by the end of 2029													
Improve productivity and value addition across the value by the end of November 2029													
Safeguard wastage of bumper harvest from 10% to 40% for economic sustenance by the end of 2029													
<b>Programme: Sustainable agriculture and climate smart initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
1, Support farmer-women groups in the production cassava, rice, soaps and detergents	Municipal Wide						8,000.00	13,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2. Support activities of Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Municipal Wide						70,000.00	9,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
3. Train artisans in bookkeeping and records keeping	Municipal Wide						10,000.00	6,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4. Knowledge update on poultry health and nutrition	Municipal Wide							13,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
5. Conduct data collection, collation and analysis for yield studies and market survey	Municipal Wide							13,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
6. Train extension service staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Municipal Wide					9,000.00		8,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

**Economic Development Cont.**

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
7. Farmers' access to improved livestock production	Municipal Wide					8,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
8. Support the production and processing of cassava, livestock, poultry and high value horticultural crops (maize, oil palm, tomato, cashew, mango, garden eggs, onions)	Municipal Wide					11,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
9. Train farmers in diseases and pests control of crops	Municipal Wide					15,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
10. Conduct education to farmers on post-harvest management	Municipal Wide					15,000.00				✓		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated youth training, entrepreneurship and small-scale and value-added processing programmes</b>													
11. Develop entrepreneurial skills among SMSES/FBOs/CBOs	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
12. Monitor the operations of Asaam warehouse and Abuontem maize processing factory	Asaam & Abuontem							7,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
13. Support vulnerable in youth apprenticeship	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
14. Organise stakeholder engagements on SMSEs	Municipal Wide						80,000.00			✓		Business Resource Centre	Ministry of Trades and Industries
15. Develop tourist sites (Mampong Escarpment, Sumanpa Waterfalls and Abindali Stream)	Mampong						60,900.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Tourism Authority

**Economic Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Revenue enhancement and mobilisation mechanism programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
16. Organise pay your levy campaign in the communities	Municipal Wide							14,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
17. Procure tablets to update Revenue Database, collect data, revenue on rateable items	Municipal Wide						50,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Finance	Central Administration
<b>Modern markets and retail infrastructure enhancement programmes</b>													
18. Construction of 1No. 30 Lockable stores with toilet and urinal, mechanised boreholes and electricity supply at Mampong (24-hour economy market)	Mampong						6,549,936.13			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>7,179,836.13</b>							

## Social Development

<b>Objectives:</b> Improve healthcare delivery system from 40% to 80% by the end of year 2029 Expand social protection coverage from 30% to 70% by the end of 2028 Improve access to quality education from 70% to 90% by the end of 2029 Increase awareness and community awareness engagements in prevention programmes Develop inclusive sports and recreational infrastructure Promote equal opportunity for women and girl-child Increase access to portable drinking water from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029													
<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
19. Provide financial support for STME Clinics	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
20. Organise Town Hall meetings and public hearings	Municipal Wide						30,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Community Members
21. Provide support for donor interventions	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Government of Ghana
22. Organise “My first Day at School Programme”	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
23. Train school feeding co-ordinators on nutrition	Municipal Wide						40,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
24. Support annual best teachers’ awards programme	Municipal Wide						60,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
25. Support to sports and cultural programmes	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
26. Completion of 1No. 18-Unit teachers' quarters	Kyekyewere						579,982.55					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
27. Completion of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block at Ahmadiyya basic school	Mampong						287,784.65					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
28. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Kofiase						470,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
30. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Adidwan						94,702.50					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
31. Demolishing of Abuontem, Ahmadiyya & Penteng-Nwaase basic schools	Abuontem, Ahmadiyya & Penteng-Nwaase						40,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Education Directorate
32. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Bunuso						1,060,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Education Directorate
33. Completion of 1No. at IJ basic school	Mampong						665,991.90					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement programmes</b>														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
34. Completion of reroofing of selected schools	Municipal Wide						200,785.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
35. Construction of 1No, 3-Unit classroom at Daaho	Daaho						470,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Education Directorate
36. Completion of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Naama	Naama						170,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
37. Completion of 1No. 4-Unit classroom block and 1No. 4-Unit KVIP at Bosofuor	Bosofuor						470,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
38. Completion of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block and renovation of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block at Dome	Dome						170,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate
39. Completion of 1No, 2-Unit classroom block, store, office with suspended slab at Institute of Daarul Quran basic school	Mampong						220,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
40.Support to school feeding monitoring	Municipal Wide						12,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Gender and Children Protection
41. Support to organisation of mock exams for BECE candidates	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
42.. Organise Independence Day Celebration	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
43. Support to needy but brilliant students	Municipal Wide						120,000.00			✓		Education Directorate	Central Administration
44. Support to school monitoring activities	Municipal Wide						50,000.00			✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Access to quality education and service delivery development programmes</b>													
45. Supply 1000 No. dual desks	Municipal Wide						730,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
46. Supply 2000 No. mono desks	Municipal Wide						1,300,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
47. Supply 210 each No. tables and chairs for teachers	Municipal Wide						575,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate
48.Supply 200 No. hexagonal KG tables	Municipal Wide						56,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Education Directorate

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
49. Conversion of CHPS compound to teachers' quarters at Bunuso	Bunuso						230,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
50. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound at Dome-Oseikrom	Dome-Oseikrom						1,190,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
51. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit bedroom nurses' quarters at Mampong	Mampong						901,974.45			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
52. Support to National Immunisation Programme and World Immunisation Day	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
53. Intensify public education and support for Municipal response initiative	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
54. Procurement of health equipment	Municipal Wide						430,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
55. Support to HIV related programmes	Municipal Wide						99,000.00			✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Quality healthcare delivery system, integrated adolescent family planning and reproductive health programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
56. Completion of CHPS compounds	Sekruwa Atonsugya Aframano						400,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Health Directorate
57. Support to Health Directorate activities	Municipal Wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
58. Train community health workers in integrated community case management of malaria	Municipal Wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
59. Conduct public education on family planning especially for women in their reproductive ages	Municipal Wide						35,000.00	15,000.00		✓		Health Directorate	Central Administration
60. Completion of Medical Doctor and Health Administrators quarters	Mampong						272,570.14				✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate
61. Completion of weighing centre and community centre	Mampong Penteng						178,232.00				✓	Central Administration	Health Directorate

Social Development Cont.

Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
62. Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal Wide					5,000.00	4,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
63. Register PWDs and enrol them to the NHIS	Municipal Wide					11,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
64. Provide PWDs with skills training, health and educational support	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
65. Organise child rights programmes in selected basic schools	Municipal Wide					25,000.00				✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
66. Formation of child protection committee and conduct education on child protection	Municipal Wide						7,000.00			✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration
67. Undertake gender-based violence intervention programmes, sexual violence, domestic violence, parenting and early child marriage	Municipal Wide						5,000.00	4,000.00		✓		Social Welfare & Community Development	Central Administration

**Social Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Integrated social protection, poverty reduction and inclusive social protection programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
68. Facilitate the management of residential homes	Mampong						5,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
69. Improve alternative life skills for women	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Integrated community water and sanitation improvement programmes</b>													
71. Construction of boreholes in selected communities	Penteng, Adidwan, Benim, Nsuase, Abuontem, Apaah, Yonso						940,974,45			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
72. Construction and mechanisation of 7 No. boreholes in selected communities	Hwidiem, Ninting, Mprim etc.						530,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
73. Rehabilitation of 12 No. boreholes in some selected communities	Municipal Wide						860,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
74. Drilling and mechanisation of 3No. boreholes at MCE residence, MA block and Oseikrom CHPS compound	Mampong Oseikrom						330,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
75. Construction of boreholes in some selected schools	Municipal Wide						530,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Works Department
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>15,681,972.09</b>							

### Environment and Human Settlements Development

**Objectives:** Reduce indiscriminate refuse disposal from 90% to 40% by the end of 2029

Expand electricity supply from 60% to 90% by the end of 2029

Increase local climate adaptation and mitigation from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Control land use and settlement patterns by the end of 2029

Control rampant depletion of the forest resources by the end of 2029

Control and protect all human activities on water bodies by the end of 2029

Improve road networks from 30% to 80% by the end of 2029

Provide adequate storm drains to protect human settlements and water bodies by the end of 2029

Programme: Integrated sanitation and waste management programmes													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
76. Provision of 7No. refuse containers	Municipal Wide						457,500.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
77. Evacuation of refuse dump and maintenance of final dumping sites	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
78. Carry out Municipal wide fumigation exercises	Municipal Wide						438,600.00			✓		Zoomlion & Environmental Health	Central Administration
79. Regular dislodging of selected public institutions	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Environmental Health & Zoomlion	Central Administration
80. Acquisition of 1No. tricycle and 1No. motor for waste collection exercises	Municipal Wide						84,982.55			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health & Zoomlion
81. Procurement of sanitary tools and equipment	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
82. Procurement of 100 No. dustbins	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental enhancement and protection initiatives</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
83. Monitoring of Environmental Health related activities	Municipal Wide						61,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
84. Promote defecation free programmes	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
85. Support Green Ghana Initiative	Municipal Wide						8,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
86. Educate and sensitise citizens on use of clean fuels	Municipal Wide						8,000.00			✓		Ministry of Energy	Environmental Health
<b>Programme: Climate change and disaster preparedness programmes</b>													
87. Facilitate the preparation and implementation of drainage master plan and disaster prevention	Municipal Wide						130,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
88. Provide relief items building materials to disaster victims	Municipal Wide						280,000.00			✓		Central Administration	NADMO
89. Plant water conservative grass at flood prone areas	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Forestry Commission	Central Administration
90. Sensitise citizens on good practices to prevent fire outbreak	Municipal Wide							10,000.00		✓		Fire Service & NADMO	Central Administration
91. Organise sensitisation on climate change	Municipal Wide							12,000.00		✓		Department of Agriculture & Environmental Protection Agency	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Safe and clean environment for food vendors programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
92. Conduct training for food vendors on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							12,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
93. Organise food screening exercise	Municipal Wide							40,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
94. Sensitise students and communities on food hygiene	Municipal Wide							30,000.00		✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Efficient and uninterrupted electricity and renewable energy supply programmes</b>													
95. Extension of electricity to some selected community	Municipal Wide					TBD				✓		Ministry of Energy	Central Administration
96. Procure, install and maintain streetlights	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana
97. Extension of electricity to Nyinampong CHPS compound	Nyinampong						5,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Electricity Company of Ghana

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Environmental promotion and sanitation bye-laws programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
98. Preparation of MESSAP	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
99. Support to community led total sanitation and National Sanitation Day	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Environmental Health
100. Preparation of water and sanitation (WATSAN) plan	Municipal Wide						80,000.00			✓		Environmental Health	Central Administration
<b>Programme: Sustainable road transport infrastructure expansion and maintenance initiatives</b>													
101. Continuation of street naming addressing system	Municipal Wide						140,000.00				✓	Physical Planning	Central Administration
102. Organise road safety education and enforcement programme	Municipal Wide					14,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
103. Grading of local roads	Municipal Wide					3,066.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
104. Gravelling and culvert construction	Municipal Wide					100,000.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration
105. Stone pitching	Municipal Wide					252,426.00				✓		Roads Department	Central Administration

**Environment and Human Settlements Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Sustainable land use and spatial planning development programmes</b>														
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Project Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>		
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
106. Prepare Municipal spatial development framework	Municipal Wide						40,000.00						Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
108. Revise Presbyterian Mission Planning Scheme	Mampong						70,000.00			✓			Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
109. Undertake quarterly sensitisation exercises in some selected communities on land use and building permit	Municipal Wide							35,000.00		✓			Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>3,481,574.55</b>								

## Governance and Institutional Development

**Objectives:** Improve efficiency at the workplace from 50% to 90% by the end of 2028

Enhance local governance to the doorstep of the people from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve access to information and monitoring of resource use from 20% to 40 % by the end of 2028

Improve functionality and participation of sub-structures from 40% to 80% by the end of 2029

Improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems at the Municipal level from 30% to 70% by the end of 2029

Increase women participation in the decision-making process from 1% to 10% by the end of 2028

Improve and enhance security in the communities and highways from 50% to 80% by the end of 2029

<b>Programme: Safety and crime awareness prevention programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
110. Support to security agencies for their operations	Municipal Wide						40,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Security Agencies
111. Construction of Police Post at Nyinampong	Nyinampong						530,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ghana Police Service
112. Completion of Ambulance Offices	Mampong						170,000.00				✓	Central Administration	Ghana Ambulance Service
<b>Programme: Local governance, management and administrative decentralisation programmes</b>													
113. Financial support for the operationalisation of sub-structures	District Wide						70,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Zonal Councils
114. Procure office equipment and hire purchase from CLOGSAG	District Wide						100,704.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
115. Organise sensitisation programmes for women to take part in decision-making process	District Wide							12,000.00		✓		Central Administration	Community Members
116. Support to NALAG and subscriptions	District wide						117,999.13			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Logistics and capacity building/trainings programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
117. Manpower development workshops and capacity building for MA staff	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Human Resource Department	Central Administration
118. Logistical support to decentralised departments	Municipal Wide						70,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Decentralised Departments
119. Procurement of stationeries	Municipal Wide						71,992.15			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Conducive working environment programmes</b>													
120. Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment							120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
121. Procurement of office fittings, equipment							120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government
<b>Programme: Inclusive sub-structures efficiency programmes</b>													
122. Organise statutory sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	Mampong						120,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Assembly Members
123. Organise 12 monthly technical sub-committee and spatial planning committee meetings	Mampong							90,000.00		✓		Department of Physical Planning	Central Administration

**Governance and Institutional Development Cont.**

<b>Programme: Participatory, monitoring, implementation and co-ordination programmes</b>													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating
125. Support to MPCU and budget committee meetings	Municipal Wide						140,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
126. Support for the preparation of composite budget and annual action plans	Municipal Wide						90,000.00			✓		Planning Unit	Central Administration
127. Support for monitoring and evaluation exercises	Municipal Wide						80,000.00			✓		Central Administration	MPCU
<b>Programme: Protocol services, national celebrations programmes</b>													
129. Support for National celebrations (Thanksgiving, Farmers Day) etc.	Municipal Wide						170,000.00			✓		Central Administration	Departments and Agencies

Programme: Local governance management programmes														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Old	Lead	Collaborating	
130. Completion of renovation of Assembly block, MCE's residency and furnishing of Assembly Hall	Mampong						1,142,436.86					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
131. Completion of renovation of Head of Works bungalow	Mampong						95,000.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
132. Completion of renovation of Municipal Auditor's bungalow	Mampong						200,232.00					✓	Central Administration	Works Department
133. Support for self-help initiatives	Municipal Wide						220,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Community Members
134. Mounting of a new sign post for the Assembly	Municipal Wide						80,000.00	20,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Works Department
134. Renovate 1No. 7 Assembly staff quarters	Municipal Wide						320,000.00			✓			Central Administration	Works Department
135. Payment of legal services	Municipal Wide							5,000.00		✓			Central Administration	Judicial Services
136. Accumulated hotel bills	Municipal Wide						101,389.90					✓	Central Administration	Hoteliers
Construction of Boys' dormitory block at Opoku Agyeman SHS	Apaah					579,982.55						✓	Central Administration	Municipal Directorate of Education
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>						<b>5,056,736.59</b>								
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>123,645,477.44</b>								

Source: MPCU, 2025.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **7.0: Introduction**

This chapter outlines the general approach and principle as the basis for conducting Monitoring and Evaluation during the implementation of activities and programmes of 2026-2029 MTDP.

#### **7.1: Monitoring**

Among some of the aims and objectives of monitoring and evaluations of the MTDP are to:

- Assess whether developmental targets set are being met
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework and project designs to achieve better impact
- Provide quarterly reports on effective coordination of the MPCU and the various departments at the Municipal level
- Provide authorities in the Municipal, the Government, Development Partners, Community Project Management Teams and the General Public with better means for learning from past experience
- Improve service delivery, influence allocation of resources in the Municipality, and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

#### **7.2: Arrangements for Data Collection, Validation, Analysis and Use of Results**

##### **7.2.1: Data Collection**

During the planned implementation period, the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit is going to open a register in a bid to gather all on-going programmes and activities which form the basis or the input during preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan and build upon from both primary and secondary sources at the start of the M&E plan preparation. The data is going to be put together into a register for easy identification and referencing.

### **(i) Primary Data**

The primary data gathered are both quantitative and qualitative and include indicators such as demographic, socio-economic, revenue and expenditure and other relevant information as may be required by the MPCU, NDPC, Development Partners and other agencies that have a stake in the development agenda. The data has been divided into the following.

### **(ii) Secondary Data**

In addition to the primary data, secondary data were also collected from the decentralised departments such as Education, Health and Agriculture. Other sources of secondary data were from the MWST, GLSS, CWIQ and the national census report.

### **7.2.2: Data Validation**

One important feature of the data collection process will be the data validation forum, at which all stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, Decentralised Departments and Agencies will meet to review the M&E data at monthly, quarterly and annual meetings through review workshops. The Assembly would invite its development partners, NGOs, CBOs in the review meetings. The implementation of the M&E is expected to improve the data of the Municipality through the monthly review. A data validation forum will ensure that the data is consistent and from the right source.

### **7.2.3: Data Analysis and Use of Results**

The Municipal M&E data which is going to serve a useful purpose will be analysed to identify key areas of concern not only to the Assembly but to identify areas for growth and poverty reduction such as the agricultural, industrial, informal sector economy which is fast springing up in the various communities. The data will be analysed to show the results being produced by each programme and project. The data analysis will further show how the Assembly is performing with regard to all the indicators especially in the areas of agriculture, education, health, water and

sanitation, (both core and specific indicators) and the critical area of concern. Each indicator will be examined and the appropriate actions taken to address the findings. The analysis will be done by reporting on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives, and targets of the MTDP. Data will be analysed in a systematic manner so that lessons could be learnt and used as input in the Municipal Action Plans and the subsequent MTDP.

### **7.3: Stakeholder Analysis**

A stakeholder analysis from the obvious point of view, is a process of getting people on board particularly those in which programmes and activities are going to benefit them. This analysis helps to identify any associated risks that may be identified so that they could be managed to get a sustainable or achievable results.

A stakeholder analysis was undertaken with the aim of identifying the various participants critical for the implementation of M&E activities of the Mampong Municipality. The analysis recognises that shareholders have varied information needs as well as roles they play. It is therefore important to identify them and analyse their needs, roles, responsibilities and influence on projects and programmes. These would help strategise their involvement along the project life cycle M&E results chain.

Table 7.1 gives a summary of critical stakeholders, their classification as well as their roles and responsibilities.

**Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis**

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&amp;E results dissemination, etc.</li> </ul>
1. Municipal Assembly/Assembly Members/ Unit committees	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy formulation and development planning.</li> <li>Enforcement of bye laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of financial resources &amp; logistics</li> <li>Commitment of management</li> <li>Full implementation of LGS</li> </ul>
2. Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy formulation and coordination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment of MDAs</li> <li>Implementation of programmes and projects</li> </ul>
3. Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-ordinating of Municipal level activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build Capacities</li> <li>Co-ordination of activities</li> </ul>
4. Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To brief constituents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for resources</li> <li>Demand accountability</li> <li>To brief constituents</li> </ul>
5. Local community	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To demand accountability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support data collection</li> <li>Commitment</li> <li>To demand accountability</li> </ul>
6. Traditional authorities,	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To track development in their localities</li> <li>Custodians of lands and culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide resources</li> <li>Advocacy and lobbying</li> <li>Commitment</li> </ul>
7. Political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To evaluate performance of government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocate for programmes and projects</li> <li>To evaluate performance of government</li> </ul>
8. Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To monitor utilization of fund inflow</li> <li>To monitor impacts of interventions</li> <li>Technology transfer and capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely release of funds</li> <li>Support capacity building</li> <li>To monitor utilization of resources</li> </ul>
9. Civil Society Groups/NGOs/Religious groups/SMEs/Transport Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy</li> </ul>
10. Media/Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information to the general public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethical in their reportage</li> <li>Dissemination of right to information</li> </ul>

Source: MPCU, 2025.

#### **7.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix**

The M&E Matrix is designed to be the basis to gather data from different sources to monitor projects and programs in the 2026-2029 MTDP. These will include mainly data from Assembly and other decentralised departments. The monitoring and evaluation of the interventions in the MTDP will be conducted using the result chain of input, output, outcome and impact of projects and programs towards achievement of the medium-term goal of the Mampong Municipal. This notwithstanding, the matrix will be focused on mainly outcome, output, input, frequency and process. The indicators were selected based on their relevance, easy to track and interpret.

<b>Table7.2: Monitoring Matrix</b>										
Goal: Ensure sustainable food production										
Objective: Improve productivity and value addition across the value chain										
Programme: Improve and sustenance of Agricultural production										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of farmer-women groups supported in cassava, rice, soaps and detergents	Count of farmer-women supported	Output	100	200	300	400	500	Male and Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
percentage in supports for the Department of Agriculture	Count of supports for Department of Agric.	Frequency	45	50	60	70	80	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Number of data collection and analysis for yield studies and market surveys	Count of data collected	Output	50	100	150	200	250	Males and Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Proportion of farmers updated on poultry health and nutrition	Number of farmers updated	Output	15	20	25	30	35	Males and Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Percentage of farmers having access to improved livestock production	Count of farmers with improved livestock production	Outcome	40	45	60	70	80	Males and Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Objectives: Safe wastage of bumper harvest and climate change resilient for economic sustenance										
Programme : Improve and sustenance of Agricultural production										
Proportion of farmers supported in irrigation agriculture	Number of farmers supported in irrigation	Outcome	-	4	8	15	20	Males and Females	Yearly	Department of Agriculture
Number of farmers educated on postharvest losses	Count of farmers educated on postharvest losses	Output	200	200	200	200	200	Males and Females	Yearly	Department of Agriculture
Percentage of capacity building programmes organised for farmers on disease and pest control	Frequency of capacity building for farmers on disease and pest	Output	40	50	65	80	90	Males and Females	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Number of training programmes organised on quality improvement of crops	Count of training programmes on quality improvement of crops	Output	5	10	10	10	10	Males and Females	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Percentage of extension service staff trained on	Count of extension service trained on	Outcome	30	40	50	50	60	Males and Females	Yearly	Department of Agriculture

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Objective: Improve productivity and value addition across the value chain  
 Programme: Improve and sustenance of Agricultural production

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of farmers with access to improved livestock production	Count of farmers with access to improved livestock production	Outcome	45	50	60	70	80	Males and Female	Yearly	Department of Agriculture
Percentage of support to the production and processing of tuber crops, livestock, poultry and high value horticultural crops	Count of support tuber, livestock, poultry and high value horticultural crops	Outcome	200	200	100	100	200	Males and Female	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Objectives: Support SMSEs formalization and access to financing Programme: Integrated youth training entrepreneurship and industrial development										
Number of entrepreneurial skills developed among SMSEs, FBOs, CBOs	Count of entrepreneurial skills developed among SMSEs, FBOs, CBOs	Output	200	200	200	200	200	Age and Sex	Yearly	Business Resource Centre
Evidence of monitoring the operations of warehouse and maize processing factories	Frequency of monitoring the operations of warehouse and maize processing factories	Process	2	12	12	12	12	Monitoring Team/ Facility Operators	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of vulnerable youths supported in apprenticeship	Count of vulnerable youth supported	Output	150	200	200	300	300	Males and Female	Quarterly	Business Resource Centre
Number of stakeholder engagements organised on SMSEs	Count of stakeholder engagements organised	Output	1	4	4	4	4	MCE/Community Members	Quarterly	Business Resource Centre

Goal: Improve revenue generation and mobilisation drive through checks and balances										
Objective: Enhance and improve revenue mobilisation system										
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilisation										
Modern markets and retail infrastructural development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of tourist sites developed	Number of tourist sites developed	Outcome	0	1	1	1	1	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	Quarterly	Ghana Tourist Authority Central Administration
Amount of money spent on pay-your-levy campaign	Percent of money spent on pay-your-levy campaign	Input	30	40	50	60	60	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Number of tablets procured to update revenue database	Total tablets procured for revenue database	Output	0	3	4	4	4	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	Yearly	Finance Department
Proportion of rateable items identified and updated	Number of rateable items identified	Outcome	2000	3000	3000	4000	4000	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	Yearly	Finance Department
Number of markets constructed	Count of markets constructed	Outcome	2	1	2	1	3	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	Yearly	Works Department Central Administration
Goal: Achieve inclusive quality education										
Objectives: Improve access to quality education										
Programme: Access to quality education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement										
Amount of financial support for STME Clinics	Total financial support for STME Clinics	Input	25	40	40	50	50	Boys and Girls	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Amount of money spent on my first day at school	Percentage amount of money spent on my first day at school	Input	30	40	50	60	80	Boys and Girls	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Percentage of school feeding co-ordinators trained on nutrition	Count of school feeding caterers trained	Outcome	10	15	15	15	15	Female	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Number of teachers awarded on annual best teachers' award	Count of teachers awarded on annual best teachers' award	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Males and Female	Quarterly	Municipal Directorate of Education

Goal: Ensure sustainable food production										
Goal: Achieve inclusive quality education										
Objectives: Improve access to quality education										
Programme: Access to quality education, sports, recreation and capacity enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of teachers' quarters constructed	Count of teachers' quarters constructed	Outcome	4	2	2	3	3	Males and Female	Quarterly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Number of educational infrastructure provided/constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	15	6	7	6	10	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Programme: Access to social services delivery development, improve teaching and learning initiatives										
Frequency of support to school feeding monitoring	Percent of support for school feeding monitoring	Outcome	50	60	70	80	100	Municipal Assembly and Municipal Education Directorate	Quarterly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Number of dual desks, teachers' tables and chairs supplied	Count of dual desks, teachers' tables and chairs supplied	Output	2000	3000	3000	4000	4000	Males and Females	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Amount of money supported on BECE mock examinations	Percentage of money spent on BECE mock examinations	Outcome	20	40	50	60	60	Males and Female	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Amount of money spent on Independence Day Celebration	Percentage availability of money spent on Independence Day	Outcome	40	50	60	70	70	Municipal Wide	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Number of needy but brilliant students supported	Count of needy but brilliant students supported	Outcome	30	40	40	50	50	Males and Female	Yearly	Municipal Directorate of Education
Amount of money to support school monitoring activities	Percent of money to support school monitoring activities	Input	20	30	40	50	60	Males and Female	Quarterly	Municipal Directorate of Education

Goal: Increase accessible and affordable healthcare delivery system										
Objective: Improve healthcare delivery system										
Programme: healthcare delivery, infrastructure initiative and health promotions										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of health facilities constructed	Count of health facilities constructed	Output	4	2	3	3	3	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Municipal Health Directorate
Number of health promotion programmes organised	Count of health promotion programmes organised	Output	3	3	4	4	4	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Municipal Health Directorate
Number of health service staff quarters constructed	Count of health service staff quarters constructed	Output	2	5	5	5	5	Male and Female	Quarterly	Municipal Health Directorate
Amount of money spent on the procurement of health equipment	Percentage of money spent of procurement of health equipment	Input	40	55	65	75	85	Municipal Wide	Yearly	Municipal Health Directorate
Objective: Expand social protection coverage and promote equal opportunity for women										
Programme: Enhance disability, child protection and gender-based empowerment										
Amount of money released for child protection and welfare activities	Percentage of money released for child protection and welfare activities	Input	35	50	60	75	80	Males and Female	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Number of PWDs enrol in NHIS and skills training	Count of PWDs enrol in NHIS and skills training	Output	50	70	80	80	80	Age/Males/Females	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Number of child rights and protections training programmes organised	Percentage of child rights and protection programmes undertaken	Output	50	60	70	80	90	Males and Female	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Number of gender-based intervention programmes undertaken	Count on gender-based intervention programmes undertaken	Output	6	10	10	10	10	Males and Female	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Percentage of women improved in alternative life skills	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	30	35	45	55	65	Female	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Evidence of residential homes managed	Primary & Secondary	Frequency	2	1	1	1	1	Males and Female	Biweekly	Social Welfare and Community Development
Amount of money released for Social Welfare and Community Development activities	Percentage of money released for	Input	40	60	80	90	100	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Social Welfare and Community Development

Goal: Provide safe and clean water supply										
Objective: Ensure portable drinking water all year round										
Programme: Sustainable portable water distribution to the underserved communities										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of boreholes constructed	Primary & Secondary	Output	50	70	90	110	130	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Works Department Central Administration
Percentage of boreholes mechanised	Primary & Secondary	Outcome	10	15	20	25	30	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Works Department <b>Central Administration</b>
Number of engagements with water supply company	Primary & Secondary	Output	3	5	5	5	5	Municipal Assembly	Yearly	Ghana Water Company Limited
Goal: Reduce indiscriminate waste disposal and sanitation challenges										
Objective: Control indiscriminate refuse disposal and environmental pollution										
-Programme: Environmental sanitation, education and enhancement programmes										
Frequency of evacuation refuse dump and maintenance of refuse dump sites	Primary & Secondary	Output	15	15	15	15	15	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Environmental Health
Amount of money spent on sanitation exercises and procurement sanitary tools.	Total percentage amount spent on sanitation and procurement of sanitary tools	Input	40	60	70	90	90	Municipal Wide	Yearly	Environmental Health
Frequency of environmental health related activities organised	Percentage of environmental related activities organised	Output	30	40	60	70	80	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	All 5 working days in a week	Environmental Health
Number of fumigation exercise conducted	Count of fumigation exercise conducted	Output	5	12	12	12	12	Municipal Wide and Communities	Monthly	Environmental Health
Number of times of regular dislodgement in public schools	Count of regular dislodgement in public school	Output	2	3	3	3	3	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Environmental Health
Amount of money spent on environmental health related activities	Percent of money spent on environmental related activities	Input	30	40	50	60	70	Municipal Assembly and Community Members	Quarterly	Environmental Health
Quantity of skip containers procured	Count of skip containers procured	Output	5	3	5	5	6	Municipal Wide	Yearly	Environmental Health

Programme: Promote safe and clean environment for food vendors										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of food vendors trained on hygiene	Total number of food vendors trained	Outcome	400	500	700	800	800	Male and Female	Yearly	Environmental Health
Number of food screening exercise organised	Count of food screening exercise organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male and Female	Yearly	Environmental Health
Number of communities students sensitise on food hygiene	Count of community students sensitise on food hygiene	Output	0	200	400	600	600	Males and Female	Yearly	Environmental Health
Goal: Increase and expand electricity supply Objective: Strengthen and expand electricity coverage to underserved communities Programme: Improve efficient and uninterrupted electricity supply										
Number of communities covered with electricity extension	Count of communities covered with electricity extension	Output	20	50	50	50	50	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Electricity Company of Ghana
Amount of money spent on procurement of streetlights	Percentage of money spent on procurement of streetlights	Input	15	30	50	50	50	Municipal Wide	Yearly	Central Administration
Goal: Improve and develop road networks and resilient human settlement Objective: Improve road network and enhance human settlement Programme: Improve safety on roads through rehabilitation and resilient human settlement										
Number of communities covered with street naming addressing system	Count of communities covered with street naming address system	Output	4	5	5	6	6	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Department of Physical Planning
Frequency of road safety education and enforcement programmes organised	Total number of road safety education programmes enforced	Output	2	4	4	3	4	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	National Roads Safety Authority
Number of kilometres of stone pitching constructed	Percentage of stone pitching constructed	Output	30	50	60	70	100	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Department of Roads
Number of kilometres of roads gravelled and culvert construction	Percentage of roads gravelled and culverts constructed	Output	45	60	60	80	80	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Department of Roads
Number of communities covered with spatial framework	Count of communities covered with spatial frame work	Output	16	20	25	30	50	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Department of Physical Planning
Frequency of sensitisation exercises, land use and building permits conducted	Number of sensitisation exercises, land use building permits conducted	Output	4	6	8	8	8	Municipal Wide/ Male and Female	Quarterly	Municipal Wide

Goal: Enhance resilience to climate change impacts and promote greening environment for sustainable development  
Objective: Promote climate adaptation to control rampant depletion of forest resources and other human activities  
Programme: Disaster prevention, awareness and climate change programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Amount of money released for drainage master plan	Percentage of money released for drainage master plan	Input	0	40	50	70	70	Municipal Wide and communities	Yearly	Urban Roads/NADMO
Number of public education on disaster prevention and management organised	Count of public education on disaster prevention organised	Output	5	10	10	10	10	Age and sex	Twice a year	NADMO
Number of communities identified for disaster risk and planting of conservative grass	Count of communities identified for risk and disaster prevention	Output	10	15	15	15	15	Community Members	Yearly	NADMO
Amount of money spent on disaster relief items	Percentage of money spent on relief items	Input	40	60	80	90	90	Community Members	Yearly	NADMO
Number of sensitisation programmes organised for citizens to prevent fire outbreak	Count of sensitisation programmes organised for citizens to prevent fire outbreak	Output	3	4	4	5	5	Community Members	Yearly	NADMO
Number of sensitisation on climate change	Count of sensitisation on climate change	Output	4	6	8	8	8	Community Members	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture NADMO

Goal: Promote safety in the co communities and strengthen local governance system										
Objective: Enhance and improve security situations in the communities and strengthens local governance										
<b>Programme: Security enhancement and strengthening of local governance</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Amount of money released for security operations	Percentage of money released for security operations	Output	30	45	60	60	70	Various security agencies	Yearly	Central Administration Security Agencies
Number of police posts and ambulance offices constructed	Count of police posts and ambulance services constructed	Output	3	2	3	2	3	Municipal Wide	Quarterly	Works Department
Number of statutory meetings organised	Count of statutory meetings organised	Output	40	45	45	45		Committee and /Ex-officio Members	Yearly	Central Administration
Number of monthly technical sub-committee meetings organised	Count of monthly technical sub-committee meetings organised	Output	8	12	12	12	12	Committee and Ex-officio Members	Monthly	Department of Physical Planning
Programme: Capacity building programmes planning, budgeting, implementation and coordination										
Frequency of manpower development workshops and capacity building organised for MA staff	Number of capacity building workshops organised for MA staff	Output	2	2	3	2	2	Males and Female	Quarterly	Human Resource Department
Amount of money spent on logistical support for the Municipal Assembly	Percentage of money spent on logistical support for the Assembly	Input	20	30	40	60	60	Central Administration	Yearly	Central Administration
Amount of money released for the preparation of MTDP, composite budget, MPCU and budget committee meetings	Percentage of money released for MTDP, composite budget, MPCU and budget committee meetings	Input	30	50	50	50	50	Committee Members	Quarterly	Central Administration
Amount of money released for monitoring exercises	Percentage of money released for monitoring exercises	Input	20	60	60	80	80	Municipal Assembly	Quarterly	Central Administration
Programme: Renovation of office and residential accommodation for staff										
Number of residential accommodation and staff quarters renovated and constructed	Count of residential and staff quarters renovated and constructed	Output	5	6	6	8	9	Staff of the Assembly	Yearly	Works Department Central Administration

Source: MPCU. 2025.

## 7.5: Evaluation

Evaluation is important in improving decision making and providing insights for effective programme and project design and implementation. In view of this, evaluations are carried out periodically by the MPCU with the support from collaborating departments and other stakeholders.

The procedure for the evaluation involves scrutinising the status-quo reports and the analysed data from both primary and secondary sources and comparing them with appraisal reports during and after programmes/projects implementation under the 2026-2029 MTDP. In order to ensure that the plan achieves its goals, ex-ante, mid-term and terminal evaluations are to be conducted by MPCU. Where necessary, a consultant will be engaged with a Terms of Reference to undertake the evaluation. The results of the evaluation will be disseminated as part of the dissemination and communication strategy. Table 7.3 depicts the evaluation matrix for the 2026-2029 MTDP. It shows components that help to develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation.

**Table 7.3: Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	What are the primary activities of the programme/project? Where is the programme/project implemented? Who are the beneficiaries?	What were the benefits of the programme/ Project?	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Questionnaire
Efficiency	Were resources efficiently used?	Did the programme/ project end earlier than expected? Were there less resources used to achieve the aims? How can service delivery be improved next time?	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Survey
Effectiveness	Did the programme/project achieve its objectives?	In what way can we improve upon the allocation of resources in the Municipal	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Focus Group Discussions
Impact	What were the effects of the programme/project?	Did the programme/project contribute to reducing poverty in the community? How has the programme/project improved the quality of life of community members?	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Survey, Observation, Focus Group Discussion
Sustainability	To what extent did the programme reflect lessons learned from the past similar programmes?	Are community members able to manage the project after it has been phased off?	Qualitative & Quantitative	Primary & Secondary	Survey, Observation, Focus Group Discussion

Source: MPCU, 2025.

## 7.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. This practice is a valuable tool used to capture expectations and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in the society.

The MPCU will involve the relevant sector departments and agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the sub-structures in tracking the progress of programmes/projects implementation and evaluation. This is likely to intensify community participation and ownership of facilities provided in each of the community. In order to achieve PM&E, the MPCU will adopt the following PM&E arrangement as presented in Table 7.4.

**Table 7.4: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements for Implementation of the Plan**

PM&E Approaches to be Used	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The MPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the Municipality. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the Municipality using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.
Citizen Report Card (CRC)	This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This seeks to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilisation for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance. This will involve the use of Evaluation Forms at Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to collate citizens feedback from the services rendered by the Municipal to the public.
Community Score Card (CSC)	This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analyse it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successfully implementation of programmes and projects in the Municipality. This will be carried out through site meetings, site possessions, commissioning of projects and launching of programmes. This will make Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Contractors and other key stakeholders to partake fully in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes/projects to be executed in various communities in the Municipality.
Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources, but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This will enable the MPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the MTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the Municipality. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the Municipality using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.

Source MPCU, 2025.

**Table 7.5: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation/Calendar**

Activities	Time Frame (Date)				Stakeholder (Actors)
	Year 1 2026	Year 2 2027	Year 3 2028	Year 4 2029	
Quarterly Monitoring Exercises	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	MPCU/User Agencies
Quarterly Review Meetings	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2026 & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Thursday of Jan. 2027	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2027 & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Thursday of Jan. 2027	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2028 & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Thursday of Jan. 2029	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2029 & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Thursday of Jan. 2027	MPCU
Quarterly Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination	By April 15 <sup>th</sup> , July 15 <sup>th</sup> , Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2025 and Jan 15 <sup>th</sup> 2026	By April 15 <sup>th</sup> , July 15 <sup>th</sup> , Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2027 and Jan 15 <sup>th</sup> 2028	By April 15 <sup>th</sup> , July 15 <sup>th</sup> , Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2028 and Jan 15 <sup>th</sup> 2029	By April 15 <sup>th</sup> , July 15 <sup>th</sup> , Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> 2026 and Jan 15 <sup>th</sup> 2030	MPCU
Mid-Year Review Workshop	By July 2026	By July 2027	By July 2028	By July 2029	MPCU/Other Stakeholders
Annual Performance Review Workshop	January 2026	January 2027	January 2028	January 2029	MPCU/Other Partners
Annual Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination	By February 2026	By February 2027	By February 2028	By February 2029	MPCU
Outcome and Impacts Evaluations on Selected projects/programmes	End of Year	End of Year	End of Year	End of Year	MPCU

Source: MPCU, 2025.

**Table 7.6: Programme/ Project Register Format**

1	Programme /project Name	Construction of CHPS Compound
2	Goal	Increase accessible and affordable healthcare delivery system
3	Sector	Health
4	Project Description	Construction of 1No. CHPs Compound
5	Project location	Bosomkyekye
6	Contractor's Name	Messrs Obakwa Construction Works
7	Sources of Funding	DACF
8	Date Started	November 06, 2025
9	Expected Date of Completion	April 05, 2026
10	Contract Sum	GHS 540,000.00
11	Expenditure to date	GH¢167,788.24
12	Project Implementation Status (%)	45%
13	Remarks	Project is progressing steadily

Source: MPCU, 2025.

The data shows that improvement of healthcare service delivery is very important to the people. With the completion of the CHPS compound, the beneficiary community will have access to health facility and lessen the burden of travelling for a long distance. The said project also shows achievement of the planned goal and objectives of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

### **7.7: Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting**

In order to promote transparency and accountability in the project implementation process and allow the citizens have a role in the governance process, all programme and project actors such as the sub-structure actors (Unit Committees, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities) Departments and Institutions will be briefed on the key observations and findings. The key implementers such as the Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Member, and Conveners of the various sub-committees would also be briefed

through the report on the progress of work, observations, and gaps identified. The various observations and findings will be documented by the MPCU in the M&E Quarterly Report. Annual Progress Report will be prepared at the end of the financial year from the various quarterly reports and monitoring and evaluation activities of the year.

The M&E Report will be prepared based on the NDPC guidelines below:

Sample of Municipal M&E Reporting Format

**Title page**

Municipal M&E Report for (time period)

**Introduction**

Purpose of the M&E for the stated period

Processes involved and difficulties encountered

Status of implementation of the DMTDP

**M&E Activities Report**

Programme /project status for the quarter of the year

Update of disbursements from the funding sources

Update of indicators and targets

Update on critical development and poverty issues /Participatory M&E and other studies

**The Way Forward**

Key issues addressed and those to be addressed

Recommendations

**7.8: Dissemination of the M&E Reports**

In order to deepen decentralisation and promote good governance through accountability and transparency, the M&E reports will be shared with all stakeholders at all levels of the Municipal Assembly structures (Unit committees, Zonal Councils), Development partners, NGO, s CBO's Departments, MPCU, NDPC, and the Media who will carry the report to a larger coverage. Some of the dissemination techniques that would be adopted include the following:

Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media e.g. Local Frequency Modulation (F.M) stations, local newspapers etc.

Meeting with the Traditional Authorities, Zonal Councils, Opinion Leaders, Civic Groups and tasking them to carry the message to their various communities. Among these are:

- Holding community meetings
- Public forum at the selected communities
- The Assembly's meet the press
- MPCU/ Heads of Department meetings
- Publications in the towns notice boards and
- MCE's Interactions with the communities.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **8.0 Introduction**

The communication aspect or strategy of the 2026-2026 Medium Term Development Plan requires the dissemination of information vis-avis programmes, projects, activities and progress reports to inform or create awareness among the beneficiaries (communities and user agencies). Every programme and activity should be result- oriented. It is therefore important to the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit to communicate all the necessary information to the stakeholders. This can be achieved by:

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

To ensure responsibility, commitment and value for money, the Municipal Assembly is going to form a Development Communication Committee. The committee shall include:

- The Presiding Member - Chairman
- Information Officer - Secretary
- Planning Officer - Member
- Head of Works - Member
- Representatives from Sub- Committees - Members

The committee will report to the Municipal Chief Executive through the Municipal Co-ordinating Director.

The main functions of the committee are to:

- Organise workshops/meetings and brief the stakeholders on issues on board and
- Review and include if any, the necessary information or otherwise during plan implementation period.

**Table 8.1: Communication Strategies for the 2026 – 2029 Plan Implementation Period**

**2026**

Activity/ Means of Communication	Time Frame				Whose Responsibility	Strategy/Approach	Collaborators	Feedbacks on Performance
	2026 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2026 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	2026 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	2026 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter				
Committee meetings	First Wednesday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to brainstorm on dissemination of information	Heads of Dept. & MPCU	Comments and contributions would be noted
Stakeholders' meetings	Last Thursday of February	Last Thursday of May	Last Thursday of August	Last Thursday of November	MPCU & reps. of Sub-Committees	A meeting would be organised quarterly to solicit the views of stakeholders for proper dissemination	Stakeholders, Opinion leaders & Assembly members	Suggestions and contributions would be noted
Executive Committee meetings	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	MPCU	To deliberate on the activities of the comm. Committee & MPCU prior to General Assembly meetings	Heads of Dept. & Assembly Members	Recommendations sent to General Assembly
Management Meetings	First Monday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to identify problems and the way forward of the MTDP & the Assembly	NA	Comments would be noted
General Assembly Meetings	TBA	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Matters arising from the meetings would be communicated to the various community members	Assembly Members, Media & Heads of Department	Statements
Public Durbars	Annually	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU, Zonal Council Members, Unit Committees	Community durbars would be used to propagate the information	Zonal Councils & Assembly Members	Comments & contributions would be noted
Meet the Press	Last Friday of March	Last Friday of June	Last Friday of September	NA	MPCU/MCE	Brief the press on the progress made so far concerning the implementation of the plan, challenges and the way forward	General Public	Feedbacks accepted through the public
Report & Debriefing	Mid-March	Mid-June	Mid-September	Mid-December	MPCU	Sending copies progress & annual reports to RPCU & NDPC	MPCU&RCC	Comments

Activity/ Means of Communication	Time Frame				Whose Responsibility	Strategy/Approach	Collaborators	Feedbacks on Performance
	2027 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2027 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	2027 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	2027 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter				
Committee meetings	First Wednesday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to brainstorm on dissemination of information	Heads of Dept. & MPCU	Comments and contributions would be noted
Stakeholders' meetings	Last Thursday of February	Last Thursday of May	Last Thursday of August	Last Thursday of November	MPCU & reps. of Sub-Committees	A meeting would be organised quarterly to solicit the views of stakeholders for proper dissemination	Stakeholders, Opinion leaders & Assembly members	Suggestions and contributions would be noted
Executive Committee meetings	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	MPCU	To deliberate on the activities of the comm. Committee & DPCU prior to General Assembly meetings	Heads of Dept. & Assembly Members	Recommendations sent to General Assembly
Management Meetings	First Monday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to identify problems and the way forward of the MTDP & the Assembly	NA	Comments would be noted
General Assembly Meetings	TBA	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Matters arising from the meetings would be communicated to the various community members	Assembly Members, Media & Heads of Dept.	Statements
Public Durbars	Annually	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU, Area Council Members, Unit Committees	Community durbars would be used to propagate the information	Zonal Councils & Assembly Members	Comments & contributions would be noted
Meet the Press	Last Friday of March	Last Friday of June	Last Friday of September	NA	MPCU/MCE	Brief the press on the progress made so far concerning the implementation of the plan, challenges and the way forward	General Public	Feedbacks accepted through the public
Report & Debriefing	Mid-March	Mid-June	Mid-September	Mid-December	MPCU	Sending copies progress & annual reports to RCC & NDPC	MPCU & Heads of Department	Comments

Activity/ Means of Communication	Time Frame				Whose Responsibility	Strategy/Approach	Collaborators	Feedbacks on Performance
	2028 1st Quarter	2028 2ndQuarter	2028 3rdQuarter	2028 4thQuarter				
Committee meetings	First Wednesday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to brainstorm on dissemination of information	Heads of Dept. & MPCU	Comments and contributions would be noted
Stakeholders' meetings	Last Thursday of February	Last Thursday of May	Last Thursday of August	Last Thursday of November	MPCU & reps. of Sub-Committees	A meeting would be organised quarterly to solicit the views of stakeholders for proper dissemination	Stakeholders, Opinion leaders & Assembly members	Suggestions and contributions would be noted
Executive Committee meetings	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	MPCU	To deliberate on the activities of the comm. Committee & MPCU prior to General Assembly meetings	Heads of Dept. & Assembly Members	Recommendations sent to General Assembly
Management Meetings	First Monday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to identify problems and the way forward of the MTDP & the Assembly	NA	Comments would be noted
General Assembly Meetings	TBA	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Matters arising from the meetings would be communicated to the various community members	Assembly Members, Media & Heads of Dept.	Statements
Public Durbars	Annually	=do=	=do=	=do=	DPCU, Area Council Members, Unit Committees	Community durbars would be used to propagate the information	Zonal Councils & Assembly Members	Comments & contributions would be noted
Meet the Press	Last Friday of March	Last Friday of June	Last Friday of September	NA	MPCU/MCE	Brief the press on the progress made so far concerning the implementation of the plan, challenges and the way forward	General Public	Feedbacks accepted through the public
Report & Debriefing	Mid-March	Mid-June	Mid-September	Mid-December	MPCU	Sending copies progress & annual reports to RCC & NDPC	MPCU & RCC	Comments

Activity/ Means of Communication	Time Frame				Whose Responsibility	Strategy/Approach	Collaborators	Feedbacks on Performance
	2029 1st Quarter	2029 2ndQuarter	2029 3rdQuarter	2029 4thQuarter				
Committee meetings	First Wednesday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to brainstorm on dissemination of information	Heads of Dept. & DPCU	Comments and contributions would be noted
Stakeholders' meetings	Last Thursday of February	Last Thursday of May	Last Thursday of August	Last Thursday of November	MPCU & reps. of Sub-Committees	A meeting would be organised quarterly to solicit the views of stakeholders for proper dissemination	Stakeholders, Opinion leaders & Assembly members	Suggestions and contributions would be noted
Executive Committee meetings	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	Quarterly (TBA)	MPCU	To deliberate on the activities of the comm. Committee & MPCU prior to General Assembly meetings	Heads of Dept. & Assembly Members	Recommendations sent to General Assembly
Management Meetings	First Monday of every month	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Meetings organised to identify problems and the way forward of the MTDP & the Assembly	NA	Comments would be noted
General Assembly Meetings	TBA	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU	Matters arising from the meetings would be communicated to the various community members	Assembly Members, Media & Heads of Dept.	Statements
Public Durbars	Annually	=do=	=do=	=do=	MPCU, Area Council Members, Unit Committees	Community durbars would be used to propagate the information	Area Councils & Assembly Members	Comments & contributions would be noted
Meet the Press	Last Friday of March	Last Friday of June	Last Friday of September	NA	MPCU/MCE	Brief the press on the progress made so far concerning the implementation of the plan, challenges and the way forward	General Public	Feedbacks accepted through the public
Report & Debriefing	Mid-March	Mid-June	Mid-September	Mid-December	MPCU	Sending copies progress & annual reports to RCC & NDPC	RCC&NDPC	Comments

Source: MPCU, 2025.

## 8.1 Project Evaluation Report

- A. Project Title: .....
- B. Project Identification No: .....
- C. Project Location: .....
- D. Implementation: .....
- E. Evaluation Agency: .....
- F. Date of Evaluation: .....
- G. Estimated Cost of Project: .....
- H. Actual Cost of Project: .....
- I. State length of over-run, if any: .....
- J. Has project objectives achieved?.....
- K. Are project objectives still relevant? .....
- L. Did funds released as planned? .....
- M. Are benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? .....

## 8.2: PUBLIC FORUMS

### 8.2.1: Introduction

During the period preceding the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework, a workshop was organised by the National Development Planning Commission later in 2024. The workshop was attended by the Co-ordinating Directors, Planning Officers, and Officers from the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU). The purpose of the workshop was to take the participants through the guidelines in preparation of the plan. The workshop also sought to educate the participants on how to facilitate the translation of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people. In view of this, series of forums were also organised to solicit the views and inputs of the stakeholders to enrich the plan. In all, three public hearings were held and the medium of communication used during the meetings was Twi. Letters of invitation were also dispatched to the participants or members before every forum.

The calendar for the forums could not be followed as a result of financial constraints. The Assembly could not provide the needed funds on time to enable the plan preparation team finish the work as expected.

### **8.2.2: The First Public Forum**

The first public forum for the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework was held on February 17, 2025 at the Municipal's Assembly Hall. It was organised by the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). Among those invited for the meeting were the Heads of Department, Assembly and Area Council Members and some chiefs. As it is done in every three years, the purpose of the meeting was made known to them. The 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Policy Framework was launched with the participants present to furnish with the MPCU activities, programmes and data from their various domain or realm to impute them in the plan. The meeting also sought to select stakeholders who would play a leading role during the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium -Term Development Policy Framework.

### **8.2.3: The Second Public Forum**

The second public hearing was held from April 7, 2025 to April 14, 2025 in all the seven zonal councils namely, Kofiase, Adidwan, Woraso, Nkwanta, Mprim, Yonso and Benim. The rationale behind it was to bring the interaction to the doorstep of the people and also to avoid the hassle of coming to Municipal capital, Mampong. Members of the MPCU were divided and assigned roles during this forum. All the members who were invited for the first public forum were also present during the second public forum. The aim here was to gather all the communities. identified problems and challenges and see if there were any gaps that could be filled and later harmonised. The sector departments also brought or presented their inputs during the meetings.

### **8.2.4: The Third Public Forum**

The third public forum or hearing was held on Tuesday, November 11, 2025. This platform was used to brief the members on the finalisation of the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan. The venue for the forum was the Municipal's Assembly Hall. Among those invited were the Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, and Heads of Department. Major issues were discussed and concerns were raised during the third public hearing. Notable among these were the:

- Brief overview of the Municipal performance from 2022-2025 plan implementation period
- Problems encountered during the implementation of the 2022-2025 and
- Municipal development focus and programmes/projects for 2026-2029.

There were no controversies surrounding the presentation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan except that some corrections needed to be made and the work arranged in that order. The main concerns raised by the participants were that most of the projects executed were not completed on time and also the remotest areas of the Municipality should be reached in sharing the programmes and projects. The level of participation was very high. The reason was that every participant had the opportunity to contribute to the discussion.

## **Annex1: Report for Final Public Hearing**

**DISTRICT:** MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

**REGION:** ASHANTI

**VENUE:** MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HALL, MAMPONG

**DATE:** 11/11/2025

**MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS:** The medium of invitation was through invitation letters, information centres throughout the Municipality.

**SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS INVITED:** Special interest groups invited for the public hearings were the Municipal Chief Executive who was the chair for the occasion, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organisations, Heads of Department and Decentralised Departments, Assembly and Unit Council Members.

**IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION:** There were other identifiable people representing the Chiefs in the various divisional areas.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING:** There were a total of Eighty-Eight (88) people at the final public hearing including Thirty (30) women and Fifty-Eight (58) women

**LANGUAGE USED:** Twi was the main language used during the public hearing since the Municipality falls within the Twi speaking area and for that matter Ashanti Region.

**MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING:** The main topical issues discussed during the presentation were the performance of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan, identified gaps and problems encountered during the plan implementation period. The discussion also touched on the development focus of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan. All harmonised inputs from community action plans were all highlighted and then the Annual Action Plans.

**MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS:** Few complaints emerged from the participants. Some claimed their needs were not factored into the plan. They also raised concern about abandoned projects and the way the Assembly was going to the people were made to understand that not all their needs were captured in the plan. All the inputs collated were harmonised and prioritised. Although the assumption was as if some of the needs of some communities were not captured, but looking at them critically, some activities and programmes were made Municipal wide. This meant that they encompassed all the communities.

**UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES:** Most queries that came up from the participants were resolved.

### **AT WHAT LEVEL ARE THESE UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS GOING TO BE RESOLVED AND WHY?**

All unresolved issues were deferred to the mid-year review performance. This was because time was running out and participants had to travel back to their various destinations. The Municipal Chief Executive instructed the Planning Officer to take note of all the concerns of the participants so that they would be address during the mid-year review.

### **A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION**

In all, the level of participation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan has been overwhelmed. Starting from preparatory stages to the final stages, those who have a role to play did what was expected of them especially the MPCU members and the departmental heads. Releasing of

funds to support the preparation of the plan was a bit of a challenge. However, the preparation team was able to take the pain to address those challenges to see to it that the plan was prepared. A lot of thanks go to the community members especially the Assembly, Zonal and Unit Committee members who were very instrumental during the gathering of community needs.

Signatures of reports of Public Hearing:



Municipal Chief Executive.....



Municipal Co-ordinating Director.....



Presiding Member .....



Municipal Planning Officer... ..

## Annex2: Sustainability Appraisal Test Sheet

<b>Activity 1: Construction of School Blocks</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 2: Construction of Water Facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 3: Construction of Road Network</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 4: Construction of Toilet Facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 5: Construction of Teachers' Accommodation</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 6: Construction of Health Facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 7: Construction of Market Infrastructure</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	0 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 8: Construction of Agro-Processing Factories</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 9: Construction of Office Accommodation for MA, Teachers and Health Personnels</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity 10: Construction Drainage System</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>H+high school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Activity11: Construction of Storage Facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>Effects On Natural Resources</b>		
Sand winning: The activity should discourage sand winning and land reclamation enhanced	Affected areas to be noted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Depletion of forest: The activity should embark on reforestation	Affected areas shown on the pictures	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Pollution of water bodies: The activity should educate the people to stop polluting water bodies	Polluted water bodies to be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
Soil erosion: The activity should avoid vulnerable areas and plant cover crops or grass to check the erosion	Areas affected by soil erosion to be assessed	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
Illegal mining: The activity should check indiscriminate and rampant illegal mining	Bye-laws should be passed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
Youth unemployment: The activity should create avenue for more youth to be employed	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
High malaria prevalence: The activity should adopt measures to combat the disease	Number of people affected should be assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 55
<b>Poor educational infrastructure:</b> The activity should improve on educational infrastructure especially the less endowed areas	Number of communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>High school drop- out rate:</b> The activity should empower the pupils to stay in school	Number of school drop-out identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>High teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers:</b> The activity should discourage early sex and teenage pregnancy	Number of teenagers to be educated	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Low prices of agriculture produce (income):</b> The activity should encourage realistic and stable prices for farmers	Level of incomes assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Post harvest losses:</b> The activity should create avenues for construction of silos	Rate and level of farm produce affected	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Limited access to credit:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially by women entrepreneurs.	Number of people or groups to access credit.	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Inadequate processing facilities:</b> The activity should improve access to capital especially peasant farmers.	Strategies of securing for funds	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
<b>Inadequate staff:</b> activity should recruit equally qualified and more personnel	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Lack of permanent office accommodation:</b> Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Low revenue mobilisation:</b> The activity should improve upon the revenue mobilisation	Level of revenue to be mobilised	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Poor expenditure management:</b> The activity should manage its finances carefully	Revenue expenditure assessed	<b>0</b> 1 2 3 4 5

Source: MPCU, 2025.

### Annex 3: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Local Governance Systems	MCE, MCD, Assembly Members	Local Governance Act, Ministry of Local Government Publications	Limited understanding of local governance systems
Data collection and Project Management	Head of Departments and Units	NDPC guidelines and data portals	Inadequate integration of community priorities
Budgeting and Financial Management	Finance Officer, Municipal Budget Analyst	Budget/Financial templates, PFM Act	Poor forecasting.
Local Economic Development	BRC, Agriculture Department, Planning Unit	LED reports, Farmer Databases	Limited understanding of value chain analysis
Monitoring and Evaluation	MPCU	APR, M&E frameworks by NDPC	Limited Capacity in impact evaluation
Social service Delivery	GES, GHS, SW&CD, NHIS	GHS and GES reports, NHIS data, LEAP records, PWDs data	Fragmented data systems. Limited gender disaggregation
Revenue Mobilisation	Finance Department, Revenue Officers, Task Force, Development Control, Assembly Members	IGF reports, Property rate database	Low compliance Outdated property rate for residential properties
ICT and Digital Infrastructure	MIS, ISD, Planning Unit	MIS systems	Poor integration of ICT in planning and implementation  Rural connectivity gaps
Governance and Participation	Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Unit committee	Town Hall minutes	Low participation of citizens
Climate and Environmental Resilience	NADMO, Agriculture Department, Environmental Health Unit	Climate risk assessment reports, Disaster reports	Low level of community adaption strategies
Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Works Department, Physical Planning Department	Infrastructure Inventory, GIS Maps, Building Permit records	Updated settlement maps and asset register

Source: MPCU, 2025.

**Annex 4: Competency Matrix for Learning**

<b>Competency</b>	<b>Training Program</b>	<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Learning Objectives</b>
Leadership and Governance	Civic leadership and local governance systems including LGS protocols	Staff performance reviews and appraisal, community feedback	Foster ethical leadership and responsive governance
Data Collection and Analysis	M&E and data management workshops	Accuracy and timeliness of reports	To strengthen evidence-based decision making
Budgeting, Financial Analysis and Accountability	Budget preparation and financial statements and reporting	Budget accuracy Audit outcomes IGF performance	To prepare accurate budgets, analyse financial reports and ensure fiscal discipline
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicator Development, Impact Assessment and M&E	Quality of M&E reports, Use of data in decision making	To track performance and indirect assess of development impact.
Service coordination and data analysis	Health, education and social welfare integration workshop	Service coverage statistics	To coordinate social services and analyse service delivery data and impacts.
Revenue Optimisation	IGF mobilisation and digital tax systems	Percentage increase in IGF collection	To enhance fiscal efficiency and transparency
Digital Literacy and MIS usage	ICT for governance and data system training	MIS adoption rate, data accuracy, Staff ICT proficiency tests	To use digital tools for planning, reporting and communication
Participatory Planning	Stakeholder engagement and facilitation	% of plans co-developed with communities	To build inclusive planning skills across departments
Climate Risk Planning	Climate Adaptation and Resilience Training	% of climate-smart projects implemented	To equip staff with tools for climate-responsive programming
Asset Management and Project Supervision	Infrastructure Planning and Maintenance Training	Project Completion Rate, Infrastructure audits, Maintenance logs	To plan, supervise and maintain public infrastructure effectively

Source: MPCU, 2025.

**Annex 5: Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

Signatures of:



Municipal Chief Executive.....



Municipal Co-ordinating Director.....



Presiding Member .....



Municipal Planning Officer.....

**Annex 6: Attendance Sheet of Final Public Hearing**


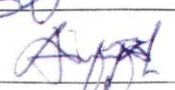
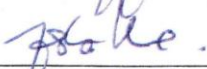

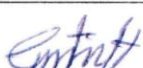

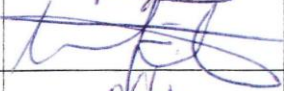

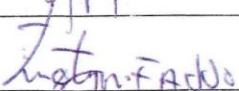



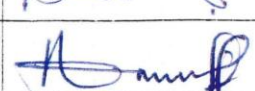
**MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

MEETING : 2026-2029 MTDP FINAL PUBLIC HEARING

VENUE : MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HALL

DATE : 11<sup>TH</sup> NOV. 2025

**ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR HOD/AGENCIES**

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ DEPARTMENT	SIGNATURE
1	Mohammed Mumuni	MD	
2	Adlam Iddrisy	MFO	
3	Festas A. Asante	Comm. Devt.	
4	Ben. K. Letsu	Head of Roads Dept.	
5	Moses Korgel	Stores	
6	Nana Agyekum Bered	H/O R	
7	Sylvia Nkrumah Ape	H/A	
8	Isaac Osumi-Agyie	Worces	
9	Anita Dooanah	MDA	
10	DANSO YEBOAH	GHS	
11	Evelyn Nana Fusuag Adda	Admin	
12	K. A. Kiefe-Boateng	MCO/ISD	
13	Mavis Annomsea	L.V.D	
14	Albert Aetia Danso	OPS. ROOM	
15	Alexander Nyame	BRC/GEA	





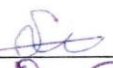

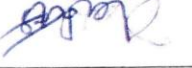





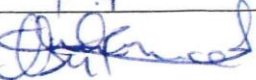


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ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR HOD / AGENCIES.

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ DEPARTMENT	SIGNATURE
16	Solomon Okyere	WORKS	
17	Emmanuel Arthur Osei	Budget	
18	EBENEZER BANHOR	ISA	
19	Sahia Aduku	PPS	
20	Christian Setyok	RMCU	
21	Oscar Owusu Appen	Admini	
22	Ghale Osei	Admin	
23	Elijah Gumbo	ETHSU	
24	William Kofi	Soc. Welfare	
25	Frank Nana Nana	METS	
26	Ebenezer Manfo	Birth/Death	
27	Menteh Kwabena	HR	
28	Abubaki Mshini	SW CD	
29	Muteeb Seidu	NAS	
30	Oyere Kwame	WORKS	



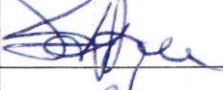







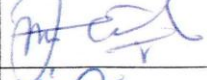

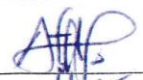


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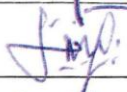
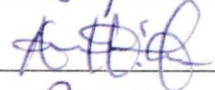


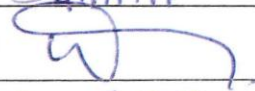
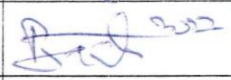
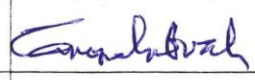
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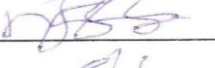

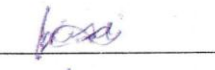



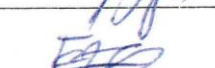

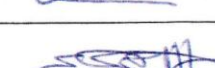

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR HOD / AGENCIES.

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ DEPARTMENT	SIGNATURE
31	Yeboah Mark Hammond	Nadmo	
32	ELYS (FOR) FRIMPONG	Rmu	
33	HOD S. A. Ayee	FIRE	
34	Kulah Lydia	Planning	
35	Patricis Asuka Acheempay	Client Service Unit	
36	David Kwame Botey	Procurement	
37	Steikh Bacci Selim	National Security	
38	Vida Oforiwaah	Admin	
39	Obet. B. Acheempay	Legal Aid	
40	Samuel Okyere	DPD	
41	Dzabotey John Gannoh	H.O. - 4	
42	Nimetas Richard	NSA/MSS	
43	George Asomaning	Budget	
44	Vifos K. Aduddel (Act)	US	
45	Samuel Best Yeboah	Education	

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ DEPARTMENT	SIGNATURE
46	Kassim Mohammed Nurdeen	E.P.A	
47	PRINCE O- ANSAH	GES	
48	Andrews P. Dzreke	GPS	
49	Anthony Gampfi	RMU	
50	Richmond Nkwumah	Works	
51	David Mbanat Kparib	works	
52	Dr. Kwasi Gyimah	Manag - Hosp.	
53	Boah Stephen	Work	
54	Comos Nwobi Anuah	Mfu	

# MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR HON. ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Oduro Daniel	P/M - Nanton	
2	Hon. Yakubu Issifu	MCE	
3	Prouse Godfred	Warasa	
4	Bernard Osei Owusu	Apaah	
5	David Addeku Acheampong	Kyekyewere	
6	<del>AKUMAZI DAVID</del>	<del>AKUMAZI</del>	<del></del>
7	ALAKE KWASI	PERAMANG	
8	KWAKU ACYEL	MAMPONG	
9	OKYERE FRANCIS	Kyekyewere	
10	Maxwell Ade. Gwemfi	Warakese	
11	Agyemang Boateng James	Kofase	
12	Francis Atakora	Benim	
13	ATA KWASI	Benim	
14	Abdul Basit Ali	TUMSNOM	
15	Sunt Kwame Biilah	Gov. APP	
16	Adongo yaw	Dome	

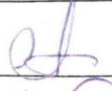


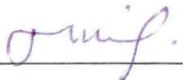












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ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
17	Osei A. Peph	Dada	
18	Agyei Tuffour Ebenezer	Atanoso	
19	Issah Iddrisu	Zongo East	
20	Abdullahi J. J. Layali	Gov't App	
21	Puwinka Yemuben	Atanoso	
22	Agyei Tuffour Ebenezer	Atanoso	
23	Alexander K. Asamo	Abulankaso	
24	Nketiah Richard	Mprium	
25	Amos K. Eric	Penteng	
26	Kwaku Bernarko	Adiwan	
27	Elizabeth Apelin	Gov't App	
28	Amponsah Solomon	Asaam	
29	George Attakor	Mprium	
30	Angelina Kurang	Gov't App	
31	Myles-Poku Daniel	Damang	
32	Auto Crodon	Adiwan	





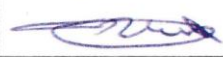
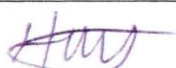








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ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
33	Kwame Nkrumah	Akyemona	
34	Abraham Dzumfor	met. district	
35	Nicholas Osi-Klusu	shanti	
36	Benjamin Asante Breyer	Appointee	
37	Alexander Obeng	Appointee	
38	Hudu M. Yabaya	Appointee	
39	Mfum Aduschi Ebenezer	Appointee	
40	Xzango Philip	Kyremfaso	
41	Nana Kwesi Kodua	Coor APP	
42	Nana Sampang Ofori-Gymah II	Appointed	
43	Tege Adina Samuel	Abusalein	
44	Awad Mohammed	Zongo west	
45	Nana Ama Fremah	Appointee	
46	Dr. Benjamin Abagye Danso	Appointee	
47	Anthony Appiah	Bosofom	