

NEW JUABEN NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



FINAL DRAFT 2026-2029 MEDIUM- TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

**‘RESETTING –GHANA AGENDA- CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND
PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY’**

PREPARED BY:

MPCU, NJNMA

EFFIDUASE

FOREWORD

It is with a profound sense of purpose and commitment that I present our 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). This pivotal document marks a significant milestone, our third consecutive MTDP underscoring our unwavering dedication to systematic, forward-looking development for our young Municipality.

Building on the foundations laid by our previous plans (2018-2021 and 2022-2025), this third edition embodies our collective resolve to accelerate progress, tackle persistent challenges, and seize emerging opportunities.

The formulation of this Plan has been a truly consultative endeavour. We extend our deepest gratitude to our dedicated Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector Partners, Development Agencies, the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), the plan preparation team, who facilitated the preparation of this plan and most importantly, the resilient residents of New Juaben North Municipality. Your invaluable insights, feedback, and participation have been instrumental in shaping this roadmap for our shared future.

Aligned with National Development Frameworks, including the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), Ghana's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), and relevant sector policies, this Plan prioritizes critical areas essential for sustainable growth, enhancing local economic development and job creation, improving infrastructure and service delivery, investing in quality education and healthcare, promoting environmental sustainability and climate resilience, strengthening governance and institutional capacity, and fostering social inclusion and security.

The successful implementation of this 2026-2029 MTDP demands more than just the Assembly's efforts. We will require the continued partnership and active engagement of every citizen and stakeholder in transforming these outlined strategies and programmes into tangible results that will uplift every community within the Municipality.



Hon. Samuel Adongo
(Municipal Chief Executive)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
APRs	:	Annual Progress Reports
Af CTA	:	African Continental Free Trade Area
BECE	:	Basic Education Certificate Examinations
CHPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CWSA	:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	:	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF- RFG	:	District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant.
DDF	:	District Development Facility
DPs	:	Development Partners
DVG	:	Disaster Volunteer Group
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organizations
FAW	:	Fall Armyworm
GoG	:	Government of Ghana
GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GEA	:	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Activities
JHS	:	Junior High School
KG	:	Kindergarten

KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
LED	:	Local Economic Development
MAG	:	Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana
MEHO	:	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
MP	:	Member of Parliament
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies
MTDP	:	Medium Term Development Plan
MSHAP	:	Multi –Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MPCU	:	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
MCE	:	Municipal Chief Executive
NJNMA	:	New Juaben North Municipal Assembly
NADMO	:	National Disaster and Management Organization
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization (s)
NMTDPF	:	National Medium Term Development Plan Framework
PBB	:	Programme Based Budgeting
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PM	:	Presiding Members
PWD	:	Persons with Disabilities.
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership

RCC	:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
PRCC	:	Public Relations and Complaints Committee
SHS	:	Senior High School
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	:	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threat
TB	:	Tuberculosis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly (NJNMA) presents its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2026-2029, a comprehensive strategic framework designed to drive sustainable and inclusive development. Formulated under the “Resetting Ghana Agenda – creating jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared prosperity,” and in accordance with the National Development Planning System Act (Act 480), this plan is aligned with both national policy directives and global agendas (SDGs and AU Agenda 2063). It provides a definitive roadmap for resource mobilization, allocation, and implementation to ensure equitable growth across the Municipality.

The plan was prepared by a team led by the Development Planning Officer and comprising the Physical Planning Officer, Budget Officer, Director of Agriculture, and Directors of Health, Education, Internal Auditor, Social Welfare and Community Development, with oversight from the the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit and the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council.

The preparation of this 2026-2029 MTDP was guided by a strong, participatory methodology to ensure it reflects the collective aspirations of the Municipality. Extensive consultations were held with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including Assembly and Unit Committee Members, traditional authorities, religious leaders, CSOs, NGOs, heads of educational institutions, trade associations, youth groups, and women's associations. A series of public hearings at the district and Zonal Council levels provided a platform for resident feedback, fostering transparency and collective ownership of the development agenda.

The plan is a strategic response to the Municipality's key challenges, including infrastructure gaps, high youth unemployment, social inequities, and environmental vulnerabilities. Simultaneously, it capitalizes on significant opportunities such as a youthful workforce, strong agricultural potential, and engaged communities to build a resilient foundation for growth.

Aligned with the vision of being "a leading Local Government institution driving excellent local economic development," the 2026-2029 MTDP is structured around six strategic priorities:

- **Infrastructure and Resilience:** Develop integrated drainage systems to reduce the incidence of flooding in the Municipality.
- **Economic Transformation:** Drive youth entrepreneurship, SME development, and formalize the informal economy.

- **Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use:** Promote climate-smart agriculture and resolve farmer-herder conflicts.
- **Social Development:** Rehabilitate 100% of dilapidated schools by 2029 and expand social protection.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Strengthen climate adaptation through early-warning systems and green infrastructure.
- **Governance and Revenue:** Boost Internally Generated Funds (IGF) through digitization and ensure participatory planning with at least 30% women's representation.

The implementation of this plan will be financed through a blend of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and development partners, leveraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and climate finance. A rigorous Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, aligned with NDPC guidelines, will track progress quarterly against key performance indicators (KPIs) such as job creation and infrastructure completion, with ongoing stakeholder feedback ensuring accountability.

By 2029, the successful execution of this plan is projected to yield transformative results, including a 20% reduction in unemployment, 100% coverage of basic primary healthcare services, and a significant increase in access to potable water and sanitation. The 2026-2029 MTDP positions New Juaben North for a future of inclusive and resilient growth, achievable through collaborative implementation and adaptive governance.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

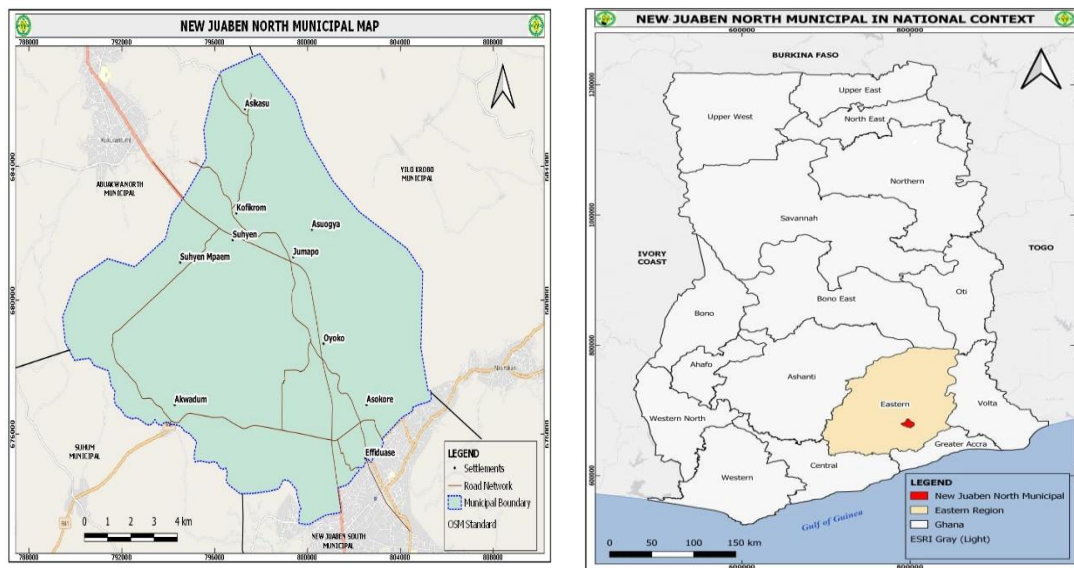
The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly (NjNMA), located within the coordinates 6°06'N, 0°16'W, is one of the 33 District Assemblies in the Eastern Region. Established through the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2302 of December 2017, the Assembly was carved out of the former New Juaben Municipal Assembly and officially inaugurated on 15 March 2018, with its administrative capital at Effiduase.

The Municipality is bordered by Abuakwa North Municipal to the North, New Juaben South Metropolitan to the South, Yilo Krobo Municipal to the East and Suhum Municipal to the West as shown in figure 1.0

The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly comprises five zonal councils: Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum and Jumapo/Suhyen/Asikasu. It covers a total land area of 110 km², representing 0.57% of the Eastern Region's total landmass.

The Municipality has 12 major communities, with Effiduase serving as its capital. It has road network, ensuring accessibility to nearly all majority settlements. The Municipality have a roads density of 0.62 km/sq km and a total length of 323.90 km with 72.92 km (23%) paved and 250.90 km (77%) not paved. Figure 1.0 below shows the administrative map of the Municipality.

Figure 1.0: Map of New Juaben North Municipal in National and Municipal context



Sources: Physical Planning Department, 2025.

1.1 VISION

The Vision of New Juaben North Municipal Assembly is to be ‘A leading Local Government institution facilitating excellent local economic development’.

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

The NJNMA exists to improve the standard of living of the people through sustainable mobilization and effective utilization of resources within the framework of good and accountable governance.

1.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority of the Municipality. It exercises deliberative, legislative, and executive functions, performing duties as provided in Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). These functions include:

- Serving as the political and administrative authority in the Municipality.
- Promoting local economic development.
- Providing guidance, giving direction to, and supervising other administrative authorities in the Municipality as prescribed by law.
- Being responsible for the overall development of the Municipality.

- Formulating and executing plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the Municipality's overall development.
- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development within the district and removing obstacles to development.
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and providing municipal works and services.
- Overseeing the development, improvement, and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
- Maintaining security and public safety in the Municipality, in co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies.
- Executing approved development plans for the Municipality.
- Guiding, encouraging, and supporting sub-district local structures, public agencies, and local communities in performing their functions related to executing approved development plans.
- Initiating and encouraging joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans.
- Promoting or encouraging other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans.
- Monitoring the execution of projects under approved development plans and assessing and evaluating their impact on the development of the Municipality and the national economy in accordance with government policy.
- Co-ordinating, integrating, and harmonizing the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the Municipality with other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations, other statutory bodies, and non-governmental organizations within the Municipality.

1.4 CORE VALUES

The New Juuben North Municipal Assembly works by six fundamental principles that shape its actions, drive its decisions, and define its engagement with the communities. These are as follows:

1. Service Delivery – Efficiently provide essential resources that meet the needs of citizens, ensuring equitable access and sustainable solutions.
2. Transparency and Accountability – Uphold integrity by taking responsibility for our actions and remaining open to public scrutiny, fostering trust and credibility.
3. Participation – Actively engage stakeholders in the planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation of programs to ensure inclusive and collaborative development.
4. Integrity – Adherence to strong moral principles, doing what is right even without external oversight.
5. Professionalism – Demonstrate respect, punctuality, and organization while upholding the highest standards in our work.
6. Client-Focus – the Assembly's ultimate goal is to deliver consistent customer satisfaction by prioritizing the needs and expectations of residents.

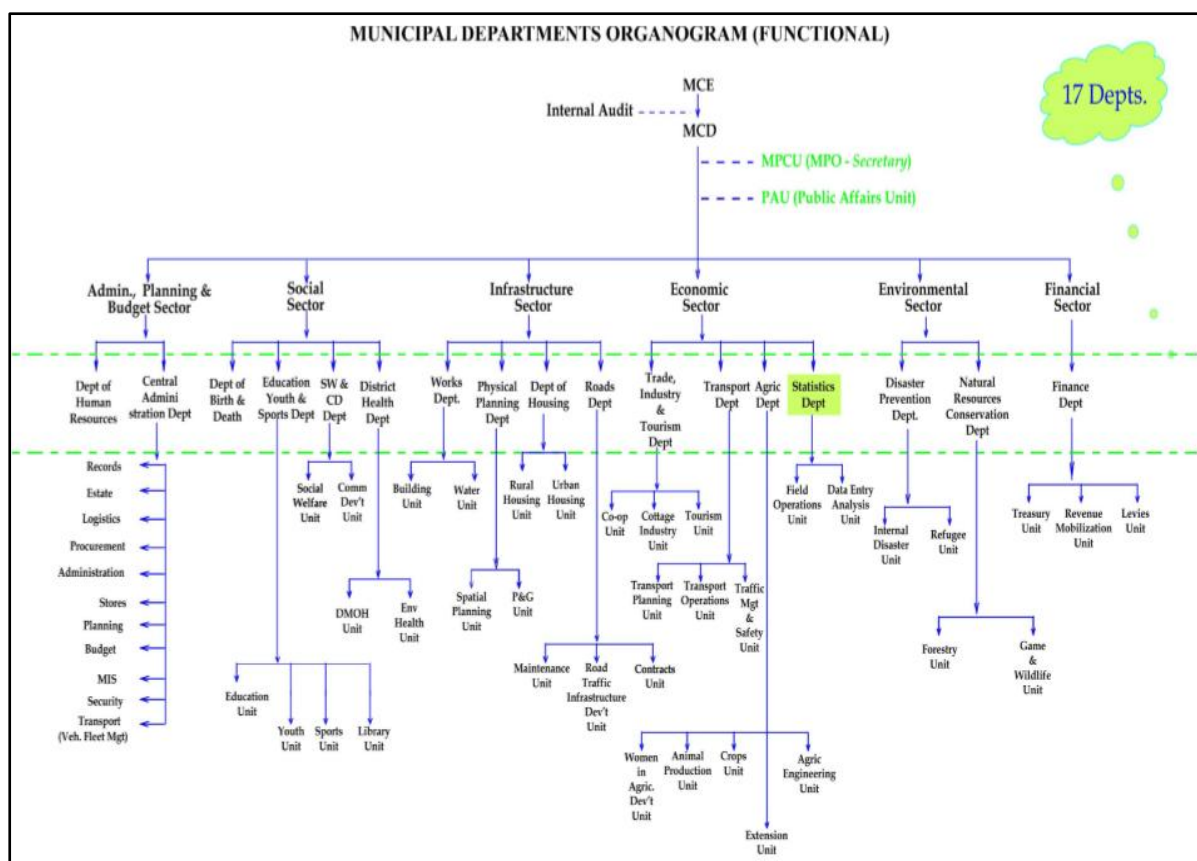
1.5 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

The Municipal Administration is led by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who serves as both the political and administrative head. Supporting the MCE is the Municipal Coordinating Director (MCD), who acts as Secretary to the General Assembly and Executive Committee, while also providing technical and operational oversight.

1.5.1 Departments of the Municipal Assembly

Figure 1.1 shows the organogram of the Municipal Assembly. The Assembly operates through the following established departments: Central Administration Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Works Department, Physical Planning Department, Finance Department, Statistics Department, Human Resource Department, Births and Deaths Department.

Figure 1.1: Organogram of the Assembly



Sources: Local Government Services 2019

1.6 OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCIES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

Information Services Department, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Education Services, Ghana Health Services, Ghana Enterprise Agency, Ghana Fire Service, Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justices, community water and sanitation agency, Ghana water company, electricity company of Ghana, Department of Cooperative, Center for Natural Culture, Ghana Migration Services, Natural Resource Conservation and Wildlife, National Identification Authority and National Disaster Management Organisation.

1.7 STRUCTURE OF THE 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 2026-2026 Medium Term Development Plan outlines the strategic framework for the development of the New Juaben North Municipal Assembly over the next 4 years. The plan is structured around 8 chapters. Each chapter represent a distant focus area ensuring comprehensive coverage of the plan's objectives.

Chapter one contains general introduction of the MTDP. It outlined the background of the New Juaben North Municipal Assembly including its vision, mission, functions, mandate, and a locational map.

Chapter two provides the situational analysis of the Municipality. It examines the existing conditions and diagnosis of the Municipal economy, environment, social, governance, and the development implications for the situational analysis. It also identified the key development issues and Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections. The chapter also started outcomes of the Performance review on the 2022-2025 MTDP.

Chapter three prioritized the key development issues from chapter two and chapter four contains the Municipality's development goals, objectives and strategies. It also includes the Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plans.

Chapter five contains the Composite Development Programmes for the Medium-Term Plan. It includes monitoring and evaluation, communication, maintenance of assets, and Knowledge management. It also includes Programme financing, an indicative financial strategy covering the period 2026-2029 for the development programmes.

Chapter Six contains the Annual Action Plans from 2026 to 2029 whiles the chapter seven of the plan indicate the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and chapter 8, the final chapter outlines the communication Strategy tailored to the objectives of the MTDP for transparent and efficient execution

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a comprehensive situational analysis of the Municipal Assembly, highlighting its current strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The analysis is based on a thorough review of existing data, reports, and stakeholder consultation. It examines the Municipal Assembly's demographic, physical, economic, social, and environmental characteristics as well as its institutional capacity, governance structure, and services delivery mechanisms. Each element of the situational analysis focuses on a different facet of the Municipal Assembly.

2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 2.0 below provides a comprehensive review of the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The review is based on an assessment of a set of indicators and targets established by the National Development Planning Commission and the Municipal Assembly to monitor and evaluate the progress and achievements of key programs and projects undertaken during the period. The review highlights significant development outcomes across various dimensions, including economic development, social development, governance, corruption, and public accountability, while also identifying challenges and lessons learned.

The 2022-2025 MTDP achieved notable success in economic development, driven by the implementation of flagship programs such as: Planting for Food and Jobs and Planting for Export and Rural Development: These initiatives facilitated the transfer of agricultural inputs from the central government to farmers in the Municipality, enhancing agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

SME Growth and Opportunity Program: This program provided technical assistance, capacity building, and grants to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through initiatives such as the Business in a Box Program, Women in MSME, and the PWD Enterprise Support Program. These efforts contributed significantly to the growth and sustainability of MSMEs, fostering job creation and economic empowerment.

The 2022-2025 MTDP has made strides in improving social development outcomes, particularly through programs targeting vulnerable groups and enhancing access to essential services. A new basic school has been established at Asokore Kuma (Pipeline), and a new Municipal hospital has also been built at Jumapo. Both facilities are now operational, serving approximately 1,000 residents.

These efforts align with the plan's objectives of promoting inclusivity and reducing inequalities. Progress was also recorded in strengthening governance and public accountability. Measures to combat corruption and improve transparency were implemented, contributing to a more efficient and accountable Municipal government. The Internal Audit Unit was adequately resourced to strengthen internal controls. Additionally, popular participation mechanisms such as town hall meetings, Municipal Chief Executives engagement with the community, participatory budgeting, weekly radio awareness campaigns, and focus group discussions were used to engage residents in the governance of the Municipality.

Despite these achievements, the implementation of the MTDP faced significant challenges, particularly in the areas of environmental sustainability, infrastructure development, and human settlements. Key issues included, Funding Shortfalls: The total estimated cost of the 2022-2025 MTDP was GHSC¢ 29,717,725.00. However, only GHSC¢ 14,902,519.35 was received during the implementation period, resulting in a funding shortfall of GHSC¢ 14,815,205.65 (50% of the total budget). This severely impacted the execution of capital-intensive infrastructure projects, which require substantial financial resources and long-term commitments.

Infrastructure projects, which are critical drivers of economic growth, productivity, and competitiveness, were particularly affected by the lack of funding. There was limited investment in road improvements and flood-control infrastructure, such as storm drains, retaining walls, culverts, and bridges.

The inability of Assemblies to secure adequate financing for these projects highlights a critical challenge in the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. This shortfall has implications for economic growth, as infrastructure development is essential for improving connectivity, productivity, and overall economic competitiveness.

Factors Contributing to Outcomes

Success Factors:

- Effective implementation of flagship programs such as Planting for Food and Jobs and the SME Growth and Opportunity Program.
- Strong collaboration between central and local governments department such as Department of Agriculture and Ghana Enterprise Agency in delivering agricultural inputs and supporting MSMEs.
- Targeted capacity-building initiatives and grants for vulnerable groups, including women and persons with disabilities.
- Implementation of major physical project by District Assembly Common Fund secretariat, Central Government and Member of Parliaments District Assembly Common Fund.

2.1.1 Challenges

- Insufficient funding for infrastructure projects, which are capital-intensive and often require external financing or public-private partnerships.
- Limited financial resources and reliance on central government allocations, which constrained the ability of Assemblies to execute critical projects.

2.1.2 Lessons Learnt

- Financial Planning and Resource Mobilization:

The 2022-2025 MTDP underscores the importance of securing adequate and sustainable funding for development projects, particularly infrastructure initiatives. Future plans should prioritize innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, diaspora and external funding, to address funding gaps.

- Strengthening Local Capacity for internal revenue mobilization:

Enhancing the capacity of local Assemblies to mobilize resources, manage projects, and engage stakeholders is critical for the successful implementation of development plans.

- Prioritization of Projects:

Given resource constraints, it is essential to prioritize projects based on their impact and feasibility. This will ensure that limited resources are allocated to high-impact initiatives that drive economic growth and social development.

- Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are essential for tracking progress, identifying challenges, and making timely adjustments to ensure the achievement of development targets

Table 2.0: Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium – term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Average increase in productive assets (e.g., machinery, inventory) among SMEs after receiving GEA-supported credit.	86	150	2024	10	
	Number of participants trained in entrepreneurship and related skills.	126	500	2024	497	Implementation of GEA SME growth and development Programme
	Percentage increase in formalized SMEs.	10%	50%	2024	40%	
	Percentage of firms within operational clusters demonstrating tangible benefits from collaboration within a specified period	0%	25%	2024	0%	Programme was not implemented
	Increase number of farmers undertaking commercial livestock farming	5	10	2024	21	
	Percentage Reduction in post-harvest losses due to improved handling and storage practices.	40%	10%	2024	20%	
	Increase in agricultural productivity for municipal core crops (maize)	299.3mt	350mt	2024	330.2 mt	
	Percentage Increase in farmers adopting at least one Climate Smart Agriculture practice, conservation tillage, integrated pest management,	50%	90%	2024	85%	
	Percentage Increase in number of distributed seedlings successfully planted by farmers.	90%	100%	2024	95%	
	Reduction in the number of farmers with crop losses due to FAW and improved germination rates.	15,243	5,081	2024	2540	
	The total number of artisans who have successfully started their handicraft businesses.	0	150	2024	0	
	Percentage Increase in the use of industry best practices and innovative approaches.	90%	100	2024	95%	

Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium – term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	Improved student learning outcomes in renovated and newly constructed schools.	60%	80%	2024	65%	
	Increase number of schools with adequate and functional furniture.	5	30	2024	5	
	Improvement in teacher performance and retention rates	100	100	2024	100	
	Increased interest and positive attitudes towards STEM subjects, measured by a higher percentage of students expressing consideration of STEM-related careers.	35	150	2024	78	
	Increase in pass rates for BECE and other examinations	51%	85%	2024	55%	
	Percentage increased participation of key stakeholders (e.g., employers, policymakers, educators) in TVET-related initiatives.	20%	50%	2024	25%	
	Increase number of healthcare facilities upgraded and new ones constructed in underserved areas.	3	10	2024	3	
	Proportion of the target population aware of specific health risks and preventive measures.	90%	100	2024	95%	
	Increase in immunization coverage	98%	100	2024	98%	
	Decline in the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.	0	0	2024	0	
	Reduction in malnutrition rates	52	100	2024	75%	
	Percentage Increased number of the target population vaccinated against the COVID-19 disease	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Enhanced quality of healthcare services provided to patients/clients	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Percentage of equipped institutions that can demonstrate sustained, functional WASH facilities	8	26	2024	0	
	Percentage of target population in the project area practicing consistent use of improved sanitation facilities	0%	30%	2024	0%	Activity not implemented
	Absences in visible refuse heaps in public areas in the Municipality	3	3	2024	3	
	Percentage of trained vendors who consistently demonstrate correct food safety practices during unannounced spot checks.	65%	75%	2024	75%	

Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium – term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Increase in community awareness of environmental pollution and its effects.	12	12	2024	12	
	Percentage of community members adopting good sanitation practices.	60%	100%	2024	75%	
	Measurable improvement in the quality and safety of meat products from facilities with trained workers.	5	10	2024	10	
	Improvement in compliance with sanitation bylaws resulting in reduction of sanitation offenders	10	0	2024	8	
	Improvement in hygiene and sanitation practices.	60%	100%	2024	70%	
	Proportion of reunified children showing stable or improved psychosocial well-being	0%	10%	2024	4%	
	Measured improvement in child development outcomes	10	10	2024	10	
	Percentage of NGOs that demonstrate improved operational efficiency and effectiveness	30%	50%	2024	30%	
	Measurable increase in the economic resilience or household income of vulnerable individuals who received social protection support.	93	252	2024	105	
	Percentage of women engaged in income-generating activities post-training	52%	100%	2024	63%	
	Percentage of LEAP beneficiaries reporting improved household welfare.	60%	100%	2024	90%	
	Improvement in age-appropriate child development milestones among children in participating households.	8472	10,355,	2024	6,245,	
	Increase number of women trained in income-generating activities a	83	203	2024	102	
	Increase in income-generating activities among PWDs.	47	300	2024	135	

Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium – term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Increase in the proportion of sensitized individuals who express attitudes supportive of gender equality and reject harmful social norms that enable SGBV.	29,200	30,200	2024	30, 866	
	Improvement in market cleanliness.	5	5	2024	5	
	Increase in access to support services for children with disabilities	0	0	2024	0	
Environmental, Infrastructure and human settlement	Increased community confidence and perceived preparedness in managing fire risks	20%	30%	2024	22%	
	Improvement in road accessibility.	10km	250.90km	2024	15km	
	Improvement in urban mobility.	10Km	72.92km	2024	10km	
	Percentage Improvement in road visibility and safety.	20%	80%	2024	35%	
	Extension of social and economic activities , vendors operating later, into evening hours.	582	2500	2024	1,844	
	Reduction in the frequency and severity of flood-related damage to homes, infrastructure, and agricultural land.	15	5	2024	9	
	Percentage Increase in the average daily income reported by vendors operating from the new stalls.	60%	65	2024	62%	
	Percentage Improvement in drainage systems	10%	40%	2024	10%	
	Increase in access to clean water.	75	100	2024	90%	
	Completion of the slaughterhouse	0	1	2024	0	
	Reduction in communities with haphazard development	12	12	2024	12	Uncontrolled development is on the increase
	Increased efficiency in revenue collection ie property rate , due to improved identification and location of properties.	25%	60%	2024	45	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Functional sub- structure and Improvement in local governance	5	5	2024	5	
	Percentage Increase in transparency and accountability to residents	70%	100	2024	85%	
	Improvement in decision-making processes	70%	100	2024	85%	
	Improvement in management coordination	70%	100	2024	85%	
	Improvement in stakeholder relations	70%	100	2024	85%	
	Increase in traditional authority participation in governance	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Improvement in community engagement	100%	100%	2024	100%	

Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium – term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Improved capacities and enhanced quality service delivery.	60%	100%	2024	65%	
	Percentage Increased internally generated revenue 1,450,443.93	5.8%	100%	2024	37.2%	
Emergency planning and Response (including COVID -19 Recovery Plan	Improvement in disaster response preparedness.	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Percentage Reduction in flood-related disasters.	50%	10%	2024	50%	
	Increase Survival rate of planted trees	40%	100%	2024	45%	
	Increase Adoption of disaster risk reduction measures	85%	100%	2024	90%	
	Reduction in the number of people or value of assets affected by specific hazards floods, fire in the Municipality.	16	5	2024	8	
	Improvement in COVID-19 response.	75%	100%	2024	95%	
Implementation Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)	Increased citizens and non –state actors engagement in decision making, implementation and monitoring	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Improvement in planning and budgeting processes.	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	Improvement in project implementation	100%	100%	2024	100%	

Sources: NJNMA MPCU, MAY 2024

2.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Financial analyses of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Plan show a significant variance between the total estimated cost of the plan and the total amount received across all revenues sources as indicated in the table 2.2 and figure 1 below.

The total estimated cost of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan is GH¢ 29,717,725.00, total amount received during the plan implementation period is GH¢ 14,902,519.35 leaving a variance of GH¢ 14,815,205. 65 (50 % shortfall) as shown in table 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1 indicates that the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) has the smallest variance among all the funding sources with nearly 95% of the projected funds received. This suggests that the DCAF is the most dependable source of funding for the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan yet most of the time, DACF funds are not released on schedule and the amount released are spent on behalf of the Assembly by the District Assembly Common Fund Secretariat. Although the District Assembly Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant funds are dependable, the Assembly did not get as much as anticipated.

Internally Generated Funds, whose creation and distribution were entirely under the Municipal Assembly's authority performed poorly, generating just roughly half (50%) of the anticipated revenue. Ineffective revenue collection mechanism, reduced economic downturn due to COVID-19, and a government directive for MMDA to cease collecting property rates which is the primary IGF revenue source for the Municipal Assembly were blamed for this.

Of the estimated funding from the rest of the funding sources, 28.15 % came from the District Assembly Common Fund-Responsive Factor grant, 23.67% from Development Partners, and 1.87 % from Central Government.

Overall, the financial performance of the Municipal Assembly indicates a significant funding gap that hindered the successful implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan. The reliance on Government of Ghana Grant, Funding from Development Partners and DACF-RFG which had high variance posed risk to the plan implementation.

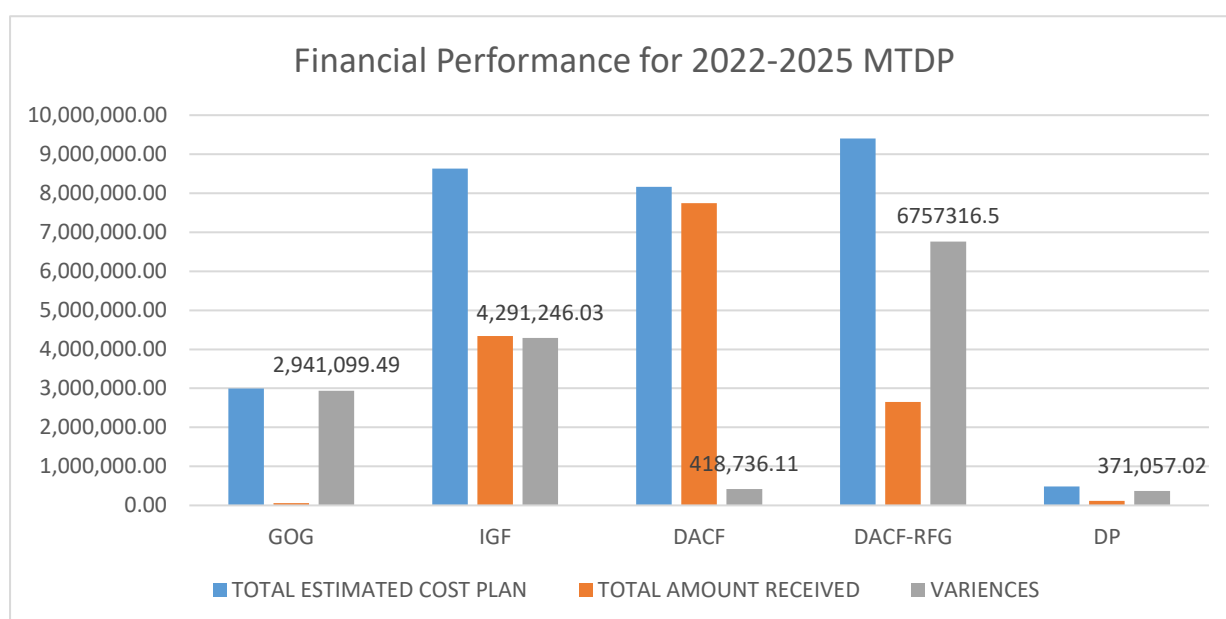
Project delays and the Assembly's inability to carry out numerous scheduled activities were caused by the financing shortfall, particularly for capital-intensive projects like storm drains and culverts.

Table 2.1: Financial Performance for 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan

SOURCE OF FUNDS (GH¢)	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST PLAN (GH¢)	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (GH¢)	VARIENCES (GH¢)
GoG	2,996,974.00	55,874.51	2,941,099.49
IGF	8,629,343	4,338,096.97	4,291,246.03
DACF	8,164,969	7,746,232.89	418,736.11
DACF-RFG	9,404,598.50	2,647,282	6,757,316.5 (71.6% Short fall)
DP	486,090	115,032.98	371,057.02 (76.3%)
ABFA			
TOTAL	29,681,974.5	14,902,519.35	14,815,205.65

Sources: Finance Department, 2024

Figure 2.0: Financial Performance for 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan



Sources: Finance Department, 2024

2.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.3.1 Demographic characteristics

The Municipality has a total population of 88716, with 44554 females and 44162 males, according to the 2021 PHC by the Ghana Statistical Services, and the estimated population for 2026 is 93812. The Municipality has a population growth rate of 2.1 % and a total fertility rate of 2.4. The majority of the population (82%) are in the urban areas, whereas (18%) are in rural areas. (Ghana Statistical Services. 2021 Population and Housing Census). The Municipality occupies a land size of 117.6 km² with a population density of 792.6 persons per square kilometer.

Eighty Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Eighty (8,348) of the population is under the age of 5, making up 9.4% of the entire population. Thirty-Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Sixteen (39,216) people, representing 44.2% of the total population, are between the ages of 0 and 19, indicating a relatively young demographic. Table 2.2 gives the age distribution of the Municipality.

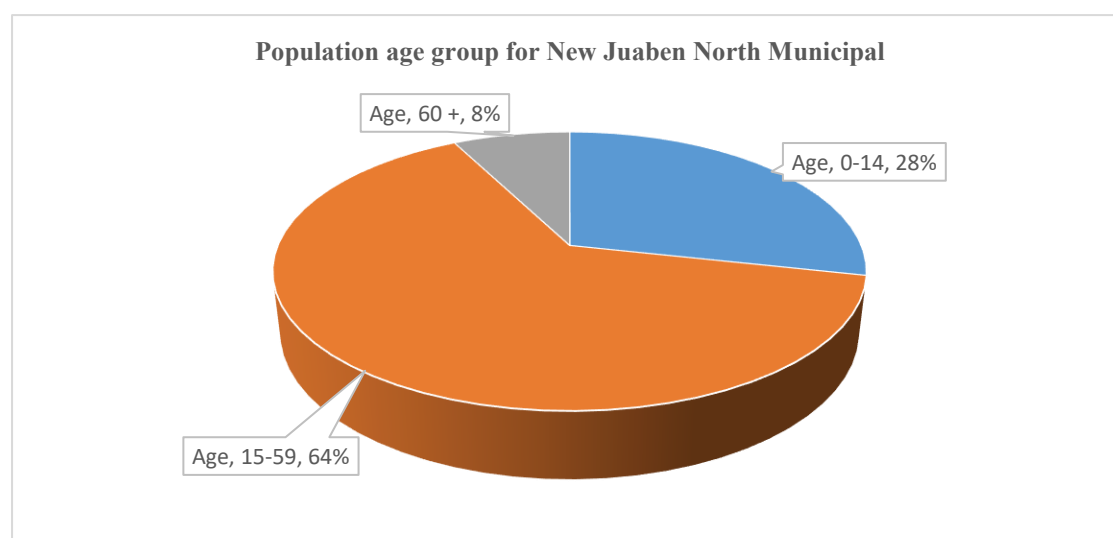
There are Fifty -Six Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty -Four (56,724) economically active people, those between the ages of 15 and 60. This indicates that a sizable fraction of the population is economically active, making up roughly 64% of the entire population. This implies that the Municipality has a strong labor force that can contribute to productivity and economic growth.

The percentage of dependents (those under 15 and over 60) to working-age people (15–60) is measured by the dependency ratio, which is 21. This means that there are 21 dependents for every 100 people in the Municipality who are of working age. Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty -Eight (6,768) people, about 7.6% of the total population, are 60 years or older. This implies that there aren't many elderly people living in the Municipality. Figure 2.1 below indicate the population age group in the Municipality.

The gender distribution is relatively balanced across most age groups, with slight variations. In the 15-19 age group, there are significantly more Males, Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety -One (7,591) than Females Six Thousand Four Hundred and Ten (6,410), while in the older age groups (60+), females outnumber males, which is consistent with global trends of women having longer life expectancy.

83.2 %of the Municipality’s population is affiliated with the Christian religion, followed by 12.3 %with the Islamic religion, 0.1 %with traditionalist, and 4.4 %with other religions. The total number of households in the Municipality is 26,925 with an average household size of 3.0 members.39 %of households in the Municipality are headed by women.

Figure 2. 1: Population Structure



Sources: Population and Housing Census GSS, 2021

Table 2.2: Age Distribution of New Juaben North Municipality

Age (Years)	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	4226	4122	8348
5-9	4170	4184	8,354
10-14	4,233	4280	8,513
15-19	7,591	6410	14,001
20-24	4313	3893	8206
25-29	3588	3919	7507
30-34	3,423	3531	6,954
35-39	3073	3205	6278
40-44	2367	2431	4798
45-49	1892	1854	3746
50-54	1365	1517	2882
55-59	1081	1280	2361
60-64	962	1348	2310
65-69	727	859	1586
70-74	513	609	1122
75-79	263	385	648
80-84	202	336	538
85-89	107	227	334
90-94	41	85	126
95-99	20	44	64
100-104	4	24	28

105-109	6	0	6
110-114	0	3	3
115-119	0	1	1
120+	1	1	2

Population and Housing Census GSS, 2021

Implication for development

- Nearly half the population is under 19, requiring investment in education, vocational training, and skill development to prepare them for employment and entrepreneurship.
- 64% of the population are economically active (15–60 years), necessitating job creation to absorb this workforce.
- Need for quality healthcare and child protection programs to support the young population.

2.3.2 Migration

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, migration in the New Juaben Municipal area is primarily driven by people moving from neighboring regions such as Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Volta, with the majority of migrants (32.9 %) coming from the Volta Region. There are also international migrants from other West African countries who work in the informal sector, mostly electronic waste collection. The Municipality has no refugees or asylum seekers.

The steady influx of migrants into the Municipality over the past four years, particularly young men and women, is largely attributed to its proximity to the regional capital.

The Municipality also has a significant number of its indigenes living abroad. There are three diaspora associations in Jumapo, Effiduase, Suhyen, and Akwadum. Beyond remittances, these associations engage in community development and philanthropic activities to give back to their communities.

Although the Municipal Assembly does not have official engagements with these diaspora associations, they play a vital role in the Municipality's development. Over the past four years, the diaspora association in Jumapo renovated the Jumapo Health Center. Others, such as GapBuster Ghana, have implemented educational support programs and international exchange programs for schools and pupils in Effiduase and the United States of America.

Their presence offers an opportunity for the Municipal Assembly and diaspora groups to collaborate, leveraging resources, expertise, and networks to support local development.

Implication for development

The presence of active diaspora associations is a major strategic asset with significant positive implications.

- Programs like those by GapBuster Ghana enhance the quality of education and provide international exposure for students, which can build a more skilled future workforce.
- The current lack of official engagement is a missed opportunity. The implication is that the Assembly should proactively:
 - **Formalize Relationships:** Create a dedicated desk or committee to liaise with these associations.
 - **Identify Synergies:** Channel diaspora funding and expertise towards projects aligned with the Assembly's formal development plan (e.g., building schools, providing medical equipment).
 - **Leverage Networks:** Tap into the professional and financial networks of the diaspora for investment beyond remittances.

2.3.3 Physical Characteristics

2.3.3.1 Climate

The Municipality falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest climatic zone with a bi-modal rainy season. The major rainy season is from April to July/August, while the minor season is between September and November. The dry season is relatively short and is experienced between November/December and February. Humidity and temperatures are generally high, ranging between 20°C and 32°C.

Implication for development

The bi-modal rainfall pattern facilitates two primary agricultural seasons each year. The Assembly should capitalize on this by encouraging double-cropping of staples (e.g., maize, vegetables), thereby boosting local food security and producing a surplus for commercial markets

2.3.3.2 Geology and Minerals

The underlying rock formation in the Municipality is mainly the Pre-Cambrian Rocks known as the Akuapem-Togo Series. These consist generally of partly metamorphic rocks, mainly made up of phyllites, schists, and quartzite, with a minor presence of unaltered shale and sandstones. Quartzite, quartz-schists, sericitic-quartz schists, sericite schists, and phyllites are the predominant rocks in the area, though some quantities of hornstones, jasper, and haematite quartz-schists are also available.

Implication for development

The prevalence of the Akuapem-Togo Series, primarily consisting of phyllites, schists, and quartzite, presents the following implications for the Municipality's development:

The presence of quartzite and schists provides a valuable source of hard rock for construction. This can support:

- Establishment of quarries for producing aggregates for concrete, road base, and railway ballast.
- Some schists and quartzites can be polished and used as decorative building stones or facing slabs.

2.3.3.3 Relief and Drainage

The land in the Municipality is generally undulating with heights ranging between 152 m and 198 m above sea level. The Municipality is well drained with several rivers, such as the Densu River and its tributaries—Okome, Adane, Amosaw, Kyeramon, Bediesi, Obomso, Totem, etc. The Densu River is dammed at the Densuagya, where the water is treated and distributed.

Implication for development

The predominance of phyllites, schists, and quartzite provides a direct resource for economic development. The Assembly can strategically zone and license quarries for the extraction of these rocks to produce construction aggregate, dimension stone, and crushed stone for the building and road construction sectors.

2.3.3.4 Soil Types

Soil types in the Municipal can be classified into three groups as shown in table 2.3 below.

These are;

- Nankese-Koforidua/Nta-Ofin Compound
- Fete-Bediesi Complex
- Adawso-Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin Compound Association.

Table 2.3 Soil Characteristics

Soil Classification	Characteristics	Soil Capability
Nankese-Koforidua/Nta-Ofin Compound	1. Brown and reddish-brown clay loams developed on summits and upper slopes over weathered biotite granodiorite	Cocoa, oil palm, coffee, citrus, plantain, maize, cocoyam
	2. Strong brown loams developed in colluviums on middle slopes	
Fete-Bediesi Complex	1. Brown skeleton soils developed over hard quartzites	Plantain, maize, cassava, rice and vegetables
	2. Red and brown sandy clays and loams developed in deep piedmont drifts red concretionary clays on upper slopes	
	Yellow brown and grey brown alluvial sands and sandy clays on lower slopes and on valley bottoms	
Adawso-Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin Compound Association	1. Pale yellow brown and reddish brown gravelly and concretionary clay loams and clays developed directly over little weathered biotite granites on summits and upper slopes with areas of red and brown loams derive from peneplain drifts.	Cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam
	2. Pale brown and mottled grey alluvial sands and clays on slopes and in valley bottoms	

Source: Municipal Geological Department, 2025.

Implication for development

The diversity of soil types in the Municipality presents a clear framework for strategic land-use planning, agricultural development, and environmental management. The primary implication is that a one-size-fits-all approach to development is inefficient; instead, policies must be tailored to the specific capability of each soil group.

2.3.3.5 Rainfall

The Municipality lies within a semi-equatorial climate zone with a double maxima rainfall regime. The maximum rainfall period coincides with the farming season. These help

agricultural activities in the Municipality. The distribution of rainfall is very important for agriculture.

Implication for development

The alignment of the twin rainfall peaks with the farming season is a significant natural asset for the Municipality. However, this also creates a critical dependency, making the agricultural economy highly sensitive to any disruption in this pattern. The primary development implication is the need to strategically maximize the benefits of this reliable rainfall while building systemic resilience against its potential variability

2.3.3.6 Vegetation

New Juaben North Municipal falls within one of the three agro-climatic zones of the country, namely the semi-deciduous rainforest. The semi-deciduous forest zone is mainly the Celtic-Triplochiton Associates of Taylor (1952). Remnant species of these associates indicate that it covered about 85 %of the Municipality. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and used to be abundant with economic trees. Scattered patches of secondary or broken forest are present under most of the larger trees, among which are Triplochiton scleroxylon (Wawa), Antaris Africana (Kyenkyen), Chlorophora excelsa (Odum), and Ceiba pentandra (Onyina), which are now few, occurring as scattered emergent. Urbanization, Farming, and sand winning activities have led to the cutting down of much of the original vegetation. Flora and fauna are diverse and composed of different species, economic and ornamental tree species with varying heights, game, and wildlife.

Implication for development

The state of the semi-deciduous rainforest in the Municipality presents a critical development paradox. it is both a diminishing natural asset and a foundation for future sustainable growth. The primary implication is that current patterns of resource extraction are eroding the ecological base of the economy. Therefore, development planning must pivot from exploitation to integrated management and restoration.

2.3.3.7 Topography

The land in the Municipality is generally undulating with heights ranging between 152 m and 198 m above sea level. Underlying these rock formations is mainly the Pre-Cambrian Rocks known as the Akuapem-Togo ranges. Others are quartzite with a minor presence of unaltered

shale and sandstones. This rock formation has given rise to the presence of a number of quarries producing chippings for road and housing construction. These are mainly sited around Asokore.

Implication for development

The presence of multiple quarries around Asokore demonstrates an active and economically valuable sector. The Municipality can formally recognize and regulate this as a key economic cluster. This includes supporting the formalization and potential expansion of these quarries to meet the growing demand for construction materials within and beyond the municipality.

2.3.3.8 Drainage

The Municipality suffers from a critical lack of adequate drainage infrastructure. While some drains exist along primary transport corridors serving Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Akwadum, Mpeam, Suhyen, and Jumapo, the vast majority of neighborhoods remain unserved. Furthermore, the existing drains are largely inadequate: they are typically shallow, unlined, lack sufficient capacity for peak rainfall runoff, and are prone to frequent overflows. Their functionality is further diminished by blockages caused by indiscriminate solid waste disposal.

Compounding the infrastructure deficit, the municipality's natural waterways – including the Densu River and its tributaries (Okome, Adane, Amosaw, Kyeramon, Bediase, Obomso, and Totem) – are increasingly compromised. Illegal construction, waste dumping, and agricultural encroachment obstruct these vital channels and floodplains. This eliminates crucial buffer zones and drastically reduces the land's natural water absorption capacity, significantly worsening flooding in vulnerable communities such as Asokore and Abrewankwanta. The limited engineered drainage network, comprising only approximately 8 km of open storm drains near Effiduase Traffic Light with minimal culvert coverage, is insufficient to compensate.

The consequences are severe and multi-faceted:

- **Recurrent Flooding:** Intense rainfall events (notably May/June 2022) cause major roads (Effiduase Traffic Light, Abrewankwanta, Akwadum-Suhum road) to become impassable, stranding residents and submerging critical infrastructure, including the GOIL and Shell fuel stations.
- **Human Toll and Property Damage:** Recent flooding resulted in 1 fatality and directly impacted 1,448 residents in Asokore alone. Damage included destroyed vehicles within mechanic shops, spoiled food stocks, and contaminated water wells.

- Environmental Degradation: Beyond waste blocking drains, activities like sand mining, agrochemical-dependent farming, and deforestation within the Densu Basin degrade catchment areas, increasing sedimentation in waterways and pollution.

Implication for Development

The current state of drainage infrastructure and natural waterways is not merely an inconvenience; it is a fundamental constraint that undermines public health, economic stability, and sustainable urban growth. The implications are severe and interconnected

- Stagnant water from blocked drains and frequent overflows creates breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vectors.
- Inadequate drainage capacity directly causes flash floods, especially in vulnerable communities like Asokore and Abrewankwanta.
- Frequent flooding damages roads, undermines building foundations, and shortens the lifespan of public assets.
- Flooding immobilizes transport corridors, closes markets, and forces businesses to shut down temporarily.

2.4. INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

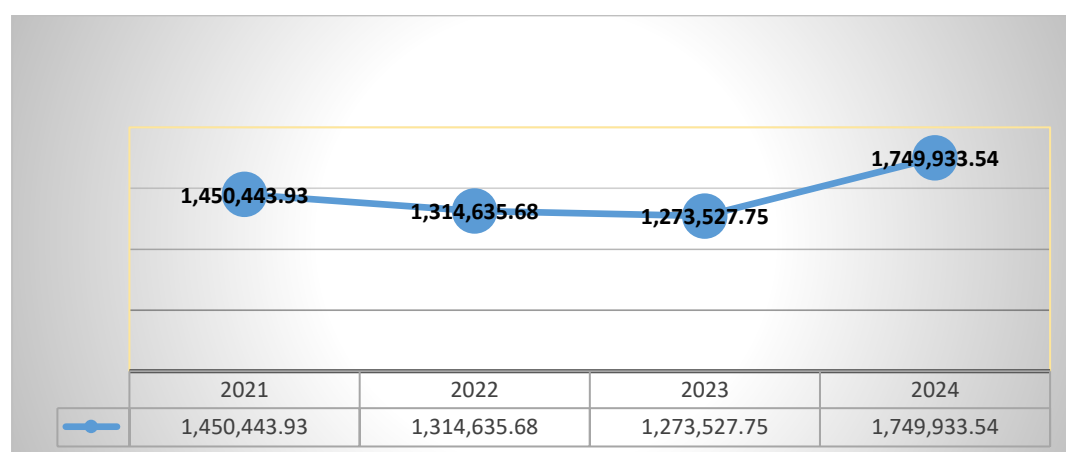
The Municipal Assembly Internal Generated Funds mobilization over the last four years shows a mixed trend. Refer to figure 2.3, in 2021, the Internally Generated Fund was One Hundred and Forty-Five Million, Forty-Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 145,044,393), which decreased to One Million, Three Hundred and Fourteen Thousand, Six Hundred and Thirty-Five Ghana Cedis—Sixty-Eight Pesewas (GH¢ 1,314,635.68) in 2022 and declined to One Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Seven Ghana Cedis Seventy-Five Peswas (GH¢ 1,273,527.75) in 2023. However, there was a significant increase in 2024 with an IGF of One Million Seven Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty-Three Ghana cedis Fifty-Four Pesewas (GH¢ 1,749,933.54).

The decline in IGF mobilization in 2022 and 2023 was attributed to an inefficient revenue collection mechanism, a reduced economic downturn due to COVID-19, and a government directive for MMDA to stop the collection of property rates, which is the main IGF revenue item for the Municipal Assembly. The increase in 2024 is attributed to the reverse in the central

government's directives to MMDAs not to collect property rates. Standardized policies and procedures for IGF mobilization are needed to ensure consistency and effectiveness.

The inability of the Municipal Assembly to generate sufficient internal revenue has far-reaching implications for its development. Without a stable source of IGF, the Municipal Assembly tends to increase its dependency on central government funds. This results in limited infrastructure development and reduced service delivery. Figure 2.4 indicates all revenue zones in the New Juaben North Municipality.

Figure 2.2: Performance of IGF from 2021 to 2024

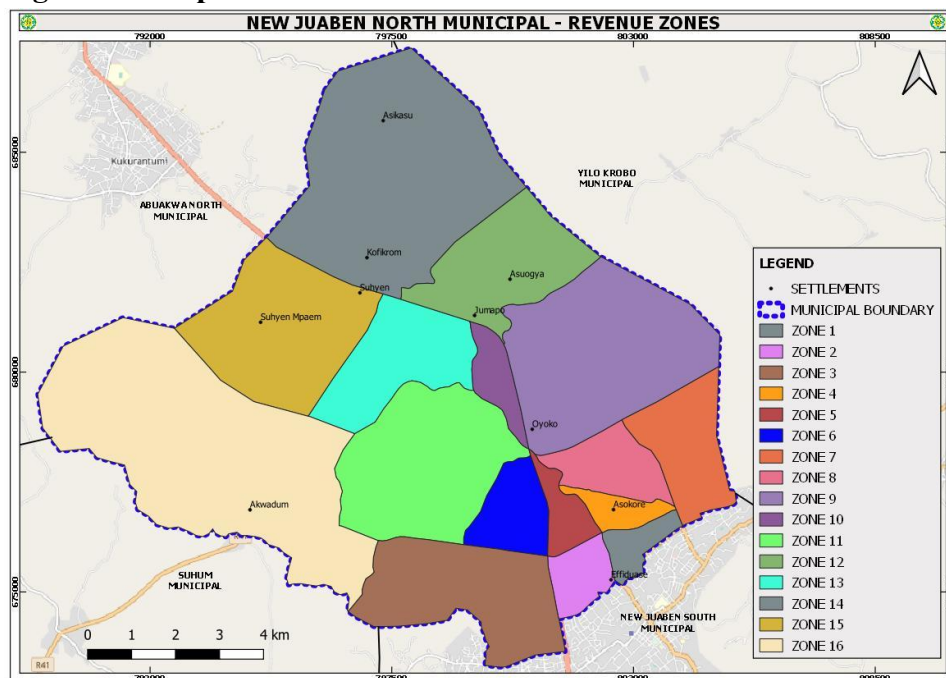


Source: Municipal Finance Department, December 2024

Implication for development

- Insufficient IGF directly impacts the Assembly's capacity to invest in critical infrastructure such as schools, healthcare facilities, and sanitation.
- Inconsistent IGF trends make it difficult for the Assembly to plan and budget effectively.

Figure 2.3 Map of NJNM Revenue Zones



Source: Municipal Physical Planning Department 2025

2.5 LOCAL ECONOMY

The economy of the Municipality is largely informal, being driven by proprietors of micro and small-scale enterprises, comprising producers, wholesalers, retailers, transportation, food services, and agriculture. There are also intermediary service providers along the value chain, such as suppliers of raw materials to manufacturers. However, there are a few large-scale businesses that operate in the formal sector. The formal sector of the Municipality is dominated by the garment industry in Effiduase, pavement block Production Company at Akwadum construction, and housing company at Effiduase and two large scale agriculture firms at Akwadum and Oyoko

Workers in the informal sector are largely self-employed persons such as farmers, traders, food processors/vendors, artisans, and craft workers. The informal sector employs 94 %of the population 15 years and older. (GSS 2021 PHC).

The sector consists of varied activities. In the rural part of the Municipality (Asikasu, Mpeam, Akwadum suhyen, Kofokrom) informal sector work mainly involves agriculture, and agro-based processing (5.31%). In contrast, more urban informal workers are engaged in activities such as wholesale and retail of fast-moving consumer goods (FMGCs) (15.28%), transportation (4.35%), and construction (4.65%).

One major challenge among informal economy operators in the Municipality is the lack of access to productive resources, especially capital. It is estimated that between 80-90 %of businesses in the Municipality have limited or no access to credit facilities beyond what is provided by family members, friends, and informal money lenders. GEA 2024.

Implication for Development

- The informal sector absorbs unemployed labor, reducing poverty and social instability.
- 80-90% entrepreneurs lack credit access, restricting business growth and productivity.
- Small-scale operations and limited resources hinder efficiency and competitiveness.
- Most informal workers don't pay taxes, reducing municipal funds for public services and infrastructure.

2.5.1 Local Economic Development

The economy of the Municipality is largely informal being driven by proprietary of micro and small-scaled enterprises, comprising producers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers. To ensure the functionality of local investment climate in order to boost local businesses, encourage new enterprise to create jobs, attracting outside investments, and invest in physical infrastructure. The following Local Economic Development strategies: Business development, Enterprise support, regulatory assistance and community development were employed by the Ghana Enterprise Agency and the Municipal Assembly.

Business development: Ghana Enterprise Agency had facilitated the growth and development of 95 local business by providing resources, advice and support. This includes helping business access funding, navigating regulations and enhancing marketing strategies.

Enterprise support: Ghana Enterprise Agency created a supportive ecosystem for entrepreneurship by organizing workshop training programs

Regulatory assistance: they also Assisted 15 businesses and enterprise navigating the regulatory landscape providing guidance on business registration, product certification and compliance requirements.

Community development approach: the Municipal worked towards improving the social and physical infrastructure of the local area to create an environment that support business growth

The use of these approaches had significant implications for the local economy, this includes improved livelihoods and greater completeness of local business.

Implication for Development

- Regulatory assistance helps informal businesses navigate legal requirements, such as business registration and compliance. This is leading to the gradual formalization of the informal sector.
- Providing resources, advice, and support to local businesses improved their competitiveness.
- Training programs and workshops organized by the Ghana Enterprise Agency enhanced the skills of entrepreneurs and workers.

2.5.2 Business/ Private Sector Development

The Municipality's economic sector is dominated by agriculture, agribusiness, services, and industry. To foster sustainable economic growth, job creation, and improved quality of life for residents, Municipalities adopted a comprehensive strategy that enhances the business environment, strengthens socioeconomic infrastructure, and promotes private enterprise.

With regards to improving the Municipality's business environment, the Municipality had the Ghana Enterprise Agency, which is a one-stop shop for business-related services to support entrepreneurs. The Municipality in strengthening infrastructure invested in upgrading physical infrastructure, such as road networks, to improve connectivity and reduce transportation costs for businesses. However, the Municipality is yet to develop industrial parks and co-working spaces to support entrepreneurship and innovation.

For promoting private enterprise, attention was paid to sector-specific growth. The Municipality identified and promoted agricultural business by supporting value addition to palm oil and cassava through processing. The Municipality also supported entrepreneurs to participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and networking events to connect businesses with potential customers.

Implication for development

- The lack of industrial parks and co-working spaces is a gap that needs to be addressed to further support entrepreneurship and innovation.
- The Ghana Enterprise Agency as a one-stop shop for business-related services is creating a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship.

2.5.3 African Continental Free Trade Area.

Local businesses in the Municipality, mostly micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are failing to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Several key barriers limit their participation,

Most of these businesses operate on a very small scale, lacking the production capacity, financial resources, and logistical networks needed for cross-border trade. High operational costs also make it difficult for them to compete in regional markets.

Additionally, many locally produced goods are not registered with the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) or the Ghana Standards Authority, which are required for certification and standardization in international exports. Many businesses are also **unaware** of AfCFTA procedures, customs documentation, and export/import regulations.

Complex trade rules, bureaucratic delays, and a lack of streamlined processes also discourage small traders from engaging in cross-border commerce. This is compounded by **limited awareness** of AfCFTA benefits, market demands, and potential trade partners in other African countries.

Financing constraints, such as high lending rates, lack of trade credit, and insufficient government or private sector support, further hinder their ability to export.

As a result, local businesses remain confined to the small domestic markets like Jumapo, Koforidua and Accra, preventing the municipal economy from diversifying and keeping it dependent on subsistence trade.

Implication for development

The inability of local businesses to engage with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is not just a missed opportunity; it represents a critical threat to the long-term economic resilience and diversification of the Municipality. The implications are multifaceted and deeply interconnected, locking the local economy into a cycle of informality and low growth

2.6 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is primarily practiced in the rural communities of Akwadum, Oyoko, Suhyen, Suhyen Mpeam, Asikasu, and Jumapo. The total farmer population is 16,249, with males constituting a significant majority (13,977 or 86%), indicating male dominance in farming activities.

Subsistence and livestock farming are predominant, with a limited number of commercial farms. Major Crops grown are Maize, cassava, plantain, and oil palm, while Major Livestock includes Cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Average maize productivity stands at 6.0 t/ha.

The Municipal Agriculture Department offers technical assistance, training, and capacity-building programs, supported by ten operational demonstration farms. However, the capacity of the extension service has been weakened due to a reduction in the number of extension officers, primarily caused by retirements and postings out of the municipality. Currently there are 5 extension officers to 16,249 farmers in the Municipality. Veterinary Services focus on animal health and productivity, including vaccination, disease control, and treatment.

Most farmers in the Municipality are smallholders relying on labor-intensive and inefficient traditional practices, hindering productivity gains and cost reduction. Farmers in the Municipality rely on erratic rainfall due to the absence of irrigation infrastructure. This leads to crop failures and reduced yields. Farmers face significant risks from climate change impacts, including drought, floods, and temperature fluctuations.

Land encroachment and rapid urbanization is a critical and growing threat faced by farmers in Akwadum and Mpeam. Estate developers are converting fertile farmland into residential/commercial areas. Cattle farmers are increasingly using farmland for grazing, causing crop destruction, soil degradation, erosion, and violent intimidation of crop farmers. This has displaced some farmers, leading to livelihood loss and declining productivity. The result is the drastic reduction of arable land from 76.9% (2021) to 65% (2024).

Government flagship Programme in agriculture which includes planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) established 976.71 Hectares of oil palm and coconut plantations. 74,711 palm seedlings and 8,158 coconut seedlings were distributed to 891 farmers. Subsidized farm inputs were also provided to farmers to 550 farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) while 52 livestock farmers were supported with piglets under the Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ).

The primary market channels are local markets in Jumapo and Akwadum, where farmers sell directly to consumers. Some sell to wholesalers for distribution to retailers. A few commercial farms export produce internationally.

Implication for development

Agriculture is crucial for rural livelihoods, contributing to poverty reduction and food security. However, farm land conversion to residential /commercial and cattle encroachment reduce productivity. Traditional labor-intensive techniques increase vulnerability to climate change. Adaptation strategies (e.g., irrigation, drought-resistant crops) and increased investment in agriculture infrastructure are needed to address climate vulnerability.

2.7 ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE NEW JUABEN NORTH MUNICIPALITY

New Juaben North Municipal Assembly (NJNMA) possesses significant economic foundations, including a large, youthful workforce, high urbanization, and valuable natural resources like freshwater bodies and scenic landscapes. However, its current economic viability is critically constrained. A catastrophic decline in internally generated revenue has created unsustainable fiscal dependency, severely limiting investment capacity. This fiscal crisis exacerbates profound infrastructure deficits particularly in the lack of markets, lorry stations, industries, dilapidated roads and inadequate drainage causing severe flooding. Dominance by a vast informal sector provides essential employment but limits revenue and productivity growth, while environmental vulnerabilities and climate risks further threaten assets and livelihoods. Below are the parameters;

Demographic Dividend and Human Capital Potential:

- **Large, Young Workforce:** 64% (56,724 people) are economically active (15-60 years), offering a substantial labor force. The low dependency ratio (21 dependents per 100 workers) is favorable.
- **Urban Concentration:** 82% urbanization provides agglomeration benefits and a concentrated market.
- **Human Capital Development Needs:** 44.2% of the population is under 19, demanding massive investment in education (infrastructure deficits exist), vocational training, and skill development to translate youth potential into productive capacity. High female unemployment (14.7% vs male 11.6%) and

literacy gaps (female 85.8% vs male 91.9%) represent untapped potential. (Ghana Statistical Services. 2021 Population and Housing Census)

Economic Structure and Key Sectors:

- **Informal Dominance:** 94% of the workforce is in the informal sector (micro/small enterprises, trade, and agriculture). While providing essential employment, this limits tax revenue and productivity.
- **Agriculture:** A vital sector (16,249 farmers), but faces critical challenges: Land Encroachment (Arable land down from 76.9% in 2021 to 65% in 2024). Reliance on erratic rainfall; lack of irrigation. Traditional, low-productivity methods (e.g., maize avg. 6.0 t/ha). Limited value addition (palm oil, cassava). Government programs (PFJ, PERD) provide support but need scaling.
- **Industry:** Small formal sector presence (garment industry, block production, construction). Potential constrained by lack of industrial parks/co-working spaces.
- **Services:** Dominated by informal trade (FMCG - 15.28%), transport (4.35%), construction (4.65%). Limited formal service sector development noted. Limited AfCFTA participation.
- **Blue Economy Potential:** Significant freshwater resources (Densu River & tributaries) vastly underutilized (<1% irrigation use, limited aquaculture). Pollution and unregulated activities threaten this asset.
- **Tourism Potential:** Scenic landscapes (mountains, waterfalls like Wornpong) remain undeveloped.

Fiscal Health and Revenue Generation (Critical Weakness):

- **Severe IGF Volatility & Insufficiency:** Catastrophic drop from GH¢145.04 million (2021) to ~GH¢1.3 million (2022/23) due to inefficient collection, COVID-19, and a government directive halting property rate collection. Partial recovery to GH¢1.75 million (2024) is still grossly inadequate.

- **Over-Reliance on Central Government:** Insufficient IGF creates dangerous dependency, severely limiting the Assembly's autonomy and capacity for local investment.
- **Informal Sector Revenue Leakage:** Most informal businesses operate outside the tax net, depriving the Assembly of crucial revenue.

Infrastructure Deficits (Major Constraint to Growth):

- **Transport:** 80% of roads (258.27 km) in poor condition; 77% unpaved. Lack of pedestrian walkways, bike lanes, formal lorry parks, and public parking hinders mobility and increases costs. Only 14% of urban roads paved.
- **Drainage & Flooding:** Critical lack of adequate drainage (only ~8km engineered drains). Illegal construction/waste dumping in waterways exacerbates severe annual flooding (affecting ~25,000 residents), causing fatalities, property damage, and business disruption.
- **Water:** While coverage is high (97.9%), centralized borehole management is absent (14/64 broken, 30 under rehab). Reliance on GWCL/CWSA.
- **Sanitation:** Only 77.3% of households have toilet facilities; 22.7% lack access (33.7% in rural areas). Open defecation (3.1%) and reliance on public toilets (19.7%) pose health risks. Landfill near capacity.
- **Energy:** Streetlight deficit due to theft and flooding damage compromises safety.

Business Environment and Private Sector:

- **MSME Dominance:** Characterized by limited scale, resources, and access to finance (80-90% lack credit access beyond informal sources).
- **GEA Support:** Positive efforts in business development, training, and regulatory assistance (Ghana Enterprise Agency as a one-stop shop). 95 businesses supported, 280 youth trained. Needs significant scaling.
- **AfCFTA Barriers:** MSMEs unable to capitalize due to lack of capacity, certification (FDA/GSA), awareness, financing, and complex trade procedures.
- **Land Tenure & Encroachment:** Conflicts (crop farmers vs. herdsmen, boundary disputes) create uncertainty.

Environmental and Climate Risks:

- **Climate Vulnerability:** High exposure to flooding, droughts, rising temperatures, and windstorms. Directly impacts agriculture (livelihoods, food security) and infrastructure.
- **Pollution:** Air (vehicles, waste burning, e-waste), water (agricultural runoff, sewage, e-waste leachate), noise, and land degradation (deforestation - 2,900+ ha lost 2021-24, sand winning) damage health, ecosystems, and economic assets (e.g., tourism potential).
- **E-Waste:** 15% of solid waste; inadequate management poses health/environmental hazards despite one holding facility.

The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly possesses **significant underlying economic potential** due to its large, young workforce, strategic urban concentration, agricultural base, and natural resources (water, potential tourism). However, its **current economic viability is severely hampered** by:

- **Chronic Fiscal Weakness:** Extremely low and volatile IGF generation creates unsustainable dependency and starves essential investment.
- **Critical Infrastructure Deficits:** Particularly in transportation, drainage/flood control, sanitation, and water management, which stifle productivity, increase costs, and deter investment.
- **Informal Sector Dominance & Constraints:** While providing employment, it limits revenue and productivity growth due to lack of scale, finance, and formalization.
- **Environmental and Climate Vulnerabilities:** Recurrent flooding and pollution degrade assets and increase economic costs.

Pathways to Enhanced Viability of the Municipality:

- **Revenue Mobilization Overhaul:** Implement efficient, technology-driven IGF collection systems. Aggressively formalize parts of the informal sector for revenue. Advocate for stable property rate policies.
- **Strategic Infrastructure Investment:** Prioritize flood mitigation (major drainage works), road rehabilitation (focus on key economic corridors), sustainable waste management (including e-waste), and water infrastructure (borehole management, potential rainwater harvesting). Explore PPPs.

- **Human Capital Development:** Intensify investment in quality education (address infrastructure gaps), vocational training aligned with market needs (agriculture, construction, services, ICT), and entrepreneurship support, especially for youth and women.
- **Agricultural Transformation:** Promote irrigation, climate-smart agriculture, value addition (processing), and resolve land conflicts. Strengthen market linkages.
- **Leverage Blue Economy & Tourism:** Develop programs for sustainable irrigation, aquaculture, and eco-tourism around water bodies and scenic assets.
- **Private Sector Enabling Environment:** Scale up GEA support. Develop industrial parks/workspaces. Simplify processes and provide targeted support for MSMEs to access AfCFTA.
- **Climate Resilience & Environmental Management:** Integrate DRM into all planning. Enforce regulations against pollution, deforestation, and building in waterways. Promote renewable energy and sustainable practices.

Implication for development

New Juaben North Municipal Assembly possesses the fundamental assets for growth (a youthful population, urbanization, natural resources) but is trapped in a cycle of fiscal weakness and infrastructural decay that stifles its potential. Without decisive intervention, this cycle will deepen, leading to further economic decline, social vulnerability, and environmental degradation. The primary development goal must be to break this cycle by leveraging its assets to address its constraints.

2.8 EDUCATION

The Municipal Directorate of Education and Municipal Assembly deliver eleven years of basic education in five circuits: Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, and Akwadum. The Municipality has 215 schools, including 36 nursery, 64 kindergarten, 61 primary, 46 junior high schools, 4 senior high schools, 2 technical institutes, 1 collage of education, and one private university. See table 2.4.

The secondary and tertiary schools are Pope John Senior High school, Ghana Senior High School, SDA Senior High School, Oyoko Methodist Senior High School, Koforidua Technical Institute and Effiduase Technical Institute, SDA Collage of Education and All Nations

University. The table 2.5 and figure 2.5 below gives the distributions of schools in the Municipality according to Circuit.

Nursery Schools in the Municipality are 100 % private. Kindergarten is a mixed model, but still with a significant private presence (56%). Primary Schools are Similar to kindergarten, a mix, but slightly more balanced. Public Primary schools make up 46% while private Primary schools account for 54%. Junior High Schools (JHS), again present a mixed model. Public Junior High Schools account for 59% and private 41% whereas second cycle education in the Municipality are 100 % public.

The largest number of schools is in Asokore circuit, followed by Effiduase, Jumapo, Oyoko, and Akwadum circuits.

Implications for development

With a large number of private schools especially at the basic level, regulations and oversight are crucial to guarantee that all children, regardless of whether they attend public or private school, receive a quality education.

Figure 2.4: Map of Educational Facilities of NJNM

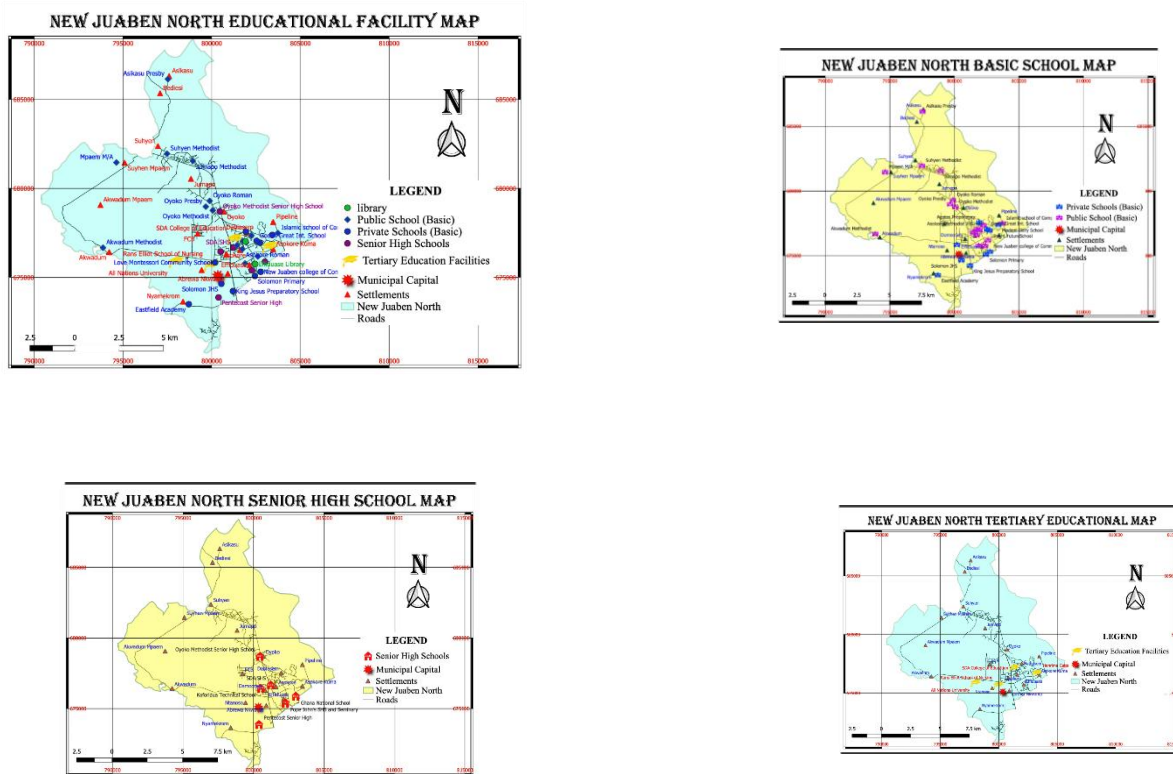


Table 2.4: Number of Schools in each Circuit in the Municipality

Circuit	Creche/Nursery			KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	0	12	12	7	12	18	7	12	19	6	6	12	2	0	2	1	0	1
ASOKORE	0	13	12	7	13	19	7	13	19	6	8	14	1	0	1	1	0	1
OYOKO	0	6	5	3	6	8	3	5	8	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	4	4	7	4	11	7	2	9	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	0	1	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	36	36	28	36	64	28	33	61	27	19	46	4	0	4	2	0	2

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.5: Student Enrolment in the Municipality for 2024

Circuit	KG					Primary					JHS					SHS					TVET				
	Pub		Priv		Tot	Pub		Priv		Tot	Pub		Priv		Tot	Pub		Pri		Tot	Pub		Pri		Tot
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
EFFIDUA SE	133	101	213	200	647	728	691	495	528	2442	367	426	100	96	989	4108	1990	0	0	6098	193	117	0	0	310
ASOKORE	242	208	340	277	1067	1217	1145	811	914	4087	585	653	273	305	1816	768	1203	0	0	1971	2756	535	0	0	3291
OYOKO	131	126	127	133	517	571	499	299	317	1686	175	210	83	75	543	2000	3026	0	0	5026	0	0	0	0	0
JUMAPO	211	203	38	70	522	707	681	70	118	1576	334	378	2	3	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADU M	117	95	11	5	228	364	358	23	20	765	159	163	6	2	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	834	733	726	679	2981	3587	3374	1698	1895	10556	1620	1830	464	481	4395	6876	6219	0	0	13095	2949	652	0	0	3601

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

2.8.1 Student Enrolment in the Municipality

Enrollment data of public basic schools in the Municipality presented in table 2.5 above displays a typical enrollment pyramid, with the highest number of students in primary school and decreasing numbers at the junior high schools. This is a common pattern, but the rate of decrease between primary and JHS warrants attention.

This means that roughly only 41.6% of primary school students are transitioning to JHS. The low transition rate suggests potential issues such as transfers to other schools in neighbouring Municipalities that are closer to parent's places of employment.

Implications for development

The low transition rate of 41.6% from primary to Junior High School is not merely an educational statistic; it is a critical early-warning indicator of broader socio-economic and systemic failures that threaten the Municipality's long-term development and its ability to capitalize on its demographic dividend.

Table 2.6: Number of Teachers in each Circuit in the Municipality

Circuit	Crèche/Nursery			KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	0	48	48	29	28	57	71	69	140	82	42	124	316	0	316	56	0	56
ASOKORE	0	41	41	39	37	76	95	74	168	95	52	147	123	0	123	115	0	115
OYOKO	0	18	18	24	14	38	49	42	91	42	24	66	170	0	170	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	14	14	37	7	44	81	12	93	100	2	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	0	3	3	21	2	23	32	6	38	43	3	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	124	124	150	88	238	327	203	530	362	123	485	609	0	609	171	0	171

Sources: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

2.8.2 Pupil Teacher Ratios on public basic schools

Enrollment data and data on teachers in public schools in the Municipality shows a Pupil Teacher Ratio for kindergarten as 1:11, Primary 1:22, and JHS 1:10. This indicate a relative balance between student enrollment and available teaching staff.

Implications for development

- Low PTRs, especially in kindergarten (1:11) and JHS (1:10), mean teachers can provide more individualized attention to students.
- the data suggests a relatively balanced distribution of teachers across the basic education level, avoiding the common problem of teacher overcrowding in some schools and shortages in others.

2.8.3 School infrastructure

The Municipality's school infrastructure is inadequate, with a severe shortage of furniture, toilet facilities, water facilities and a few schools lacking kindergarten and junior high school classroom blocks. Accessible restrooms are lacking, and students with disabilities face additional barriers to accessing education. Most schools lack computer and science labs and a sick bay. These infrastructural deficiencies have a significant impact on educational outcomes. Tables 2.7 to 2.20 below indicate specific infrastructure needs of schools within all the educational circuit in the Municipality.

Implications for development

The state of school infrastructure in the Municipality is not merely a physical problem; it is a fundamental constraint on human capital development, social equity, and long-term economic prosperity. These deficiencies directly undermine the potential of the youth and the Municipality's future competitiveness

- The lack of furniture, classroom blocks, and specialized labs creates an environment hostile to learning.
- The severe shortage of toilet facilities and lack of clean water create unsanitary conditions that facilitate the spread of communicable diseases.

Table 2.7: Number of school furniture in the Municipality

CIRCUITS	FURNITURE TYPES	TOTAL REQUIRED	NUMBERS AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
Effiduase	Mono Chairs	235	117	118
	Round Tables	49	35	14
	Dual Desks	775	727	43
	Mono Desks	805	472	333
	Teachers Chairs	204	65	139
	Teachers Tables	204	74	130
Asokore	TYPES	TOTAL REQUIRED	NUMBERS AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
	Mono Chairs	455	309	146
	Round Tables	79	41	38
	Dual Desks	1326	1081	245
	Mono Desks	1066	688	378
	Teachers Chairs	256	78	178

	Teachers Tables	257	83	173
Oyoko	TYPES	TOTAL REQUIRED	NUMBERS AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
	Mono Chairs	318	317	1
	Round Tables	47	28	19
	Dual Desks	594	482	111
	Mono Desks	298	260	38
	Teachers Chairs	138	62	96
	Teachers Tables	138	58	90
Jumapo	TYPES	TOTAL REQUIRED	NUMBERS AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
	Mono Chairs	442	294	148
	Round Tables	72	39	33
	Dual Desks	805	786	19
	Mono Desks	671	512	169
	Teachers Chairs	254	93	161
	Teachers Tables	254	89	165
Akwadum	TYPES	TOTAL REQUIRED	NUMBERS AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
	Mono Chairs	217	176	41
	Round Tables	40	35	5
	Dual Desks	363	347	16
	Mono Desks	360	331	29
	Teachers Chairs	114	56	58
	Teachers Tables	114	54	61

Table 2.8: Number of specific furniture needed for Basic schools in the Municipality

FURNITURE NEEDED						
Circuits,	Kindergarten		Primary	JHS	Furniture for Teachers	
	No of Round Table	No Mono Chairs	No. of Dual Desk	No of Mono Desk	Teachers Chairs	Teachers Tables
Effiduase circuits,	14	118	43	333	139	130
Asokore circuits,	38	146	245	245	178	173
Oyoko circuits,	19	1	111	38	96	90
Jumapo circuits,	33	148	19	169	161	165
Akwadum circuits,	5	41	16	29	58	61
TOTAL	109	454	434	814	632	619

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.9: Number of Classrooms in the Municipality

CIRCUITS,	NAME OF SCHOOL	NO. AVAILABLE	TOTAL REQUIRED	BACKLOG	SCHOOLS IN DEFICIT
Effiduase circuits,					
	Effiduase Presby Basic “A” School	11	11		N/A
	Effiduase Presby Basic “B” School	12	12		
	Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic “A”	11	11		
	Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic “B”	11	11		
	Effiduase Methodist Basic “A”	11	11		
	Effiduase Methodist Basic “B”	11	11		
	Okomeso M/ABasic School	6	6		
Asokore circuits,					
	Asokore- Kuma Methodist school	3	11	9	Asokore- Kuma Methodist school
	Asokore Salvation Army	13	13	0	
	Asokore methodist KG& Prim. A&B	16	16	0	
	Asokore methodist JHS A&B	6	6	0	
	Asokore Roman Catholic Basic School	14	14	0	
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “A”	11	11	0	
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “B”	11	11	0	
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “C”	12	12	0	
Oyoko circuits,					
	Oyoko Methodist Primary &KG,A&B	10	16	6	
	Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A&B	6	6	0	
	Oyoko Roman Catholic Basic	16	16	0	
	Oyoko Presby Basic School	13	13	0	
Jumapo circuits,					
	Jumapo Presby basic school	17	17	0	
	Jumapo methodist basic school	12	12	0	
	Jumapo Anglican basic school	12	12	0	
	Suhyen SDA basic School	9	12	3	
	Suhyen M/A J.H.S	6	12	6	
	Suhyen Methodist .Basic School	10	12	2	
	Asikasu M/A JHS	3	3	0	

	Asikasu Presby KG/Primary School	8	8	0	
	Mpaem M/A Basic School	11	11	0	
Akwadum circuits,					
	Akwadum Islamic basic school	11	11	0	
	Akwadum M/A basic school	11	11	0	
	Akwadum methodist model school	12	12	0	
	Akwadum R/C basic school	11	11	0	
				0	

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.10 Schools without kindergarten classroom block in the Municipality

CIRCUIT	Name Of School	No. of Classrooms Required
Asokore	Asokore-Kuma Methodist School	2
Jumapo	Suhyen SDA Basic School	2

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.11 Schools without Junior High School classroom block in the Municipality

CIRCUIT	Name Of School	No. of Classrooms Required
Jumapo	Suhyen Methodist Basic School	3
Asokore	Asokore-Kuma Methodist School	3

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.12 Schools in bad conditions in the Municipality

Circuits	Specific School	Current Condition of The School	Renovation Needed
Effiduase circuits,			
	Effiduase Presby Basic “A” School	Bad ceiling, Broken windows, bad facial board, apron removed	Roofing /Re-roofing
	Effiduase Presby Basic “B” School	Bad windows, apron removed, Broken windows, bad facial board,	Roofing /Re-roofing
	Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic “A”	Bad windows, bad facial board, bad Varendra floors, Bad ceiling,	Renovation of a whole classroom block
	Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic “B”	Bad windows, facial board	Repair of Bad windows, facial board
	Effiduase Methodist Basic “A”	Bad ceiling	Repair of ceiling
	Effiduase Methodist Basic “B”	Dented floors	Renovation of the dented floors
	Okomeso M/ABasic School		
Asokore circuits,			

	Asokore- Kuma Methodist school	Bad ceiling, dented floors, bad staircase.	Repair of Bad windows, facial board and Renovation of a of the staircase.
	Asokore Salvation Army	dented floors, Bad windows, ,bad facial board,	Repair of Bad windows, facial board and Renovation of a dented floor.
	Asokore methodist KG& Prim. A&B	Dented floors, Bad ceiling, bad facial board, Bad windows, cracked Walls.	Renovation of a whole classroom block
	Asokore methodist JHS A&B	Bad ceiling, bad facial board, dented floors, Bad windows,	Repair of Bad windows, facial board and Bad ceiling and Renovation of a dented floor.
	Asokore Roman Catholic Basic School	Re-roofing , dented floors, bad Varendra	Renovation of a dented floor and Varendra
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “A”	Bad windows, dented floors	Repair of Bad windows and Renovation of a dented floor
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “B”	Leaking Roofs, Bad windows, Leaking Roofs, dented floors	Repair of Leaking Roofs, Bad windows, Leaking Roofs, and renovation of dented floors,
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “C”	Bad ceiling, Bad windows,	Repair of bad ceiling, Bad windows,
Oyoko circuits,			
	Oyoko Methodist Primary &KG,A&B	Bad windows	Repair of Bad windows,
	Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A&B	Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling	Repair of bad ceiling and Leaking Roofs.
	Oyoko Roman Catholic Basic	Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling, no burglar proof, Bad windows	Repair Leaking Roofs Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling ,Bad windows and fixing of burglar proof,
	Oyoko Presby Basic School	Leaking Roofs, bad Varendra floors	Repair of Leaking Roofs, and renovation of Varendra floors
Jumapo circuits,			
	Jumapo Presby basic school	dented floors, bad Varendra floors, bad staircase	Renovation of dented floors, Varendra floors and staircase
	Jumapo methodist basic school	Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling, burglar proof, Bad windows, bad Varendra floors	Repair of Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling, burglar proof, Bad windows, bad Varendra floors
	Jumapo Anglican basic school	Bad windows, dented floors	Repair of Bad windows, dented floors
	Suhyen SDA basic School	Bad windows, bad doors, bad facial board, bad Varendra floors	Repair Bad windows, bad doors, bad facial board, and renovation of Varendra floors
	Suhyen M/A J.H.S	Bad windows, dented floors	Repair Bad windows, dented floors
	Suhyen Methodist .Basic School	Leaking Roofs, Bad windows, bad staircase	Repair Leaking Roofs, Bad windows, bad staircase

	Asikasu Presby K.G/Prim School	burglar proof,	Fixing of burglar proof,
	Mpaem M/A Basic School	Bad windows, bad doors	Repair Bad windows, bad doors
Akwadum circuits,			
	Akwadum Islamic basic school	Leaking Roofs,, bad staircase	Repair of Leaking Roofs,and renovation of staircase
	Akwadum M/A basic school	Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling, bad Varendra floors,	Repair of Leaking Roofs ,Bad ceiling, and renovation of Varendra floors,
	Akwadum methodist model school	Bad ceiling,	Repair of Bad ceiling,
	Akwadum R/C basic school	Bad ceiling,	Repair of Bad ceiling,

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.13 Schools operating in pavilion

CIRCUIT	Name of School	Remarks
Jumapo	Jumapo Anglican Basic School	

Table 2.14 Schools without water facility in the Municipality

CIRCUIT	Name Of School	Remarks
Effiduase	Effiduase Presby Basic A	
	Effiduase Presby Basic B	
	Effiduase Methodist Basic A	
	Effiduase Methodist Basic B	
Asokore	Asokore Methodist J.H.S A & B	
	Asokore Sda College Demo Basic B	
	Asokore Sda College Demo Basic C	
Oyoko	Oyoko Methodist Prim. & KG, A&B	
	Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A & B	
Jumapo	Jumapo Methodist Basic School	
	Jumapo Anglican Basic School	
	Suhyen M/A J.H.S	
	Suhyen Meth. Basic School	
	Asikasu M/A J.H.S	
	Asikasu Presby K.G/Prim School	
	Mpaem M/A Basic School	

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.15 Schools without toilet facility in the Municipality

CIRCUIT	Name Of School	Remarks
Effiduase	Effiduase Presby Basic A	
	Effiduase Presby Basic B	
	Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic B	
	Effiduase Methodist Basic A	
	Effiduase Methodist Basic B	
	Okomeso M/A Basic School	
Asokore	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic B	
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic A	
	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic C	
Oyoko	Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A & B	
	Oyoko Roman Catholic Basic	
	Oyoko Presby Basic School	
Jumapo	Jumapo Presby Basic School	
	Jumapo Methodist Basic School	
	Jumapo Anglican Basic School	
	Suhyen Methodist Basic School	
	Asikasu M/A J.H.S	
	Asikasu Presby K.G/Primary School	
Akwadum	Akwadum Islamic Basic School	
	Akwadum M/A Basic School	

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.16: Number of Schools that are disability friendly in each Circuit in the Municipality

Circuit	Creche/Nursery			KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	0	3	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASOKORE	0	3	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
OYOKO	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	7	7	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	5	12	1	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.17: Number of schools in each Circuit with access to Sick Bay in the Municipality

Circuit	Creche/Nursery			KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
ASOKORE	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
OYOKO	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	0	4	1	0	1

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.18: Number of schools with libraries in each Circuit in the Municipality

Circuit	KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
ASOKORE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
OYOKO	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	12	3	9	12	4	7	11	4	0	4	1	0	1

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.19: Number of schools in each Circuit with access to computers in the Municipality

Circuit	Creche/Nursery			KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	0	6	6	4	6	10	4	6	10	4	3	7	2	0	2	0	0	0
ASOKORE	0	7	7	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	6	10	1	0	1	1	0	1
OYOKO	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	17	17	12	17	29	12	17	29	13	13	26	4	0	4	1	0	1

Table 2.20: Number of basic schools in each Circuit with access to Science Laboratories in the Municipality

Circuit	KG			Primary			JHS			SHS			TVET		
	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot	Pub	Priv	Tot
EFFIDUASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
ASOKORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
OYOKO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
JUMAPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AKWADUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

2.9 HEALTH

The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly has a robust healthcare system with 34 facilities, including 2 hospitals (St. Joseph's Government Hospital, New Juaben North Municipal Hospital), 3 health centers, 2 clinics, and 26 Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds as shown in figure 2.6. The compact nature of the Municipality allows for geographical access to basic healthcare. However, there are notable deficits and operational challenges that need to be addressed to ensure adequate healthcare delivery. Hospitals are adequately provided, while CHPS Compound are insufficient. Clinics, such as the Prison Clinic in Effiduase and the Effiduase Clinic, meet the required number, but there is a need for additional facilities. CHPS compounds in various communities are in deficit, and some operate in temporary structures without water, posing challenges to hygiene and effective healthcare services. Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring adequate healthcare provision in the New Juaben North Municipality. Tables 21 to 2.22 below indicate specific health infrastructure needs within the Municipality.

Implications for development

- The adequate provisioning of hospitals versus the deficit of CHPS Compounds creates a stark urban-rural and primary-tertiary health care divide.
- CHPS compounds operating without water cannot maintain basic hygiene and infection prevention protocols.
- A weak primary healthcare system (exemplified by deficient CHPS) forces patients to bypass local care and seek treatment at hospitals for minor ailments.

Table 2.21 Health Facilities in the Municipality

NO	TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITIES	NO	LOCATION	REQUIRED NO	DEFICIT
1.	Hospital	2	Effiduase, Jumapo	2	0
2.	Health centers	3	Jumapo Oyoko Effiduase	5	2
3	Clinic	2	prison clinic- Effiduase Effiduase clinic	2	0

3.	CHPS compound	20	Suhyen Asikasu Mpaem Gyamfikrom Effiduase	20	Infrastructure deficit in most CHPs Zones
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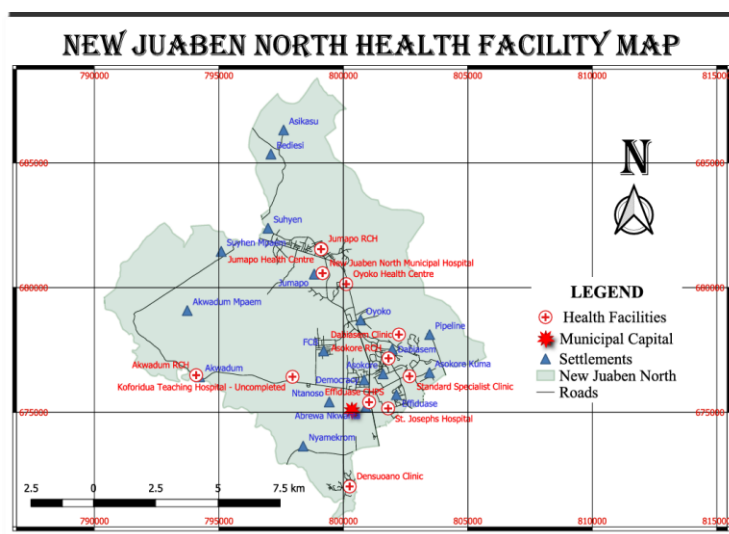
Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2024

Table 2.22: CHPS operating in mid-shift structures

COMMUNITY	NAME OF FACILITY	COMMENTS
Asokore	Asokore Fofie CHPS	
	Asokore- Aburodua CHPS	
	Asokore – Kuma CHPS	
Oyoko	Oyoko Zongo CHPS	Operates from the community center, no water
Oyoko	Oyoko Asaman CMB.	Operate in rented premises without water

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2024

Figure 2.5: Map of Health Facilities of NJNM



Source: Municipal Physical Planning Department 2024

Table 2.23: Top Ten Diseases in the Municipality

NO.	NAME	CAUSES	SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS
1	Upper respiratory tract infection	Caused by viruses common cold, flu or bacteria.	Proper personal hygiene, Antibiotics only if bacterial infection is confirmed.

2	Rheumatism and other joint pains	Chronic inflammation of joints, leading to pain, stiffness, and reduced mobility. Can be due to arthritis, gout, or autoimmune conditions.	Anti-inflammatory medications Physical therapy and exercise. Lifestyle changes (e.g., weight management, diet). Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) for autoimmune causes.
3	Malaria	Caused by Plasmodium parasites transmitted by mosquitoes. As a result of unclean environment and choked gutters	mosquito control by keeping the environment clean and desilting of choked gutters Prevention: the use of Insecticide-treated nets,
4	Skin diseases	Caused by Fungal Infections Symptoms include itching, rashes, redness, and scaling. Can be acute or chronic.	Maintain proper hygiene and avoid irritants. Topical creams (e.g., antifungals, corticosteroids). Antihistamines for itching.
5	Acute urinary tract infections	Bacterial infection of the urinary tract, causing pain, burning, and frequent urination. Can lead to kidney infection if untreated.	Antibiotics (e.g., nitrofurantoin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole). Increase fluid intake. Cranberry juice or supplements may help prevent recurrence
6	Diarrhea Diseases	Caused by infections (viral, bacterial, or parasitic) due to poor sanitary conditions. Food intolerance, or toxins. Can lead to dehydration.	Maintain proper sanitary conditions. Oral rehydration solution (ORS) to prevent dehydration. Antidiarrheal medications (e.g., loperamide) for non-infectious cases. Antibiotics if bacterial cause is confirmed.
7	Anemia	Low red blood cell counts or hemoglobin, causing fatigue, weakness, and pallor Can be due to iron deficiency, vitamin B12 deficiency, or chronic disease as a result of dietary deficiency	Proper nutrition, Iron supplements for iron-deficiency anemia. Vitamin B12 or folate supplements for deficiency-related anemia. Treat underlying causes (e.g., chronic disease, bleeding).
8	Acute ear infection	Course: Infection of the middle ear, causing pain, fever, and hearing loss. Common in children.	Seek for early medical treatment Antibiotics if bacterial infection is suspected. Warm compresses for pain relief.
9	Pneumonia	Infection of the lungs causing cough, fever, chest pain, and difficulty breathing. Can be bacterial, viral, or fungal.	Seek for early medical treatment Antibiotics for bacterial pneumonia. Antivirals for viral pneumonia. Supportive care (e.g., oxygen therapy, hydration).
10	Intestinal worms	Course: Parasitic infections causing abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss, and malnutrition.	Anthelmintic medications (e.g., albendazole, mebendazole). Improved sanitation and hygiene to prevent reinfection.

Key Observations

Many of these diseases indicated in table 2.23 (e.g., malaria, diarrhea, skin diseases) are preventable through improved sanitation, hygiene, and public health education. Rheumatism and anemia are chronic conditions that require long-term management and lifestyle changes. Acute ear infections and intestinal worms are more common in children, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions.

Implication for development

- Ensuring access to clean water in all health facilities is critical for improving healthcare delivery. Investments in water infrastructure, such as boreholes or piped water systems, should be made to address the current gaps. This will not only improve hygiene and infection control but also enhance the overall patient experience and outcomes.
- The presence of a first referral hospital (St. Joseph's Government Hospital) and three health centers in key locations (Jumapo, Effiduase, and Oyoko) provides a solid foundation for healthcare delivery.
- The reliance on CHPS (Community-based Health Planning and Services) compounds, some of which operate on mid-shift structures, may limit the availability of services.
- The presence of 7 public health officers indicates a focus on preventive healthcare, which is crucial for reducing the burden of disease.

2.9.1 NUTRITION

The New Juaben North Municipality has a highly positive nutritional situation, with low rates of malnutrition across key indicators. The Municipality has implemented various activities to promote optimal nutrition and healthy lifestyles, with a particular emphasis on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, growth monitoring, and micronutrient deficiency control.

Breastfeeding promotion is actively promoted, with health facilities and community health workers conducting regular awareness campaigns to educate mothers on the benefits of breastfeeding. Complementary feeding programs are also implemented, with demonstrations on preparing nutritious foods regularly conducted in communities.

Growth monitoring and promotion activities are integrated into routine health visits to track children's growth and provide tailored nutrition advice. Maternal nutrition education is provided to pregnant and lactating women, focusing on a balanced diet rich in essential nutrients like iron, folic acid, and calcium.

Implication for development

- Programs that promote the use of locally available, nutritious foods for complementary feeding not only improve nutrition but also support local agriculture and food systems, contributing to sustainable development.

2.10 VULNERABILITY

The New Juaben North Municipality is home to diverse population, with various groups facing unique Vulnerabilities. Demographic vulnerabilities include children 0-18 (36901) making up 41% of the population and youth age 15-35 (38,207) making up 55% of the population. Elderly aged 65+ (4,458) are 5.02 % of the population and people with disability (3143) making up 3.5% of the population. Socio -economic vulnerabilities includes multidimensional poor household population, 10.6 %, unemployed 13.1% and a vulnerable employment rate of 48.4% according to the 2021 population and housing census.

The Municipality is vulnerable to climate -related disasters like floods, droughts and windstorm and HIV/AIDS with a prevalence rate of 1.91.

Implication for development.

- The elderly constitute 5.02% of the population, indicating a need for social protection systems, healthcare services, and pension schemes to support this aging group.

2.10.1 Social protection

The Municipality's social protection system provides safety net for the vulnerable population including the poor, children, elderly, disabled, OVCs and prison inmate. Types of social protection programs implemented in the Municipality includes:

2.10.1.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

A cash transfer program specifically targeting the impoverished with the goal of reducing poverty and improving their assets and capabilities. 636 households are currently benefiting from the program in the Municipality.

2.10.1.2 National Health Insurance Scheme

The subscriber base in the Municipality is 65582, the number includes prisoners and LEAP household members.

2.10.1.3 Basic School Capitation Grant

funds given to the Municipality's public schools so they could buy supplies and deal with emergencies. Additionally, payments are intended to cover household expenses directly related to education, such as school fees. In all 12,105-student benefitting.

2.10.1.4 School Feeding Program

Ghana School Feeding Programme covered 8,660 Kindergarten and Primary School pupils in 28 basic schools in the Municipality.

Implication for development

- By targeting vulnerable populations, these programs reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, fostering a more equitable society.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Municipality's social protection system aligns with several SDGs, including No Poverty (SDG 1), Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Quality Education (SDG 4), and Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10).
- These programs collectively enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations to economic, health, and social shocks, contributing to sustainable development.

2.11. CHILDREN

Ghana's child and family welfare policy recognizes a child as a person below the age of 18.

According to the GSS 2021 PHC, there are 39216 which is 44.2% of the population under the age of 18 living in the Municipality. The Municipal Assembly offers services to ensure the health, safety, and wellbeing of children in the Municipality, including the ability to register births that have been recorded in the Municipality. For the past 3 years 3,578 under one birth has been registered in the Municipality with 50.6 % being girls and 49.3 % being boys.

The Municipal health directorate conducts routine child health activities that focus on newborn health, breastfeeding, nutrition, and immunization. These activities are intended to improve the health and well-being of the Municipality's children. The Municipality's public basic schools provide basic education to all children and administer all government social protection programs, including the Ghana school food program and the capitation grant.

Implication for development

- With 44.2% of the population under 18, the Municipality has a large demographic of children who require targeted interventions to ensure their well-being. This underscores the importance of robust child welfare policies and programs.
- The Municipal health directorate's focus on newborn health, breastfeeding, nutrition, and immunization is critical for reducing child mortality and improving long-term health outcomes. These activities contribute to achieving national and global health targets, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The presence of public basic schools ensures that children have access to education, which is a fundamental right and a key driver of development. However, the quality of education and infrastructure must be monitored to ensure equitable learning outcomes.
- Programs like the Ghana School Feeding Program and the Capitation Grant play a vital role in reducing barriers to education, particularly for vulnerable children. These programs help improve school enrollment, attendance, and retention rates.

2.11.1 Child protection

To guarantee the rights of all children, the Municipal Assembly has made efforts to protect them from abuse, neglect, and exploitation and provide services for children in conflict with the law. This effort is led by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

With regard to child protection services, the Municipality does not have any child protection centres and lacks specialized services for children with disabilities, children with special needs, and children affected by HIV/AIDS. This has resulted in inadequate support services for child survivors of abuse and neglect. The Municipality does not have a Municipal child protection committee.

The Municipality recorded few incidences of child abuse, the majority of which are child neglect and physical harm under the guise of discipline. According to the 2021 PHC 0.2 %of children in the Municipality are engaged in economic activities whiles 1.3 %are in child marriages

There are no recorded cases of child trafficking, but child labour and exploitation is present. The Municipality has 8 foster mothers, the department works with extended family to address child abuse, neglect, and exploitation issues.

Implication for development

- The absence of child protection centers and specialized services for vulnerable children (e.g., children with disabilities, special needs, or affected by HIV/AIDS) limits the Municipality's ability to provide adequate support.
- Inadequate support services for child survivors of abuse and neglect hinder their recovery and reintegration into society.
- 0.2% of children are engaged in economic activities, and 1.3% are in child marriages, which are violations of children's rights.

2.11.2 Children with physical and learning disability

According to the Municipal Education Directorate some basic school learners in the Municipality have physical and learning disability such as dyslexia, dyscalculia, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, difficulty in walking, and seeing.

Although many schools in the Municipality do not have physical barriers that hinder accessibility for children with physical disability, they lack assistive devices, and adaptive equipment such as wheelchairs, walkers, and specialized furniture, to support children with learning disability.

Implication for development

- The absence of assistive technology and adequate funding exacerbates existing inequalities. Children with learning disabilities are at a disadvantage compared to their peers, which contradicts the principles of equitable and inclusive education as outlined in global frameworks like the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4).
- The absence of assistive technology (e.g., text-to-speech software, audiobooks, and specialized learning apps) further limits the ability of children with learning disabilities to access the curriculum. Investment in such tools is critical to leveling the playing field.

2.12 PERSONS WITH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES (PWDS)

According to the 2021 PHC the Municipality has a total of 80,191 persons with difficulty in performing one activity or the other. There are slightly more females 40,387 (50.4%) than males 39,804 (49.6%). The types of difficulty in performing activities in the Municipality includes: difficulty in hearing, seeing, physical and intellectual.

968 persons have some difficulty in hearing, 173 have a lot of difficulty in hearing and 60 cannot hear at all. With difficulty in seeing 2,472 persons have some difficulty in seeing, 274 have a lot of difficulty in seeing and 162 cannot see at all. 1,934 of the population have some physical difficulty in performing activities, 713 have a lot of physical difficulty and 134 cannot perform any physical activity at all.

Employment rate for PWDs in working age in the Municipality at only 30.0% (GSS, 2021 PHC), The Municipal Assembly in its effort to promote economic inclusion implemented program to train and provide startup support for 45 PWDs and paid school fees for 5 persons with disability over the last 4 years. They are also supported annually to renew their national health insurance card.

The Assembly has initiated effort to improve accessibility in public buildings. Despite this effort, PWDs in the Municipality face significant challenges, currently there is limited access to roads infrastructure for persons with disability, roads infrastructure in the Municipality do not have pedestrian walk ways. Some public building and other infrastructure remain inaccessible to PWDs. The availability and quality of support services, such as rehabilitation and counseling, are often inadequate to meet the needs of PWDS.

Implication for development

The data reveals that a significant portion of the Municipality's population lives with some form of disability. The situation presents a critical development imperative: the systematic exclusion of PWDs is not only social injustice but also a major constraint on the Municipality's economic and social progress. With an employment rate of only 30% for PWDs of working age, the Municipality is effectively excluding a vast pool of talent and potential from its workforce.

2.13 MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health issues affect a portion of the population in the municipality, with approximately 340 individuals currently experiencing various mental health conditions.

Despite this need, a large treatment gap persists due to stigma, limited awareness, and insufficient resources. Only a small percentage of those requiring care actually receive it.

Common Mental Health Conditions

The most prevalent disorders include:

- **Stress-related conditions:** 126 cases
- **Schizophrenia:** 169 cases
- **Psychoactive substance use disorders:** 45 cases
- Other conditions such as **anxiety, depression, and mood disorders**

Barriers to Care

Mental health remains heavily stigmatized in the municipality, leading to discrimination, mistreatment, and human rights violations against those affected. Additionally, the lack of adequate facilities and resources further limits access to essential mental health services.

Implication for development

- Mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders impair cognitive function and work performance, leading to absenteeism and lower economic output.
- Untreated mental health disorders, particularly substance use disorders, may contribute to higher crime rates and social instability.

2.14 AGED CARE

7.6% of the Municipality's population is aged 60 years and above, indicating a significant proportion of elderly residents. Aged care in the Municipality is deeply rooted in family structures, with younger family members providing support and care for their aging relatives. The Municipality does not have any dedicated aged care facilities or nursing homes. The Municipality rather placed the most vulnerable elderly, particularly those classified as "core poor," on Social Protection Programs such as National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS): a program that provides access to healthcare services, ensuring that the elderly can receive medical attention without financial hardship and Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), also a program that offers financial support to the poorest households, including those with elderly members, to help them meet basic needs and improve their quality of life.

Implication for development

- With a significant elderly population, there will be a higher demand for healthcare services, particularly for chronic disease management, geriatric care, and palliative care.
- LEAP provides financial support to the poorest households, including those with elderly members. This is vital for ensuring that elderly residents can meet their basic needs. However, the Municipality may need to assess whether the current level of support is sufficient given the rising cost of living and healthcare expenses.
- The municipality's reliance on family structures for aged care is a strength, as it promotes community cohesion and reduces the need for institutional care. However, this model may be strained as younger family members migrate for work or face economic pressures.

2.15 GENDER

Women in the Municipality continue to face significant gender disparities across key development indicators, as evidenced by the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). While the gender distribution in the employed population is nearly balanced, inequalities persist in employment status, education, poverty, and decision-making.

Employment Disparities

The Municipality exhibits a near-equal gender distribution in employment, with males comprising 51.4% and females 48.6%. However, stark disparities emerge in employment categories:

- Salaried Employment: Males dominate at 60.7%, compared to females at 39.3%.
- Self-Employed with Employees (Small Business Owners): Males constitute 61.7%, while females account for only 38.3%.
- Self-Employed without Employees (Own-Account Workers): Females lead at 58.7%, compared to males at 41.3%, primarily due to greater female engagement in informal trade, retail, and small-scale businesses, as well as limited access to formal employment opportunities.
- Casual Labor: Males represent 66.8% of casual workers, dominating sectors such as construction, agriculture, and manual labor, while females make up 33.2%.

- Unpaid Family Labor: Females contribute disproportionately at 56.6%, compared to males at 43.4%.

Key Gender Gaps in Employment

- Male Dominance: Formal employment, business ownership (with employees), and casual labor.
- Female Dominance: Self-employment (without employees), unpaid family work, and unpaid apprenticeships.

Unemployment and Education

The municipality's overall unemployment rate stands at 13.1%, with a notable gender disparity:

- Female unemployment (14.7%) exceeds male unemployment (11.6%) by 3.1 percentage points, indicating that women are disproportionately affected.

Educational attainment also reflects gender imbalances:

- The male literacy rate (91.9%) surpasses the female rate (85.8%).
- More females (10.1%) have never attended school compared to males (4.8%).

Poverty and Decision-Making

- Multidimensional Poverty: Female-headed households experience higher poverty rates (14.5%) than male-headed households (8.0%). Poverty is most acute among youth-headed households (15-19 years: 34.9%) and elderly-headed households (60-64 years: 14.7%).
- Political Representation: Women remain underrepresented in decision-making, with only one elected female Assembly Member.
- Gender-Based Violence: Domestic violence persists, with physical and social violence being the most commonly reported forms.

Health Insurance Coverage

Females have slightly higher health insurance coverage (52%) compared to males, indicating better access to healthcare services among women.

The above data underscores persistent gender inequalities in employment, education, poverty, and governance within the municipality

Implication for development

- Women's overrepresentation in informal, low-paying, and unpaid work (e.g., self-employment without employees, unpaid family labor) limits their income security and economic mobility.
- Male dominance in formal employment and business ownership reflects structural barriers for women, including access to capital, skills.

2.16 YOUTH

According to the 2021 population and housing census, the population between ages 15 and 35 which is Ghana's official definition of youth is 36668 translating into 41.3% of the total population. This constitutes a large share of the Municipality's population and subsequently the working -age population.

Unemployment levels among this age group in the Municipality is 13.1%. However, it was estimated that as at 2017, 30% of the Ghanaian youth were not in school, training or employment. (World Bank, 2021). Such youth can also be found in the Municipality.

The population of youth in the Municipality exceeds the economic opportunities presently available. Given the scale of this phenomenon, many governments agency including the Ghana Enterprise Agency have trained about 280 youth under Skill Development and SME Growth and Opportunity program aim at strengthening young people's human capital and business.

The planting for Food and jobs programs and the planning for export and rural development also supported about 309 youth in the Municipality with agriculture inputs and palm and coconut seedlings

In terms of health and well-being the Municipality records incidence of teenage pregnancy mostly in Effiduase and Oyoko. Substance abuse is a growing concern with some youth in Municipality turning to drugs and alcohols as a coping mechanism for social challenges. The Municipality has a Youth resource yet to be fully utilize for the benefit of the youth.

Implication for development

- The youth population in the Municipality faces a significant unemployment rate of 13.1%, with 41.3% aged 15-35 and a lack of economic opportunities. Programs like Skill Development and SME Growth and Opportunity are stepping in, but more comprehensive interventions are needed. Agriculture can absorb youth labor, but modernization, land access, and value addition are needed.

- Substance abuse among youth in the Municipality highlights the need for mental health support, counseling services, public awareness campaigns, and rehabilitation programs to address social challenges.

2.17 SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.17.1 Solid Waste

Data from the Municipal Environment Health Unit shows that, an estimated 93 tons of solid waste are generated daily by the Municipality, with significant spatial variations. On average, 50 tones are generated daily in urban areas, including the central business district, compared to 20 tones in rural areas. The components of solid waste generated in the Municipality are shown in the table 2.24 below. Organic waste makes up 30% of the total solid waste generated in the Municipality, followed by plastic 25%, electronic 15%, paper waste 15%, bottle 5% and other 10%.

Table 2.24 Components of solid waste generated in the Municipality

TYPE	SOURCES	Percentage
Organic	Food scraps, yard (leaves, grass, brush) waste, wood, process residues	30%
Paper	Paper scraps, cardboard, newspapers, magazines, bags, boxes, wrapping paper, telephone books, shredded paper, paper beverage cups	15%,
Plastic	Bottles, packaging, containers, bags, lids, cups, rubber,	25%,
Bottle /Glass	Bottles, broken glassware, light bulbs, colored glass	
Electric waste	Discarded computers, laptops, and mobile phones, obsolete televisions, refrigerators and air conditions and Waste electrical and electronic equipment.	15%
Others	Textiles, leather, multi-laminates, e-waste, appliances, ash, other inert materials, Metal Cans, foil, tins, non-hazardous aerosol cans, appliances (white goods), railings, bicycles	10%

Source: Municipal Environmental Health Unit, 2024

2.17.2 Waste Management

Two private waste management companies (Zoomlion and waste land fill Management) and the Municipal Assembly work together to manage the Municipal's solid waste. In terms of sanitary infrastructure, The Municipality has one land fill site, a stabilization pond, 11 skip containers located in Effiduase-3, Oyoko- 2, Asokore-2, Suhyen -1 Jumapo-2, Akwudum-1, three unapproved dumping sites, and 1,300 residential dustbins mostly located in affluent neighborhoods and city centers. The Municipality's only landfill site is nearing capacity and lack proper management system.

Only 93% of the 70 tons of solid waste generated each day are collected and appropriately disposed of in landfills, the rest of the uncollected waste are dumped in unauthorized areas or burned in the open. Even if the collection rate improves, the amount of uncollected Municipal solid waste is predicted to rise due to inadequate sanitation infrastructure. The 11-skip container count, and 1,203 household dustbins is not enough to save the Municipality's population.

Road infrastructure and the nature of the towns influence the waste service delivery model. Inner cities and informal settlements where the roads are poor and often narrow are not served by either the skip containers or the household dustbins. The door-to-door waste collection is mostly practice in neighborhoods with roads infrastructure.

2.17.2.1 Human Waste management

Table 2.25 Overview of Household Toilet Facilities

Category	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Households	26,925 (100%)	23,281 (86.5%)	3,644 (13.5%)
Household With Toilet Facilities	20,804 (77.3%)	18,387 (79.0% of urban)	2,417 (66.3% of rural)
Household Without Toilet Facilities	6,121 (22.7%)	4,894 (21.0% of urban)	1,227 (33.7% of rural)

Source: Municipal Environmental Health Unit, 2024

Table 2.26 Breakdown of Toilet Facilities

Type of Facility	Total (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Improved Toilets (Modern)	20,512 (76.2%)	18,163 (78.0%)	2,349 (64.5%)
Unimproved Toilets (Basic)	292 (1.1%)	224 (1.0%)	68 (1.9%)
No Toilet Facility	6,121 (22.7%)	4,894 (21.0%)	1,227 (33.7%)
- Using Public Toilets	5,294 (19.7%)	4,386 (18.8%)	908 (24.9%)
- Open Defecation ("None")	827 (3.1%)	508 (2.2%)	319 (.8%)

Source: Municipal Environmental Health Unit, 2024

The tables 2.25 and 2.26 above reveals the following key points about sanitation in the Municipality. 77.3% of households in the Municipality have toilet facilities while 22.7% of households lack access to any form of toilet facility according to the Ghana Statistical Services 2021 Population and Housing Census. With regards to Urban, Rural Disparities, Improved

sanitation is more common in urban areas (76.2%) compared to rural areas, where access remains limited.

19.7% of the population relies on public toilets. This reliance is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Open Defecation is also more prevalent in rural areas (8.8%) than in urban areas (2.2%).

The Municipality lacks a sewerage system, leading some households to discharge untreated wastewater into the environment. Both households and public toilets depend on on-site sanitation facilities, such as septic tanks.

2.17.3 Electronic Waste

The rapid obsolescence of electronic devices and the lack of effective management strategies have resulted in a significant accumulation of e-waste. The Municipality generates 15% of e-waste, primary from household, businesses, and institutions. The main sources of e-waste include: discarded computers, laptops, and mobile phones, obsolete televisions, refrigerators and air conditions and Waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Many residents and business dispose of e-waste in the same manner as regular waste, which often ends up in landfills or dumpsites, where toxic chemicals can leach into the environment. E-waste management in the Municipality is mostly done by private Individuals. They engage scrap dealers who move around, pick e-waste to any of the 5 scrap yards for dismantling and sorting. Most of the time, the parts of the e-waste which is not need by the scrap dealers also end up in landfill sites or dumpsites causing harm to the environment.

A private sector company had established a dedicated e-waste holding facility at Asokore pipeline to collect e-waste and hold the parts of the e-wasted not need by the scrap dealers in other to prevent disposal of e-waste on landfills or dumpsites.

Implication for development

- Uncollected waste contributes to soil, water, and air pollution and spreading diseases,
- Rural areas and informal settlements are underserved due to poor road infrastructure and inadequate waste collection systems.
- Open Defecation 3.1% may contribute to the spread of diarrheal diseases, cholera, and parasitic infections.
- Dependence on public toilets (19.7%) may lead to poor maintenance and hygiene issues, exacerbating disease transmission.

- Toxic chemicals from e-waste leach into the environment, contaminating soil and water

2.18 WATER

According to data from the the Ghana Statistical Services 2021 Population and Housing Census, 97.9 of the population in the Municipality has access to basic drinking water sources. These main sources include improved water sources such as public taps, boreholes and protected wells. Ghana Water Company limited serves about 66% of the population in the Municipality Effiduase, Oyoko, Asokore Jumapo Suhyen Kofokrom, A Small-Town Water System managed by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency Serves the population in Akwadum. The rest of the population not served by neither of the above-mentioned water company relay on boreholes and protected wells. Rainwater harvesting is carried out basically at household even though the option is viable in view of the high rainfall pattern in the Municipality.

The Municipality has a total of 64 boreholes which is supposed to be managed by the Municipal Assembly. Currently there is no centralized management system in place to oversee the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of these boreholes the consequences is the deterioration of many boreholes in the Municipality. Of the 64 boreholes, work on 30 is currently on-going, 20 are functional and 14 have broken down. This has resulted in water scarcity in neighbourhood that relay on borehole.

Implication for development

The lack of a centralized system for managing boreholes is causing infrastructure deterioration. A Municipal Assembly should oversee operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation. Prioritizing the repair of 14 non-functional boreholes, increasing water coverage, and investing in alternative sources like rainwater harvesting can alleviate water scarcity.

2.19 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

The current Environmental pollution experienced in the Municipality includes air, noise, deforestation, and sand winning.

Air pollution: the Municipality struggles with high levels of air pollution especially in Effiduase, and Asokore. The main source is from emissions from vehicles, industrial activities and waste burning. Occasional burring of electronic waste to extract valuable materials such as. Copper, gold, and silver. This effect air quality of the area.

Noise pollution: the Municipality experience high level of noise from traffic, information centers, pulps and drinking sports.

Deforestation: Deforestation is a significant issue in the Municipality, with large forest areas in Akwadum, Oyoko, Suhyen Mpeam and Jumapo being cleared for urbanization. This is leading to loss of biodiversity and also contributing to climate change

Sand winning: extraction of sand from river and stream exist in the municipality.it mostly occurs around Suhyen, Akwadum etc. This is leading to erosion, flooding, and damage to infrastructure

Implication for development

These Environmental issues hinder progress towards achieving SDGs like Good Health, Clean Water, Sustainable Cities, Climate Action, and Life on Land. Deforestation exacerbates air pollution, climate change, and contributes to respiratory diseases, healthcare costs, and workforce productivity. Excessive noise, habitat destruction, and deforestation exacerbate global warming. Trees act as carbon sinks, while soil erosion and sand winning increase flooding risks.

2.20 SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Asokore is the most populous neighborhood within the Municipality, followed by Effiduase, Oyoko, and Jumapo as indicated in figure 5 below. Building construction throughout the Municipality predominantly utilizes concrete blocks, with structures typically characterized by low-rise development. Residential zones dominate the Municipality, though limited commercial activities occur within them. The Central Business District (CBD) is located in Effiduase. Settlement patterns reflect a combination of planned and unplanned development. Certain areas have evolved organically, with residents constructing dwellings and businesses without adherence to zoning regulations, building codes, or environmental considerations. This unplanned growth has resulted in critical deficits in infrastructure and essential services, including a lack of public spaces such as lorry parks, green spaces, parks, and playgrounds.

Existing streetlight infrastructure is insufficient, leaving significant portions of neighborhoods unlit. This compromises safety for pedestrians and motorists and creates an environment conducive to criminal activity, notably theft.

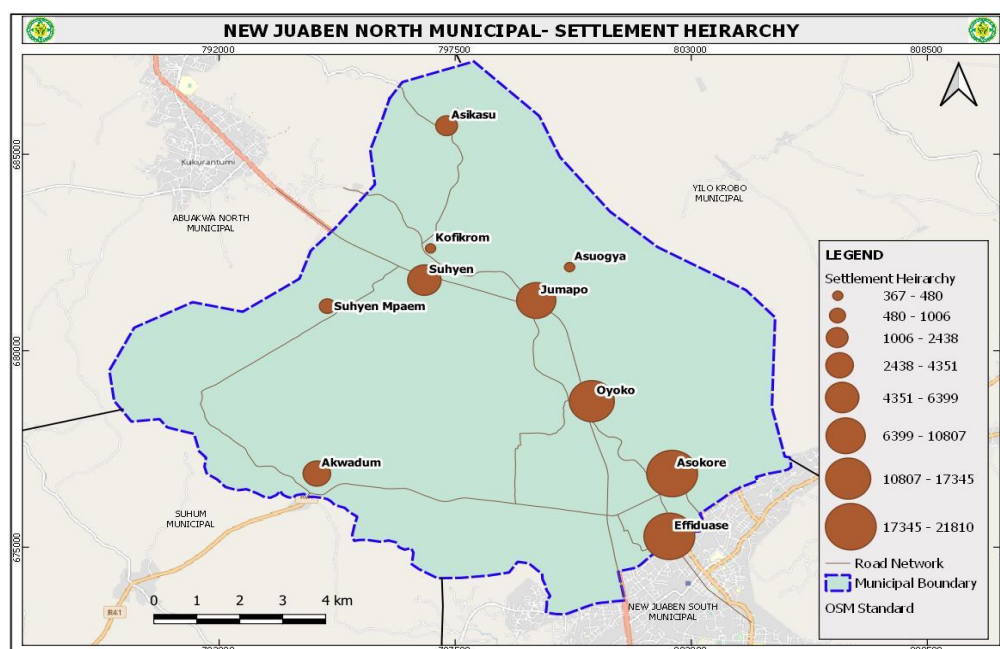
A primary factor exacerbating the streetlight deficit is the theft of transformers and electrical components. The removal of these assets plunges entire sectors of the municipality into prolonged power outages.

Furthermore, underground transformers intended to provide secure, reliable power frequently suffer damage or failure due to flooding. This issue perpetuates a cycle of costly repairs and replacements, placing considerable strain on the municipality's limited financial and technical resources.

Implication for development

- The mix of planned and unplanned settlements indicates a lack of comprehensive urban planning. The result is the lack of public spaces like parks, playgrounds, and lorry parks.
- Unregulated construction may lead to issues like flooding, poor waste management, and overcrowding.
- Without parks and urban forests, the Municipality experience higher temperatures, worsening air quality and higher energy consumption for cooling.
- Insufficient streetlights create safety hazards, particularly for pedestrians and motorists at night. The unlit spaces foster an environment conducive to criminal activities like theft. Theft of transformers and electrical components exacerbates the problem.

Figure2.6: Map of Settlement Hierarchy of NJNM



Source: Municipal Physical Planning Department

2.20.1 Housing

The New Juaben North Municipality, located in the outskirts of the Eastern Regional Capital is experiencing rapid growth and urbanization. Data from the 2021 PHC put urbanization rate

of the Municipality at 86.6%. (Ghana Statistical Services. 2021 Population and Housing Census) The Municipality's current housing situation is primarily formal settlement with no informal settlement (slums). The housing stock is largely composed of modern housing which is made up of single rooms mostly in compound houses, chamber and hall, detached and semi-detached self-contained houses and apartments.

Majority of the housing stock in the Municipality are relatively new except houses in earlier settlement that laid the foundation for development of the Municipality. The conditions of the housing stock vary with about 95% of the housing stock in good condition.

The Municipality is experiencing a significant construction trend characterized by a surge in new building by individuals and estate developers in Akwaudm, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Effiduase. Affordability of housing in the Municipality is a concern with the average rent for a single room self- contain being 3600 Ghana cedis per year.

The Municipality has a significant demand for housing particularly single rooms and single rooms self-contain for young adult. The housing market in the Municipality is characterized by a dominant rental sector, with a significant proportion (about 60%) of houses being rented out to tenants.

Communities in Asokore, Effiduase Oyoko had neighborhood association which advocate for community interest, such as improved infrastructure, education, or healthcare.

Implication for development

An 86.6% urbanization rate within the Municipality carries significant implications for its development, it requires a comprehensive Spatial Development Framework to address housing, infrastructure, and service needs while promoting sustainable development.

Investments in infrastructure such as transportation, utilities, and public services to support the growing urban population.

2.20.2 Street Naming and Property Address System

The successful completion of the Street Naming and Property Address system in Effiduase and Asokore demonstrated the benefits of a well-executed addressing system. These communities have improved access to emergency services, postal delivery, and utility services. However,

the program has experience stagnation in other communities in the Municipality. GIZ, a German Development Agency support for the Street Naming and Property Address System has ended, leaving a significant gap in its implementation. The Municipal Assembly's insufficient funding for the Street Naming and Property Address project has hindered material procurement, personnel payment, and project management. Urban development projects like SNPA require consistent funding to ensure their success, and the absence of such support has brought the initiative to a halt.

Implication for development

- Emergency services, postal delivery, and utility providers face challenges in locating properties, leading to delays and inefficiencies.
- Businesses may struggle to operate effectively without a clear addressing system, potentially discouraging investment and economic growth.

2.20.3 Mobility /Transportation

The New Juaben North Municipality has experienced demographic growth and rapid spatial expansion of its major cities Asokore, Oyoko, Effiduase Akwadum, Jumapo and Suhyen in the last four years. The spatial expansion of the theses cities however outpaced its population growth resulting in lower densities areas. The Municipality uses different form of mobility which includes walking, public transportation, and driving.

The Municipal area has a total of 323.90 km length of urban roads in the Municipality. Only 43.8 km (14%) are in good condition. Outside of main arterial roads, access is limited as 250.90 km (77% of total roads) are not paved in neighborhood. 150.59 km 60% of these unpaved roads are earth roads.

Walking is the main mode to access the major roads were resident's board taxies or minibuses to other destinations. Spatial isolation is particularly heightened during rainy season, when

unpaved roads are impassable and inaccessible. The Municipal Area do not have any public transport system, private roads transport operators consisting of minibuses, tricycles and taxis are common mode of transportation.

All roads in the Municipality lack pedestrian walkways and bicycling lanes. These create difficult conditions for walking and cycling for the non-motorized population in the Municipality. The New Juaben North Municipal area do not have any public parking spaces and a lorry station. Mostly cars parked on the shoulders of the roads. The Bus stops along the Effiduase traffic light are used by transport operators as lorry station posing danger to most passengers, drivers and pedestrian. The inadequate transport infrastructure within neighborhoods increases transportation cost, loss of productivity due to increased travel time.

Implication for development

Investment in road infrastructure, particularly neighborhood roads, is crucial for improving accessibility, reducing costs, and enhancing mobility. Developing pedestrian walkways, bicycling lanes and formal public transport system including lorry stations, and public parking spaces is also essential. Enhanced mobility will also attract businesses.

2.21 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is a critical cross-cutting issue in the New Juaben North Municipality, affecting various sectors including agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, and socio-economic stability. Its impacts exacerbate poverty, food insecurity, and resource-based conflicts, requiring integrated policy and community-level interventions. Figure 2.8 indicates the dominant climate hazards in the Municipality.

The Municipality faces several climate-related hazards, including:

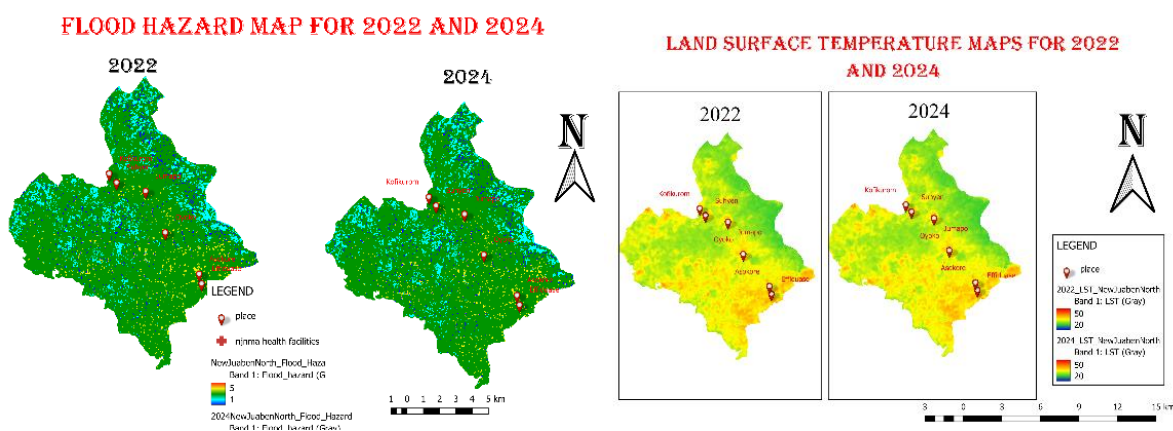
- Flooding: Over 25,000 residents in low-lying areas like Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum, Asokore, and Jumapo are affected annually, damaging homes, farms, and infrastructure.
- Drought and Erratic Rainfall, disrupts rain-fed agriculture, jeopardizing the livelihoods of 95% of smallholder farmers who depend on consistent weather patterns. For

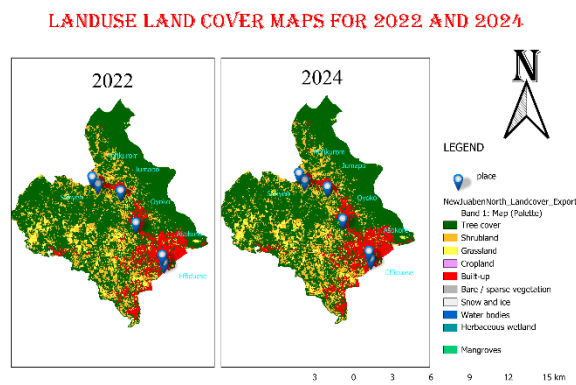
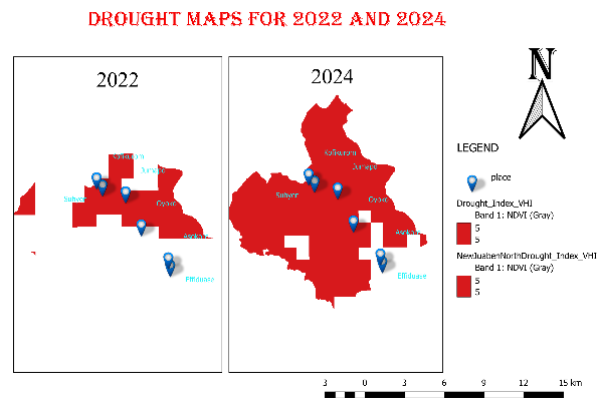
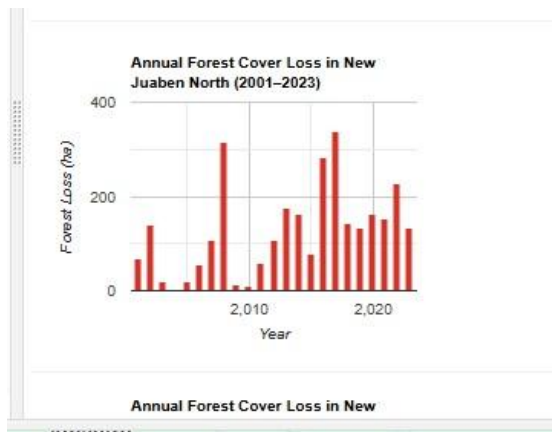
instance, maize production plummeted from 330.2 metric tons in 2023 to 250.3 metric tons in 2024.

- **Rising Land Surface Temperatures:** Increased from 30.29°C in March 2021 to 32.39°C in March 2024, reducing crop yields and exacerbating pest infestations.
- **Land Degradation and Deforestation:** A staggering 2,900.238 hectares of forest cover lost between 2021-2024, particularly in Akwadum, Oyoko, Effiduase, Asokore, Suhyen Mpeam, and Jumapo, accelerating biodiversity loss.
- **Farmer-Herder Conflicts:** Intensified competition over arable land and water resources in Akwadum, Akwadum Mpeam, and Suhyen Mpeam fuels tensions.
- **Expanding Land Use Changes:** An increase of 7,861.768 hectares in land use/land cover between 2016-2024, driven by urbanization and unsustainable practices.

These hazards have led to significant economic losses, deepening poverty (14.8% of agricultural households live in poverty, per GSS 2024), and heightened risks to critical infrastructure.

Figure 2.7 Climate hazard map





Sources: Physical Planning Department, 2025

Implication for development

- **Reduced Agricultural Productivity:** Declining crop yields (e.g., maize dropping from 330.2 mt to 250.3 mt) threaten food security and livelihoods, as 95% of farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture. This could lead to increased food prices and reduced incomes for farming households.
- **Infrastructure Damage:** Frequent flooding destroys roads, bridges, and buildings, increasing maintenance costs and disrupting economic activities.
- **Conflict over Resources:** Farmer-herder conflicts due to competition for arable land and water (e.g., in Akwadum and Suhyen Mpeam) could escalate, undermining social cohesion.
- **Biodiversity Loss:** Deforestation and land degradation (especially in Akwadum, Oyoko, Suhyen Mpeam, and Jumapo) threaten ecosystems, reducing resilience to climate shocks.

2.22 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

The Municipal Assembly has diverse range of infrastructure and assets that provides essential services to residents. Assembly's infrastructure and assets include roads; however, 258.27 km (80%) of the Municipalities roads are poor condition reasons being that 77 % of the town's roads are not paved, they develop potholes and deteriorate with the slightest rain fall. Constant reshaping is needed to make them mountable for residents.

The Municipal Assembly owns and operates most of the public buildings in the Municipality. This includes 34 health facilities, 6 public library, 2 ICT centers, Administration Block for Health Directorate, Municipal Assembly, Municipal Assembly Annex, 3 lockable stores, 6 community centers, 1 youth resources center, 1 Astroturf, 57 bungalows, basic schools building and health facilities.

Management of the community centers are in the hands of the chief and some Assembly Members. Infrastructure like the Youth Resources Center, Asokore Community Center and the Astroturf are yet to be handed over to a management team.

With regards to Water and sanitation facilities the assembly has 64 boreholes, 18 public toilet one land fill site, and a stabilization pond. 14 of the boreholes, and 8 of the public toilets are not in good condition. Currently there is no centralized management system in place to oversee the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of boreholes, the consequences are the frequent breakdown of boreholes in the Municipality. Management of the public toilet is in the hands of private individuals with little or no accountability to the Municipal Assembly.

Also, Infrastructure projects, such as the CHIPs compound in Suhyen and Asokore Kuma, and the classroom block at Oyoko Methodist JHS initiated by the Middle Belt Development Authority had been abandon.

The Municipal Assembly maintenance practices are largely reactive, with repairs and maintenance only being performed in response to compliment or due to infrastructure deterioration beyond usage.

Implication for development

Poor road conditions, lack of centralized management, and poor sanitation in public facilities negatively impact transportation, economic activities, and health. Reactive maintenance leads to higher costs and reduced lifespan. Improving infrastructure can drive social and economic development by enhancing service access, creating jobs, and boosting local economies.

Abandoned projects impact socio-economic growth and marginalized communities, exacerbating existing inequalities.



Asokore Community Center



Youth Resources Center

2.23 BLUE ECONOMY

The Municipality is rich in freshwater resources, with multiple rivers such as river Densu and its tributaries – Okome, Adane, Amosaw, Kyeramon, Bediesi, Obomso, Totem etc flowing through its landscape. These water bodies are perennial, providing a consistent supply of water for various uses. Despite the availability of water, only 1 % of farmers are using it for irrigation.

Most agricultural activities rely on rain-fed farming, which is highly susceptible to climate variability. Similarly, fish farming is underdeveloped, with limited adoption of modern aquaculture practices. Diversifying livelihoods through irrigation and aquaculture can enhance the resilience of communities to climate change impacts, such as droughts and erratic rainfall patterns.

The water bodies are generally in good condition, but there are emerging concerns about pollution from agricultural runoff, electronic/ waste disposal, and building on water ways.

These issues threaten the sustainability of the water resources. There is a lack of comprehensive program to promote the sustainable use of water resources for economic development, resulting in unregulated activities such as building on waterways, sand mining, and deforestation, are degrading water quality and reducing the productivity of river bodies. Promoting the use of river water for irrigation can significantly boost agricultural productivity, reduce reliance on rain-fed farming, and enhance food security.

Harnessing the Blue Economy can create employment opportunities in agriculture, aquaculture, and related sectors, thereby reducing poverty and improving living standards.

The rivers and tributaries can be developed for eco-tourism and recreational activities, generating additional revenue for the municipality.

Implication for development

- Diversifying livelihoods through irrigation can help communities adapt to climate change impacts, such as droughts and erratic rainfall patterns, by ensuring a consistent water supply for crops.
- The Municipality has the potential to become a hub for fish farming, providing livelihoods for local communities and contributing to food security. Training programs and access to modern aquaculture technologies can help farmers scale up production and improve efficiency.

2.24 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly currently faces a series of devastating disaster, including fire outbreaks, rain storm, wind storm with flooding being the most intense and destructive.

The Municipality's geography makes its vulnerable to flooding, the numerous river bodies and tributaries that crisscross the Municipality do overflow during heavy rain storms, causing widespread damage to homes, business and infrastructure. In recent years, the frequency and severity of floods have increased. A case in point was the year 2023 where over 25,000 residents were affected and displaced. The Municipality has identified and mapped areas at high risk of flooding as indicated in table 2.27 and figure 2.9 below.

Table 2.27: Flood Prone Areas in the New Juaben North Municipal

S/No	Community/Location	Description of hazard	Intervention
1.	Effiduase: Highways, Adom washing bay, and Fofie Abrewa Nkwanta,	Buildings without considering rivers natural floodplain Building in water eways. Resulting in choked rivers bodies due to accumulation of waste. Inadequate lack of culverts.	Dredging of the stream and existing drains and Need for storm drains, bigger culverts, proper human practices
2.	Effiduase from Airport to Odihunu, Behind Victory school, sukuumu behind Kingsby school and Pope John SHS	Rivers bodies turned into gutters due to accumulation of waste, narrowed gutters and lack of culverts and indiscriminate disposal of waste into existing drains	Construction of storm drains and dredging of major drains

3.	Oyoko: Adaneagya Amosaw river, behind Oyoko Methodist Senior Hall School wall, Adwoaketewa, Oyoko community center area.	Lack of foot bridges, Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste in the river has affected the flow	Construction of bridges and desilting of the Amosaw river Sensitization of the public on waste disposal
4.	Jumapo Zongo, Anyway	lack of storm drains and culverts which exacerbate flooding during heavy rainfall	Construction of storm drains and dredging of existing drains
5.	Akwadum, Bediesi river	Collapse of bridge and river Densu and Bediesi overflow due to lack of desilting, dredging and improper disposal of waste	Construction of storm drains and dredging of Bediesi river
6.	Asokore: Asokore democracy area	Building on flood plains, Rivers bodies turned into gutters due to accumulation of waste,	Dredging of the stream and existing drains and Need for storm drains, bigger culverts, proper human practices

Source: NADMO/MPCU, NJNMA 2024

The Municipal Assembly undertake routine dredging and desilting to mitigate the impacts of flooding. The National Disaster Management Organisation has established a disaster volunteer group which work closely with residents to identify and mitigate flood risk. They organized public awareness and education campaigns to inform residents about the risk of flooding and the measures they can take to protect themselves and their properties. NADMO in collaboration with the development control unit undertake Periodic monitoring in newly developing areas to stop residents building on waterways. NADMO has developed emergency respond plans which includes evacuation procedures, search and rescue operations and provision of relief items.

However, the Municipality is yet to invest in flood-control infrastructure, such as storm drains, culvert, and bridges, to permanently prevent flooding.

Series of fire outbreaks have ravaged the Municipality destroying homes, business, schools and livelihoods. The fires mainly domestic were mostly caused by electrical faults and gas explosion. The fires get fueled by strong winds and dry condition.

The major challenge confronting firefighting in the Municipality has been poor accessibility to properties and inadequate fire hydrants. The Municipality has 12 hydrants 9 functional ones and 3 nonfunctional ones. Most areas in the Municipality are not easily accessible. Roads have been encroached by developers and temporal structures have been constructed on pavements.

Strong wind storms do cause significant damaged to homes, business and infrastructure. The winds do destroy power lines, tress and rip off the roofs of buildings.

NEW JUABEN NORTH MUNICIPAL- FLOOD PRONE AREAS & SAFE HAVENS


$$\text{Fl-N} = 1.1, \quad \text{N} = 1.6, \quad \text{M} = 1.1, \quad \text{I} = 1.1$$

National Disaster Management Organisation coordinate the overall response to disasters, including preparedness, mitigation, and recovery efforts. They work closely with other emergency services, local government, and community organizations.

Fire Services responds to fire rescues and other emergencies while Ambulance Services provides, medical emergency response and transportation including paramedic services and emergency medical care.

Implication for development

- Lack of storm drains worsens flooding, causing damage to homes, businesses, and public infrastructure.
- Aging infrastructure and poor urban planning hinder emergency response efforts and increase recovery costs.
- Elderly and disabled residents face higher risks during disasters due to difficulties in evacuation and accessing emergency services.

2.25 WASH

The New Juaben North Municipal Area presents a mixed WASH situation where significant progress has been made in providing access to clean water but the sanitation and hygiene lag behind. The Municipality's water coverage and quality are commendable, with a high percentage of residents having access to pipe water. However, the sanitation and hygiene situation are a cause of concern with many residents lacking access to improved sanitation facilities and practicing poor hygiene behavior.

Water coverage: 95% of the Municipality residents have access to water, with a significant portion of the population having access to water in their homes. The Ghana water company limited, the Community water and sanitation Agency, and the boreholes in the Municipality supply regular to residents.

Sanitation situation: only 40% of the Municipality's residents have access to improved sanitation facilities such as flush toilet or ventilated improved pit latrines with some residents practicing open defecation. The Municipality does not have a sewage system resulting in untreated waste water flowing into nearby rivers and streams posing a significant health risk.

Hygiene Situation: hand washing facilities are scarce. Some residents dispose of waste indiscriminately in gutters.

Implication for development

- The high-water coverage (over 95%) indicates that the Municipality has made significant strides in providing access to clean water, which is a critical foundation for public health and socio-economic development.
- The low access to improved sanitation facilities (40%) and the absence of a sewage system pose significant public health and environmental risks.
- The lack of hand washing facilities could increase the risk of disease transmission, particularly diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections. Poor waste disposal practices further exacerbate environmental and health risks.

2.26 BIODIVERSITY

The Municipality is characterized by a tropical climate and varied topography. The presence of the Densu River and its tributaries significantly influence the local ecosystem, providing water resources and supporting aquatic life. The vegetation of the Municipality includes a mix of forest remnants, agriculture lands and urban green spaces. The state of these remaining forest patches is very important to the local biodiversity. The transition from forest to agriculture land and urban areas create a mosaic of habitats, which can support a variety of species.

The Densu River and its tributaries are vital for the Municipality's biodiversity. The water bodies support population and other aquatic organisms. However, habitat degradation is threatening the health of this aquatic ecosystem.

The rapid expansion of urbanization and agricultural activities in the Municipality also poses significant threats to biodiversity around Akwadum, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, and Effiduase. Deforestation for timber, farmland, and urban development fragments habitats, is also disrupting ecological connectivity, and reduces the availability of resources for wildlife.

Agricultural practices, particularly those involving heavy pesticide use and monoculture farming, further exacerbate the problem by degrading soil health and reducing habitat quality. Urbanization, while essential for economic growth, often leads to the loss of green spaces and increased pollution, which negatively impacts both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The challenge for the Municipality lies in balancing development with conservation.

Implication for development

- Urban expansion is inevitable but must be managed to minimize habitat fragmentation and pollution.

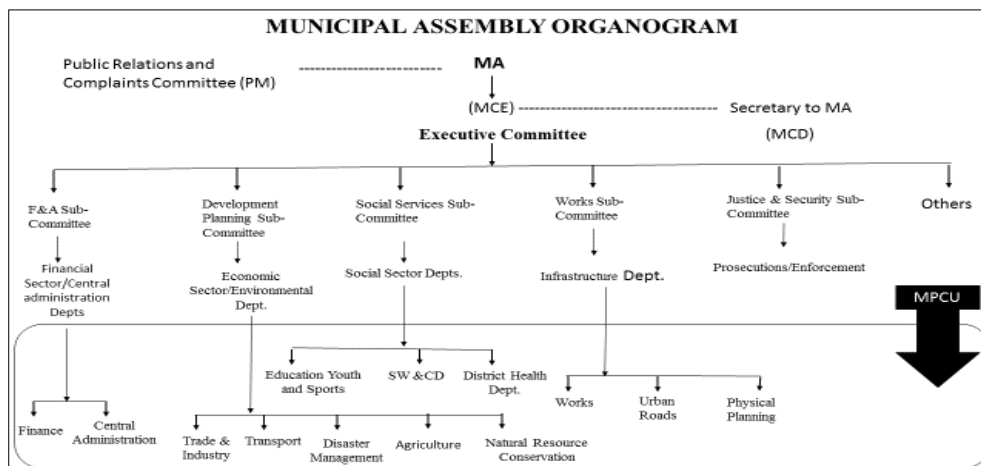
- The Densu River and its tributaries are vital for both ecosystems and human livelihoods but are threatened by pollution and over-extraction.

2.27 GOVERNANCE

The Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 specifies the operating structure for New Juaben North Municipal Assembly. The Municipal Assembly Performance Deliberative Executive and Legislative functions. These functions are performed by the General Assembly under the leadership of the presiding member. The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive, 31 Assembly members, 20 (70%) elected, 10 (30%) appointed by the president and 1 Member of Parliament.

In the performance of its functions the Municipal Assembly works through the Executive Committee and the Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee which are the Development Planning Sub-committee, Social Services Sub-Committee, Finance and Administration Sub-Committee, Justices and Security Sub-Committee, Agriculture Sub-Committee and Environmental and Sanitation Sub-Committee. Another very important committee is the Public Relation and Complaints Committee. Figure 2.10 indicate the Organogram of the Municipal Sub-Committees.

Figure 2.9: Organogram of the Municipal Sub-Committees



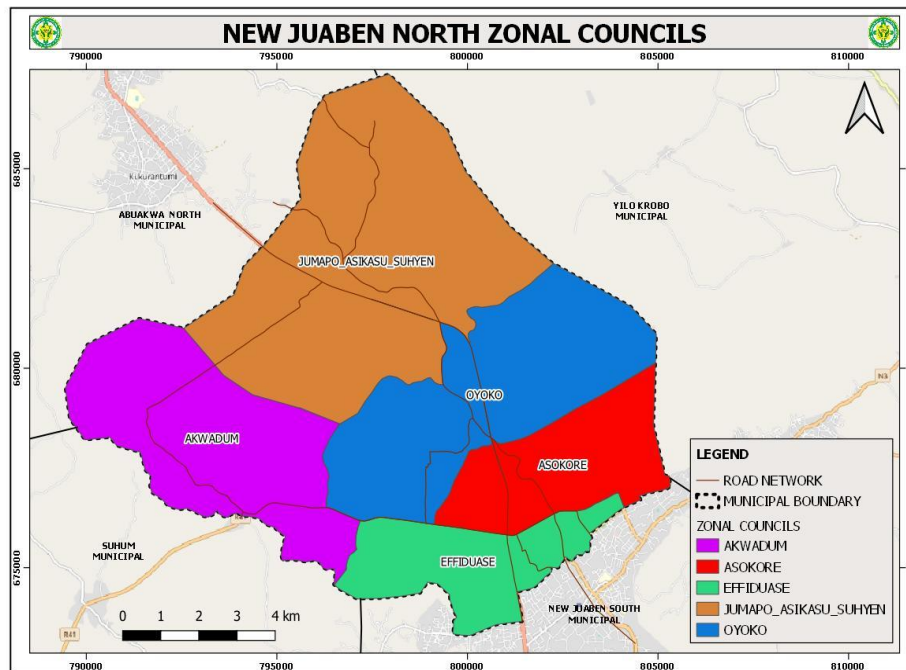
Sources: Local Government Services ,2025

The Municipal Assembly has five (5) Zonal Councils namely; Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo/Asikasu /Suhyen, Akwadum. And twenty (20) Electoral Areas which are; Sukuumu-Effiduase, Damang, Ogua-Effiduase, Adumasa, Gyamfikrom-Asokore, Sukuumu-Asokore, Fofie-Asokore, Zongo-Asokore, Abrodua-Asokore, Ntano Asokore, Asamang-Oyoko, Asuogya, Adaneagya - Oyoko, Zongo-Oyoko, Ahenebronom-Jumapo, Yaane, Suhyen,

Asikasu, Akwadum, and Eddi Mensah. Figure 2.11 indicate the maps of the zonal council of New Juaben north.

NGOs, Civil Society, Traditional Authority Faith -Based and Community Based Organisation play a major role in the Governance of the Municipality.

Figure 2.10: Map of NJNMA Zonal Councils



Source: Municipal Physical Planning Department

Implication for development

- The existence of zonal councils and electoral areas ensures that governance is brought closer to the people, enabling grassroots involvement in planning and implementation.
- The Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) provides a platform for citizens to voice concerns, fostering transparency and responsiveness in governance.
- The presence of government departments and institutions (e.g., Education, Health, and Police Service) within the Municipality facilitates inter-sectorial collaboration. This is essential for addressing complex development challenges that require coordinated efforts across sectors.
- The low representation of women in the Assembly highlights the need for affirmative action to promote gender equality in local governance. Increasing women's participation can lead to more inclusive and equitable development outcomes.

2.28 POPULAR PARTICIPATION

In a bid to promote citizen participation, transparency and accountability the New Juaben North Municipal Assembly used the following popular participation mechanisms town hall meeting, public hearing, participatory budgeting, weekly radio sensitization, focus group discussions as a means to involve residents in the implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan.

The Municipal Assembly organized quarterly town hall meeting, routine MCE engagement with communities, public hearing as a means of engaging citizens in decision-making. The forum provides platform for views, questions, and clarifications on various government policies. The Assembly's leadership and officials are always in attendance, ensuring that citizens' concerns are addressed and feedback provided.

The Municipal Assembly has also ensured that stakeholders including citizens, civil society Organisation and the private sector, are actively involved in the budgeting and fee-fixing processes. This participatory approach ensures that the Assembly's budget and fees reflect the needs and priorities of citizens, rather than just the interest of a select few.

The Municipal Assembly has initiated a weekly radio sensitization program. This program aims to educate citizens about the assembly's policies programs and services as well as provide update on ongoing project and initiative. The program also serves as a platform for citizens to ask questions, provide feedback and seek clarifications on various issues.

The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit organise quarterly participatory monitoring and evaluation which involves citizens, non-governmental Organisation, services providers, traditional authority and other stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of assembly projects and programs. The approach ensures that the assembly's intervention is effective, efficient and responsive to citizen's needs.

The Municipal Assembly is also subject to yearly/ quarterly monitoring and oversight by independent bodies including Audit Services, Internal Audit Agency, Public Procurement Authority, Land Use Spatial Planning Authority, National development Planning Commission the Regional Coordinating Council, Office of The Head of Local Government Services and The Ministry of Local Government Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs. These bodies provide different layers of scrutiny, ensuring that the Assembly's actions are in line with national laws and regulations.

Implication for development

Popular participation promote accountability. It affords resident to hold managers of the Assembly accountable for their actions, ensuring that development projects are transparent and effective. It also increased ownership of the development project, ensuring their sustainability and success. Due to citizen's participation in planning and implementation, the Municipality had not recorded any project that is not in use.

2.29 PEACE AND SECURITY

The Municipality has a relatively stable security situation, with low levels of violent crimes. However, there are still concerns about petty crime, theft, robbery, drug abuse, and occasional conflicts emanating from land disputes, boundary dispute, and resources allocation between crops farmers and nomadic herdsmen.

Petty crimes such as theft, burglary, are common in the Municipality, particularly in crowded neighborhood, The Municipality also experience armed robbery. Drug abuse is also of concern particularly among young people. Land dispute mostly competing claims to large tract of land between individuals and groups sometimes do escalate into security situation in the Municipality. The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly had boundary dispute with Abuakwa North to the North, and New Juaben South to the South East, at the heart of the dispute is land ownership, political authority and the right of taxation. The right of taxation is the critical as all district sort to assert their authority to collect taxes and other revenue from disputed land. This dispute has led to tension and conflict between the Municipalities.

The Municipality also experience dispute between crop farmers and cattle farmers. The Municipality is home to crop farmers but during the farming season, nomadic herdsmen encroach on farmlands and destroy crop. This sometimes leads to conflict between crop farmers and the herdsmen.

The Municipality do experience occasional conflict between Koforidua Technical Institute and Asokore Seventh Day Adventist Senior High School. These two schools are located in close proximity to each other. Over the past two years there have been incidents of conflict which included verbal altercation and insults, physical fights and assaults, vandalism and destruction of properties.

The Municipality has 4 police station strategically located in the Municipality. The Municipal police command comprises of dedicated team of police officers who work collaboratively with other security agencies to ensure public safety and maintain law and order.

The Municipality's law enforcement agency faces challenges in terms of limited resources, including inadequate logistics and infrastructure.

Implication for development

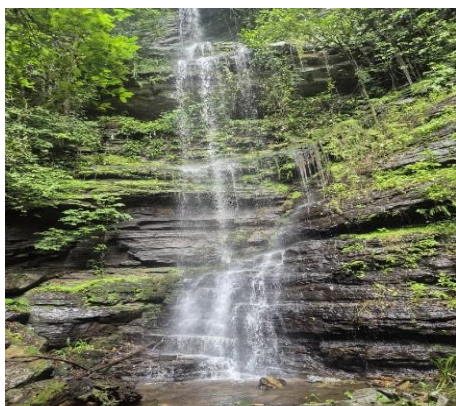
The relatively stable security situation, with low levels of violent crime, creates a favorable environment for both domestic and foreign investors. However, drug abuse, particularly among young people, poses a long-term threat to development. Conflicts over land ownership, boundary disputes, and resource allocation can also lead to instability. Additionally, occasional conflicts between Koforidua Technical Institute and Asokore SAD Senior High School create unsafe environments for students and staff.

2.30 TOURISM

The New Juaben North Municipality is endowed with potentials that predisposes the area to tourism development. The scenic landscape of the mountain and the diverse tree species at the Oyoko Bungalow could be developed into eco-tourism, and the Wornpong Mountain and waterfalls offer possibilities to all kind of tourist. The mountain could be used by sports fans for hiking and climbing. Others could simply visit to appreciate the beautiful landscape and the Waterfall in the area. In the remote valleys and on the mountain peaks visitors could discover unique biodiversity.

Implication for development

- Developing the area as a tourist destination can generate substantial revenue through entry fees, accommodation, food services, and local crafts.
- Tourism development can create jobs in hospitality, tour guiding, transportation, and retail, benefiting local communities.



Wranpong waterfalls



Wranpong Mountain

2.31 LIST OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- High urbanization outpacing infrastructure development (extension of electricity)
- A young demographic
- High unemployment among the youth
- High Informal Municipal Local Economy
- Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Inadequate / Drainage Systems
- Low investment in flood-control infrastructure, such as storm drains, culvert, bridges.
- Poor roads networks
- High incidences of flooding
- Encroachment of arable land by estate developers and cattle farmers
- Climate change and weather-related risks such as droughts, floods, and temperature fluctuations.
- Lack of industrial parks and co-working spaces
- Inadequate school furniture
- Inadequate school infrastructure/ Poor Condition of some school buildings
- Inadequate assistive Facilities for learners with Disabilities
- Inadequate Health Infrastructure (CHIPs)
- Limited coverage and resources for social protection programs.
- Inadequate support for vulnerable groups, such as learners with disabilities, PWDs and the elderly.
- Youth substance abuse.
- Inadequate waste collection facilities (skip containers).
- Mix of planned and unplanned settlements, leading to inadequate infrastructure and public spaces (lorry parks).
- Insufficient street lighting, contributing to safety hazards and criminal activities.
- Stalled street naming and property addressing system
- Farmer-Herder Conflicts:
 - The prevalence of petty crimes, theft, and drug abuse, particularly among youth
 - Land conflicts, boundary disputes,
 - Lack of investment in tourism
- Open defecation

- Lack of green spaces (parks & gardens) is linked to higher stress, anxiety, and depression rates.
- Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth

2.32 STRENGTH WEAKNESSES OPPORTUNITY AND THREATS (SWOT) OF NEW JUABEN NORTH MUNICIPALITY

Table 2.28 shows the Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) of the the New Juaben North Municipality. This analysis was conducted based on the current situational analysis. This Part of the processes in the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan provides a comprehensive evaluation of the Municipality's Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threat, offering a strategic framework for informed decision-making and sustainable growth.

Table 2.28 SWOT of New Juaben North Municipality

	STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
1	A large youthful population (ages 15–35) and a significant working-age population (19–64%) provide a robust labor force capable of driving productivity, innovation, and economic growth.	High youth population (44.2% under 19) requires heavy investment in education, healthcare, and employment.
2	With the right opportunities, this demographic can foster entrepreneurship and innovation, contributing to the municipality's economic transformation.	The lack of access to credit facilities for SMEs restricts the growth and productivity of informal enterprises.
3	An urbanization rate of 86.6% indicates rapid growth and development, which can attract investments, improve infrastructure, and stimulate economic activities.	Rapid urbanization drives deforestation and sand-winning, worsening environmental degradation.
4	The presence of diaspora associations brings remittances, community development projects, and philanthropy, supporting local initiatives and improving living standards.	Huge number of informal businesses limits access to finance and markets.
5	166,249 farmers provide a solid foundation for food security and livelihoods, with potential for enhanced productivity and value addition.	Underdeveloped infrastructure (poor roads, utilities) hinders business growth.

6	Perennial rivers and tributaries (e.g., River Densu, Okome, and Adane) offer opportunities for expanding irrigation-based farming, reducing reliance on rain-fed agriculture, and improving climate resilience.	Rain-fed agriculture makes farming vulnerable to climate shocks.
7	The Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) provides business development support and regulatory assistance, fostering entrepreneurship and small business growth.	Farmer-herder conflicts disrupt agriculture and increase social tensions.
8	All schools are operational, ensuring access to basic education.	Low irrigation restricts economic potential.
9	34 health facilities strategically spread across communities ensure accessible healthcare services.	Poor school infrastructure inadequate furniture, toilet facilities
10	Implementation of government programs like LEAP, NHIS, Capitation Grant, and School Feeding Program provides safety nets for vulnerable groups, reducing poverty and improving welfare.	Lack of specialized facilities (labs, digital tools) limits student skills.
11	The extended family system addresses child abuse, neglect, and exploitation in a culturally appropriate manner.	Some CHPS compounds lack proper structures and water.
12	Strong family aged care traditions reflect intergenerational support and cultural values.	Low understanding of mental health worsens early detection and support.
12	Relative peace	High poverty (10.6%) and unemployment (13.1%) worsen vulnerabilities.
13	A Youth Resource Center (currently underutilized) offers potential for youth development activities, training, and community engagement.	Weak social protection: Only 636 households benefit from LEAP.
14	Over 90% of the population has access to basic drinking water sources, including public taps, boreholes, and protected wells.	No child protection centers or specialized services for disabled or HIV-affected children.
15	Neighborhood associations in Asokore, Effiduase, and Oyoko foster civic engagement and collective problem-solving.	Youth unemployment remains a critical issue.

16	Successful implementation of the Street Naming and Property Addressing System in Effiduase and Asokore demonstrates effective urban management.	Insufficient waste management: Few skip containers (11) and dustbins (1,300), leading to illegal dumping.
17	Fewer zoning restrictions related to green spaces may speed up construction projects.	Lack of borehole maintenance system causes inefficiencies.
18	Disaster volunteer groups and public awareness campaigns by NADMO improve community involvement in disaster risk management.	Inadequate public spaces, unsafe streets (poor lighting, transformer theft).
19	Regular dredging and desilting of rivers and drains help mitigate flood impacts.	Unplanned settlements lack proper roads.
20	Worapong Mountain and its surrounding areas offer natural beauty, waterfalls, and potential for eco-tourism.	No pedestrian walkways or cycling lanes, making movement unsafe.
21	Possible intersectoral collaboration between the municipal Assembly and government agencies (e.g., Ghana Police Service, Education, and Health) enhances service delivery.	Municipality is Prone to floods, droughts, deforestation and windstorms with weak mitigation
22	A relatively stable security environment with low violent crime fosters a sense of safety among residents.	Insufficient drainage (often clogged with waste).
23	Near-balanced employment participation – Women make up 48.6% of the employed population, showing significant workforce engagement.	Construction in floodplains worsens flooding.
24	Higher female self-employment (own-account workers) – Women lead (58.7%) in informal trade and small businesses, indicating entrepreneurial activity.	Gender disparity in Assembly (only 1 female out of 20 members).
25	Better health insurance coverage for women (52%) – Suggests improved healthcare access compared to men.	Financial constraints limit project implementation
26	High Coverage of Improved Toilets (76.2%) – A majority of households, especially in urban areas, have access to modern sanitation facilities.	High theft, drug abuse among youth, and land disputes create insecurity
27		School conflicts (e.g., Koforidua Technical vs. Asokore SHS) disrupt peace

28		Gender gaps in formal employment – Men dominate salaried jobs (60.7%) and business ownership (61.7%), while women are overrepresented in informal and unpaid labor.
29		Higher female unemployment (14.7% vs. 11.6%) – Indicates barriers to job access.
30		Underrepresentation in leadership – Only one elected female assembly member, limiting influence in decision-making.
31		Dependence on Public Toilets (19.7%) – High reliance indicates inadequate household-level sanitation, especially in rural areas (24.9%).
32		Lack of recreational spaces reduce physical/mental health benefits for residents.
32		Limited tourism investment misses' revenue opportunities.
1	OPPORTUNITY	THREATS
2	Targeted programs to reduce youth unemployment (e.g., vocational training, apprenticeships).	High unemployment and underemployment, particularly among youth, may lead to social unrest and economic instability.
3	Entrepreneurship support (access to funding, mentorship, incubators).	Poor sanitation and lack of clean water increase disease risks and school absenteeism.
4	Investment in STEM, digital and literacy,	Insufficient infrastructure (poor roads, unreliable utilities) deters investment and business growth.
5	Support for female-headed households and gender equality programs.	Macroeconomic risks (inflation, currency fluctuations, and global downturns) could harm local businesses.

6	Healthcare/social systems support for elderly care.	Local micro and small enterprises (MSEs) face competition from larger, well-resourced businesses.
7	Formal partnerships with diaspora networks for investment/knowledge transfer	Marginalization of persons with disabilities due to inaccessible facilities and assistive technology.
8	Formalization of MSEs (tax incentives, registration support).	Farmer-herder conflicts and school disputes could escalate into violence.
9	Leveraging AfCFTA for international trade opportunities.	Political interference in local governance may reduce transparency and accountability
10	Promote high-value crops and value-chain development	Unplanned urban expansion increases flood risks due to encroachment on waterways.
11	Aquaculture, fisheries, and agro-processing for youth employment.	Poor waste management (including e-waste) leads to soil, water, and air pollution.
12	Training on irrigation, pest control, and drought-resistant crops.	Economic & Social Stressors – Poverty, unemployment, and substance abuse could worsen mental health trends. Competing municipal priorities may divert resources away from mental health.
13	Embedding mental health services in general healthcare improves accessibility.	Deforestation, pollution, and wetland destructions worsen ecological degradation
14	E-commerce/digital marketing training to expand markets.	Climate-related disasters (floods, droughts) disrupt livelihoods, food production, and infrastructure.
15	Provision of Assistive technologies for disabled students	Urbanization and smaller families reduce available caregivers, straining social systems.

16	Zoning regulations to curb unplanned settlements.	Rising substance abuse among youth threatens health, productivity, and social stability
17	Solar streetlights; upgraded roads/walkways; designated parking.	Rising crime, poor street lighting, and weak security deter investment
18	Recycling/composting initiatives, private-sector partnerships in sanitation.	Overburdened Public Toilets – High dependence may lead to poor maintenance and hygiene issues.
19	Formation of Child protection committees, awareness campaigns on abuse/elderly care.	Open defecation and poor sanitation increase diarrheal diseases and other infections.
20	Expand NHIS support, School Feeding, and LEAP programs for vulnerable groups.	Inflation and job scarcity may worsen female unemployment
21	Develop parks, playgrounds, and eco-tourism sites (e.g., Worapong Mountain).	Deep-rooted gender norms may resist change.
22	Inter-sectorial collaborations for shared resources.	Women's dominance in informal work exposes them to job insecurity and low wages.
23	Strengthen Zonal Councils, increase women's representation in local governance.	Unplanned settlements contribute to poor sanitation, pollution, flooding, and habitat loss.
24	Building Storm drains, evacuation plans for vulnerable groups.	Inadequate funding limits road upgrades, public transport, and disaster response capacity.
25	Flood-resilient construction incentives; enforce building codes.	Rapid urbanization strains services, leading to overcrowding and reduced quality of life.

26	Train community volunteers in DRR; early warning systems for floods/fires.	Drug abuse and youth idleness may increase criminal activity.
27	Youth drug rehabilitation programs; crime prevention education.	
28	Urban greening projects such as developing parks can boost property values, tourism, and local business activity.	
29	Promote household toilet use and hygiene education, particularly in rural communities.	
30	Entrepreneurship support – Expand access to credit and formalization for women-led small businesses.	
31	Promote Wranpong Mountain and waterfall (hiking, adventure tourism).	
32	Market local festivals/historic sites; partner with hospitality SMEs.	
33	Government programs can target female education, vocational training, and financial inclusion.	
34	Mediation frameworks for land between to curb farmer-herder disputes.	

Source: NJNMA, MPCU, 2024

2.33 NARRATIVE ON THE STRENGTH WEAKNESSES OPPORTUNITY AND THREATS (SWOT) OF NEW JUABEN NORTH MUNICIPALITY

The **SWOT** analysis for New Juaben North Municipal presents a compelling case of a Municipality with significant potential, currently navigating a complex landscape of opportunities and challenges. Its future development hinges on strategic, coordinated action to harness its strengths and address its systemic issues.

Core Strengths: A Foundation for Growth

The Municipality's primary asset is its dynamic and youthful population, which provides a robust labor force and a strong base for entrepreneurship and innovation. This human capital is supported by a resilient social fabric, including active diaspora networks and community associations. Foundational services are in place, with operational schools, a network of health facilities, and successful social safety nets. Assets such as perennial rivers, the underutilized Youth Resource Center, and the scenic Worapong Mountain and waterfalls offer clear avenues for economic diversification and development.

Critical Challenges: Constraints on Progress

However, these strengths are counterbalanced by profound weaknesses. High youth unemployment and underemployment represent a critical social and economic risk. The economy is hampered by a reliance on vulnerable, rain-fed agriculture and an informal business sector with limited access to finance and markets. Rapid urbanization has severely strained infrastructure, resulting in poor roads, inadequate waste management, unplanned settlements, and environmental degradation. These factors exacerbate flood risks and create social strains, from farmer-herder conflicts to gender disparities in governance and formal employment.

Consequences of Inaction

Failure to act decisively carries serious consequences. Persistent youth idleness threatens social stability, potentially fueling unrest and crime. Environmental neglect, combined with climate change, increases the risk of devastating floods and public health crises. Furthermore, deep-seated issues like political interference and the marginalization of vulnerable groups could stifle inclusive development.

2.34 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTION

2.34.1 Population Projection

Population growth projections are critical for urban planning and resource allocation. According to the Ghana Statistical Service's 2021 Population and Housing Census, New Juaben North Municipality is expected to experience steady population growth between 2026 and 2029. The projections are as follows:

- 2026 population: 93,812
- 2027 population: 94,834
- 2028 population: 95,860
- 2029 population: 96,889

Analysis and Projection Parameters

The data indicates a consistent annual population increase of approximately 1,024 people. This growth is based on demographic projections with annual population growth rate of 1.09% and a total Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of approximately 2.1 children per woman. the municipality's growth will likely be driven by both natural increase and in-migration from other regions.

This upward trend underscores the need for proactive measures to expand infrastructure, housing, and public services to accommodate the growing population. Municipal authorities must prioritize strategic planning that accounts for both the pace of growth (1.09% annually) and its potential drivers, such as migration, to ensure sustainable development and maintain the quality of life for all residents. See table 2.29 and 2.30 below.

Table 2.29: Eleven (11) Largest Communities in the Municipality

COMMUNITY	2021 POPULATION
Asokore	32292
Effiduase	25150
Oyoko	15014
Jumapo	6782
Suhyen	3318
Akwadum	4785
Suhyen – Mpaem	620
Kofikrom	389

Asikasu Central	335
Asikasu No.2	659
Asuogya	570

Source: GSS Projection 2010 PHC

Table 2.30: Projected Communities Population for 2026-2029

Community	2026	2027	2028	2029
Asokore	34,127	34,494	34,861	35,228
Effiduase	26,580	26,866	27,152	27,438
Oyoko	15,869	16,040	16,211	16,382
Jumapo	7,167	7,244	7,321	7,398
Suhyen	3,508	3,546	3,584	3,622
Akwadum	5,055	5,109	5,163	5,217
Suhyen-Mpaem	655	662	669	676
Kofikrom	409	413	417	421
Asikasu Central	355	359	363	367
Asikasu No.2	699	707	715	723
Asuogya	600	606	612	618

Source: GSS Projections, 2021PHC

2.34.2 Projections for addressing youth unemployment through agriculture innovation.

Table 2.31: SWOT analysis of the Municipality's Agricultural Sector

Strength	Weakness
Existing government programs that can be leveraged.	Very low extension officer to farmer ratio.
Demonstration farms (10) for training and showcasing innovations.	Reliance on traditional practices and rainfall.
Strong mobile phone penetration for digital solutions. Extension of agriculture Extension Agents	Land encroachment and reduction in arable land.

Availability of arable lands and agriculture extension services	Gender disparity in farming (low female participation).
Opportunities	Threats
High demand for food and processed products.	Climate change (erratic rainfall, droughts, floods).
Potential for export of oil palm and coconut (from PERD).	Rapid urbanization and land conversion.
Youth unemployment can be channeled into agricultural innovation and services.	Cattle grazing conflicts

Source: MPCU, NJNMA 2024

With a youth unemployment rate of 13.1%, (Ghana Statistical Services, 2021 Population and Housing Census) New Juaben North Municipality requires targeted interventions to create sustainable livelihoods. The agricultural sector, a primary economic activity, presents a viable pathway for job creation. However, the sector faces significant constraints, including low productivity, climate vulnerability, and land encroachment.

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plans outlines a strategic framework to transform these challenges into opportunities by leveraging agricultural innovation. The strategy aims to engage youth, women, and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as entrepreneurs and service providers, thereby boosting smallholder farmer incomes and enhancing local food security.

2.34.3 Strategic Innovation Opportunities for Youth Employment

The table 2.32 outlines high-potential agricultural innovation areas designed to address key challenges while creating jobs for youth, women, and PWDs.

Table 2.32: Strategic Innovation Opportunities for Youth Employment

Innovation Opportunity	Key Challenges Addressed	Potential Youth/Women/PWDs Jobs
Digital & Extension Services	Low productivity, limited extension access, market information gaps	Agri-Tech Agents, Input Distributors, Data Field Officers

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)	Climate vulnerability, erratic rainfall, land scarcity	Solar Irrigation Technicians, Greenhouse Managers and farmers
Value Addition & Agro-Processing	Market access, post-harvest losses, low incomes	Aggregators, Agriculture Entrepreneurs in processing, Processing Service Providers, Packaging & Branding Specialists, Logistics Coordinators
Inclusive Stakeholder Platforms	Social exclusion, limited access to training and networks	Peer Mentors

Source: MPCU, NJNMA 2025

2.35 EDUCATIONAL NEEDS PROJECTIONS

Urbanization drive school expansion

The Municipality's rapid urbanization of 86.6% according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census by the Ghana Statistical Services, indicates a significant population concentration in urban areas, leading to the expansion of emerging neighborhoods. With an annual increase of 1,020–1,030 residents, primarily young families and working-age migrants, the need for additional schools becomes urgent. A growing population directly translates to more school-aged children, necessitating infrastructure that keeps pace with demographic trends to prevent enrolment bottlenecks.

Establishing four (4) new schools in emerging neighborhoods in Effiduase Ntanoso, Oyoko behind the NHIS office area, Akwadum Mpeam and Effiduase Saviour area will promote inclusive development.

2.35.1 Projected student enrolment from 2026-2029

The table below Table 2.33 provides a detailed outlook on expected student numbers across Kindergarten & Nursery, Primary, and Junior High School (JHS) levels within the Municipal Assembly. The data indicates a steady increase in enrollment over the next four years. These projections will serve as a critical tool for resource allocation and infrastructure development.

Table 2.33: Educational Enrollment Projections

Year	KG and Nursery	Primary	JHS
2025/2026	1,606	7135	3,535
2026/2027	1,646	7313	3,625

2027/2028	1,687	7496	3715
2228/2029	1,730	7683	3,808

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

Over the next four academic years (2025/2026 to 2028/2029), there will be a steady increase in the demand for classrooms at the kindergarten (KG), Primary, and Junior High School (JHS) levels. This summary outlines the projected number of classrooms needed each year, highlighting the rising requirements across all educational tiers.

Starting in the 2025/2026 academic year, a total of 387 classrooms will be required, distributed as 65 KG classrooms, 204 Primary classrooms, and 118 JHS classrooms. By 2028/2029, this demand is expected to grow to 417 total classrooms, with 70 KG, 220 Primary, and 127 JHS classrooms needed to meet enrollment needs. See table 2.34 below.

Table 2.34: Summary of Required Classrooms:

Academic Year	KG Classrooms	Primary Classrooms	JHS Classrooms	Total Classrooms
2025/2026	65	204	118	387
2026/2027	66	209	121	396
2027/2028	68	215	124	407
2028/2029	70	220	127	417

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.35.2 Projected furniture need from 2026-2029

The table 2.35 below outlines the anticipated demand for key furniture items from 2026 to 2029. The analysis covers essential products such as round tables, mono chairs, dual desks, mono desks, teacher's chairs, and teacher's tables, with an expected annual growth rate of approximately 7-8%. The projections indicate a steady increase in demand, emphasizing the need for efficient resource allocation and procurement planning to ensure uninterrupted supply. Below is a detailed breakdown of the current and projected furniture needs over the next four years:

Table 2.35: Projections Furniture needs from 2026 to 2029

Furniture type	Current needs	Projected needs for 2026-2029			
		2026	2027	2028	2029
Round table	109	117	126	136	146
Mono chairs	454	489	527	567	611

Dual desk	434	467	503	542	584
Mono desk	814	877	944	1,017	1,095
Teacher's chairs	632	681	733	790	851
Teacher's tables	619	667	718	774	833

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

2.35.3 Projected infrastructure need from 2026-2029

The table 2.36 to 2.39 below outlines the specific infrastructure needs of all basic schools in the Municipality from 2026 to 2029. The projections include the renovation of 20 schools, the expansion of 2 others, and the upgrade of one school from a pavilion to a complete permanent structure. These initiatives are designed to address critical issues such as student overcrowding and deteriorating building conditions.

Furthermore, to improve sanitation and personal hygiene, the plan projects the construction of toilet facilities in 20 schools and water facilities in 15 schools.

Table 2.36: Schools Needing Expansion

Asokore SDA Demonstration Basic School
Effiduase Methodist Basic School

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

Table 2.37: Schools in need of renovation

Specific School	Renovation Needed
Effiduase Presby Basic “A” School	Roofing /Re-roofing
Effiduase Presby Basic “B” School	Roofing /Re-roofing
Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic “A”	Renovation of a whole classroom block
Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic “B”	Repair of Bad windows, facial board
Effiduase Methodist Basic “A”	Repair of ceiling
Effiduase Methodist Basic “B”	Renovation of the dented floors
Okomeso M/ABasic School	
Asokore- Kuma Methodist school	Repair of Bad windows, facial board and Renovation of a of the staircase.
Asokore Salvation Army	Repair of Bad windows, facial board and Renovation of a dented floor.
Asokore methodist KG& Prim. A&B	Renovation of a whole classroom block
Asokore methodist JHS A&B	Repair of Bad windows, facial board and Bad ceiling and Renovation of a dented floor.
Asokore Roman Catholic Basic School	Renovation of a dented floor and Varendra
Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “A”	Repair of Bad windows and Renovation of a dented floor
Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “B”	Repair of Leaking Roofs, Bad windows, Leaking Roofs, and renovation of dented floors,
Asokore SDA College Demo Basic “C”	Repair of bad ceiling, Bad windows,
Oyoko Methodist Primary &KG,A&B	Repair of Bad windows,
Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A&B	Repair of bad ceiling and Leaking Roofs.
Oyoko Roman Catholic Basic	Repair Leaking Roofs Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling ,Bad windows and fixing of burglar proof,
Oyoko Presby Basic School	Repair of Leaking Roofs, and renovation of Varendra floors
Jumapo Presby basic school	Renovation of dented floors, Varendra floors and staircase
Jumapo methodist basic school	Repair of Leaking Roofs, Bad ceiling, burglar proof, Bad windows, bad Varendra floors
Jumapo Anglican basic school	Repair of Bad windows, dented floors
Suhyen SDA basic School	Repair Bad windows, bad doors, bad facial board, and renovation of Varendra floors
Suhyen M/A J.H.S	Repair Bad windows, dented floors
Suhyen Methodist .Basic School	Repair Leaking Roofs, Bad windows, bad staircase
Asikasu Presby K.G/Prim School	Fixing of burglar proof,
Mpaem M/A Basic School	Repair Bad windows, bad doors
Akwadum Islamic basic school	Repair of Leaking Roofs,and renovation of staircase
Akwadum M/A basic school	Repair of Leaking Roofs ,Bad ceiling, and renovation of Varendra floors,
Akwadum methodist model school	Repair of Bad ceiling,
Akwadum R/C basic school	Repair of Bad ceiling,

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2025

Table 2.38: Schools needing toilet facilities in the Municipality

Schools without toilet	Schools without water
Effiduase Presby Basic A	Effiduase Presby Basic A
Effiduase Presby Basic B	Effiduase Presby Basic B
Effiduase Roman Catholic Basic B	Effiduase Methodist Basic A
Effiduase Methodist Basic A	Effiduase Methodist Basic B
Effiduase Methodist Basic B	Asokore Methodist J.H.S A & B
Okomeso M/A Basic School	Asokore Sda College Demo Basic B
Asokore SDA College Demo Basic B	Asokore Sda College Demo Basic C
Asokore SDA College Demo Basic A	Oyoko Methodist Prim. & KG, A&B
Asokore SDA College Demo Basic C	Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A & B
Oyoko Methodist J.H.S A & B	Jumapo Methodist Basic School
Oyoko Roman Catholic Basic	Jumapo Anglican Basic School
Oyoko Presby Basic School	Suhyen M/A J.H.S
Jumapo Presby Basic School	Suhyen Meth. Basic School
Jumapo Methodist Basic School	Asikasu M/A J.H.S
Jumapo Anglican Basic School	Asikasu Presby K.G/Prim School
Suhyen Methodist Basic School	Mpaem M/A Basic School
Asikasu M/A J.H.S	
Asikasu Presby K.G/Primary School	
Akwadum Islamic Basic School	
Akwadum M/A Basic School	

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

Table 2.39: School Operating in Pavilion needing upgrade

CIRCUIT	Name of School	Remarks
Jumapo	Jumapo Anglican Basic School	

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2024

2.36 HEALTH NEEDS PROJECTIONS

Over the next four years, the Municipality's health sector strategy will focus on optimizing existing infrastructure. The goal is to strengthen primary healthcare delivery by upgrading Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds, equipping health facilities, completing abandoned projects, and replacing temporary Community-Based Health Planning and Services structures with permanent ones.

2.36.1 Key Development Projections

Upgrading CHPS Compounds to Clinics

- Many CHPS compounds currently offer basic services but lack the capacity to handle more complex cases.
- Projections: Upgrade 3 selected high-demand CHPS compounds to fully functional health centers with:
 - Basic laboratory services
 - Maternal and child health units
 - Improved pharmacy services

Provision of Additional Health Equipment

- Many health facilities operate with outdated or insufficient medical equipment.
- Equip health facilities with:
 - Labs and Essential diagnostic equipment
 - Neonatal care equipment for CHPS and clinic

Construction of New CHPS Compounds for Those in Temporary Structures

- Some CHPS facilities operate in makeshift structures (e.g., rented rooms, wooden sheds), affecting service quality.
- **Projections:** Build **10 new permanent CHPS compounds** in underserved areas currently relying on temporary structures.

Completion of Abandoned Health Facilities

- 3 health projects (2 CHPS compounds, nurse's quarter) were started but left unfinished.
- Projections: prioritize all abandoned facilities for completion

Table 2.40: Health facilities that need additional equipment

NO	Health facilities	No	Action required
1	Clinic	2	Equip facilities with essential medical facilities (e.g., diagnostic tools, medicines, etc)
2	CHPS compound	10	Equip facilities with essential medical facilities (e.g., diagnostic tools, medicines, etc)

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2024

Table 2.41: CHPS compound that need permeant structure

COMMUNITY	NAME OF FACILITY
Asokore	Asokore Fofie CHPS
	Asokore- Aburodua CHPS
	Asokore – Kuma CHPS
	Asokore- Zongo CHPS
Oyoko	Oyoko Zongo CHPS
Oyoko	Oyoko Asaman CMB.

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2024

Table 2.42: Abandon health facilities that need to be completed

COMMUNITY	NAME OF FACILITY
Asokore – Kuma	Asokore – Kuma CHPS
Suhyen	Suhyen chips
Jumapo	Jumapo clinic

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2025

2.37 WATER NEEDS PROJECTIONS

With the Municipality’s urbanization rate at 86.6%, (Ghana Stistical Services. 2021 Population and Housing Census), rapid urban expansion requires adequate water infrastructure. Currently, water supply coverage stands at 97.9%, with the following breakdown:

- **Ghana Water Company (piped systems): 66%**
- **Community Water & Sanitation: 25%**
- **Boreholes: 6.9%**
- **Key Stakeholders and Recommendations:**
 1. Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL): As the primary water utility, GWCL must expand its pipeline networks to newly urbanized areas.
 2. Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA): Focused on small towns and peri-urban areas, CWSA should collaborate with local authorities to implement small-scale water systems (e.g., mechanized boreholes with overhead tanks) to serve growing communities.
 3. Private and Community-Driven Mechanized Boreholes: In areas where GWCL or CWSA services are delayed, regulated drilling of mechanized boreholes can provide interim solutions. However, proper licensing and water quality testing must be enforced to prevent contamination.
 4. Projected Water Needs: Mechanized Boreholes

Assuming the entire unserved population relies on mechanized boreholes (based on the current 6.9% coverage and a standard of **1 mechanized borehole per 1,000 people**), the projected requirements within the four 4 years is 40. See table 2.43

Table 2.43: Water Facilities Needs Projections

S/NO	WATER FACILITIES	BASELINE 2025	PERCENTAGE COVERAGE	PROJECTED NEEDS
1	Mechanized Bore-Hole/ bore- hole With Hand Pump (BHWHP).	66	6.9%	40
2	Hand-Dug Well (HDW)	30	30	
5.	Ghana Water Company Limited	1	66%	
6	Small town water system (stwtst)	1	25%	

Source: MPCU, 2024

2.38 SANITATION PROJECTION

Ensuring proper sanitation and waste management is critical for public health, environmental sustainability, and urban development. This report presents key projections for sanitation infrastructure and waste management from 2026 to 2029, focusing on household sanitation needs, uncollected waste, and required infrastructure improvements.

The tables 2.24 below indicated that demand for household toilets and dustbins is expected to rise steadily due to population growth and urbanization. Waste generation is projected to increase from 70 tons/day in 2026 to 72.28 tons/day in 2029. Despite collection efforts, a portion of waste will remain uncollected, estimated at 4.90 tons/day in 2026, rising to 5.06 tons/day in 2029. Improving waste collection efficiency and infrastructure will be essential to mitigate environmental and health risks. See tables 2.45 and 2.46 below

To meet growing demands, key sanitation infrastructure expansions including Improvement in inner-city roads is needed to enhance waste collection access and enhance sanitation coverage over the next four years. This includes 15 communicable skip containers.

Table 2.44: Projected household Toilet and dustbins needs from 2026-2029

Year	Projected Households that will need household Toilets	Projected Household that will need household Dustbins
2026	6,274	1332
2027	6,431	1366
2028	6,592	1400
2029	6,757	1435

Source: Municipal Environment Health Unit, 2024

Table 2.45: Projected daily uncollected waste from 2026-2029

Year	Population	Total Waste (tons/day)	Projected Uncollected Waste (tons/day)
2026	93,812	70.00	4.90
2027	94,834	70.75	4.95
2028	95,860	71.51	5.01
2029	96,889	72.28	5.06

Source: Municipal Environment Health Unit, 2025

Table 2.46: Projected sanitation infrastructure from 2026-2029

Category	Current situation	Required number within the planned period
Skip container	11	15
Land fill site	1	1
Stabilization pond	1	1
Public toilet	18	22
Electronic waste holding center	1	2

Source: Municipal Environment Health Unit, 2025

2.39 SETTLEMENT PLANNING

As the Municipality's urbanization accelerates (86.6% in this case), proactive, sustainable, and data-driven planning strategies is projected to accommodate population growth while ensuring

economic stability, environmental resilience, and quality of life. Below is a structured approach for effective settlement planning?

Develop structural development plans and Local Plans for areas earmarked for settlement.

Greenbelts: Preserve agricultural land and natural habitats by enforcing growth boundaries.

2.39.1 Infrastructure Investment

- Expand water supply, drains, culverts, bridges, and electricity with flexible designs for future upgrades.
- Upgrading unplanned settlement: Improve unplanned settlements with proper layout and roads network to aid sanitation, and basic services.
- Investment in Urban Greening (parks, gardening, tree-lined streets) and enforce mandatory green space in urban planning
- Engage citizens in urban planning via town halls and digital platforms for inclusive decision-making.

2.39.2 Social Infrastructure

Build schools and CHPs compounds in underserved areas.

Municipal Coordination

Collaborate with neighboring municipalities for joint planning for shared storm drains.

2.40 FLOOD CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE NEED PROJECTIONS

Flooding has become a recurring challenge in several communities, including Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo Zongo, Akwadum, and Asokore, due to a combination of natural and human-induced factors. Key hazards include buildings obstructing floodplains, choked rivers, waste accumulation, inadequate drainage systems, and poor waste management practices. These issues exacerbate flood risks, leading to property damage, disrupted livelihoods, and threats to public health.

To address these challenges, A mixed approach combining gray infrastructure (drains, culverts), green solutions (wetlands, buffer zones), hybrid systems (retention ponds), and non-structural measures (public awareness, zoning) is essential for sustainable flood control. Priority should be given to dredging, waste management, and community engagement to ensure long-term resilience as shown in table 2.47.

Key interventions include:

- Gray Infrastructure: Dredging and widening of rivers, construction of storm drains and culverts, and bridge reconstruction.
- Green Infrastructure: Protect Riparian buffer zones and wetlands, to enhance natural water absorption.
- Non-Structural Measures: enforcement of building codes, Zoning, Public education on waste disposal community clean-up campaigns, and flood risk zoning.

Table 2.47: Flood prone areas and their Projected Interventions

Location	Hazards	Projected Interventions
1. Effiduase (Highways, Adom Washing Bay, Fofie Abrewa Nkwanta)	- Buildings obstructing floodplains - Choked rivers - Waste accumulation - Inadequate culverts	1. Dredging and widening of streams 2. Construction of larger culverts and storm drains 3. Protect Riparian buffer zones 4. Retention ponds with controlled outlets 5. Public education on waste disposal 6. Enforcement of building codes
2. Effiduase (Airport to Odihunu, Behind Victory School, Sukuumu, Pope John SHS)	- Rivers turned into gutters due to waste - Narrowed drains - Lack of culverts	1. Concrete-lined storm drains with trash traps 2. Dredging and widening of major drains 3. Constructed wetlands 4. Community clean-up campaigns

3. Oyoko (Adaneagya Amosaw River, Oyoko Methodist School, Adwoaketewa, Community Center)	- Lack of footbridges - Waste-clogged rivers	1. Elevated footbridges 2. Desilting of Amosaw River 3. Riverbank stabilization (bioengineering) 4. Sensitization programs on waste disposal 4. Penalties for illegal dumping
4. Jumapo Zongo, Anyway	- Lack of storm drains and culverts worsening flooding	1. New storm drain network 2. Dredging of existing drains: 3. Flood risk zoning
5. Akwadum (Bediesi River, Collapsed Bridge)	- River overflow - Bridge collapse - Improper waste disposal	Gray Infrastructure: 1. construction of bridge 2. Dredging of Bediesi River 3. Floodplain restoration 4. Early warning systems for river overflow
6. Asokore (Democracy Area)	- Buildings on floodplains - Waste-clogged rivers	1. Dredging and expansion of drains 2. Build Larger culverts 3. Move / Relocate flood-prone residents 4. Strict enforcement of land-use policies

Source: NDMO, 2025

2.41 SOCIO-ECONOMIC NEEDS PROJECTION

With an urbanization rate of 86.6%, the Municipality is highly urbanized, indicating that most of its population resides in urban areas. This level of urbanization brings both opportunities and challenges, requiring strategic planning to address socio-economic needs such as housing, employment, infrastructure, healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability as shown in table 2.48 below.

Table 2.48: Socio-Economic Needs and Projections

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	Projections
Economic Development	• Support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through grants and training. • Development of industrial parks to attract investment. • Support eco-tourism and community-led conservation. • Engage local communities in sustainable agroforestry and conservation efforts. • Promote drought-resistant crops, conservation agriculture, and agro ecology.
Social Development	• Expand programs for marginalized groups • Focus on primary health care. • Focus on preventive care (vaccination drives, health education). • Improve public school infrastructure • Improve Waste management
Environment, human settlement and infrastructure	• Strengthening urban planning and enforce zoning regulation to prevent building on water ways. • Upgrade road network. • Expand water, and electricity networks to support business growth. • Focus on Flood mitigation strategies • Combat desertification by planting trees.

Source: MPCU, 2025

2.42 REVENUE PROJECTIONS

The New Juaben North Municipal Assembly's 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan outlines projected revenue streams critical for funding its development agenda. These projections encompass Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and the performance-based DACF-Responsive Factor Grant (RFG) from 2026-2029 as indicated in table 2.49 below

Table 2.49 Revenue Projection from 2026-2029

YEAR	REVENUE SOURCES		
	Internally Generated Funds GH¢	District Assembly Common Fund (DA CF), GH¢	DACF-Responsive Factor Grant GH¢
2026	1,573,968.00	24,169,517.29	1,631,498.00
2027	1,731,364.80	26, 586,469.019	1,794,647.80
2028	1,904,501.28	29,003,420.748	1,974,112.58
2029	2,094,951.41	31,420,372,477	2,171,523.84

Source: Municipal Finance Unit, 2025

IGF projections show a steady and robust annual growth rate of 10%, increasing from GH¢1,573,968.00 in 2026 to GH¢ 2,094,951.41 in 2029. This demand a concerted effort to enhance local revenue mobilization (rates, fees, licenses) and reduce reliance on central transfers.

The DACF remains the Assemblies primary revenue source, contributing roughly 80% of the IGF annually. However, its projections remain uncertain since the municipal Assembly do not have control over it realizes

The DACF-Responsive Factor Grant also projects a consistent 10% annual increase, rising from GH¢1,631,498.00 in 2026 to GH¢ 2,171,523.84 in 2029. This sustained growth indicates that the Assembly is confident in meeting the performance criteria required to qualify for this grant.

2.43 ESTIMATED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

1. Establishment of New schools and building additional classrooms to existing schools
2. Improve existing healthcare facilities especially CHIPs compound and complete all on-going ones.
3. Improve physical infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and water supply in newly developing areas.
4. Improved waste management and sanitation services.

5. Incentivize household toilet construction
6. Investment in Urban Greening (parks, gardens, tree-lined streets).
7. mandating green space in urban planning
8. Invest in road infrastructure, including paving neighborhood roads and constructing pedestrian walkways and bicycling lanes.
9. Develop a comprehensive Spatial Development Framework
10. Establish public spaces like parks, playgrounds, and lorry parks.
11. Revive the Street Naming and Property Addressing system.
12. Improve drainage systems to mitigate flooding, especially during the bi-modal rainy seasons. This includes constructing gutters, dredging rivers, and creating retention ponds.
13. Develop and implement early warning systems for extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, to minimize their impact on communities
14. Improve road network /Construct and repair Bridges and Culverts to ensure connectivity within the Municipality
15. Strengthen infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events like floods and droughts.
16. Promoting skills development and entrepreneurship programs
17. Support the growth of SMEs to create jobs and stimulate the local economy and drive economic growth
18. Establish industrial park to promote entrepreneurship and technological advancements, particularly among the youth
19. Formalize Informal Enterprises
20. Develop eco-tourism and cultural tourism initiatives to capitalize on the Municipality's natural beauty, rivers, and cultural heritage
21. Promote the use of drought-resistant crops and sustainable farming practices to adapt to unpredictable rainfall patterns and climate change

22. Provide Irrigation Infrastructure to reduce reliance on rainfall and mitigate the impact of climate change
23. Provide financial assistance and social welfare programs for vulnerable groups
24. Expand social protection programs to support vulnerable groups, including migrants, women, and children
25. Strengthen social protection systems, healthcare services, and pension schemes to support the aging population.
26. Expanded child welfare programs.
27. Women's inclusion in decision-making, reduce multidimensional poverty among female-headed households, and combat gender-based violence.
28. Child protection centers and specialized services for children with disabilities, special needs, and those affected by HIV/AIDS.
29. Expand social protection programs like NHIS and LEAP for the elderly.
30. Improve the quality of education and infrastructure in public basic schools.
31. Renovate dilapidated school buildings, including roofing, windows, floors, and ceilings, to create a safe and conducive learning environment.
32. Provide adequate furniture (mono chairs, dual desks, round tables, teacher chairs, and tables) to address the significant backlog in all circuits.
33. Ensure all schools have access to clean water and sanitation to create a healthy learning environment.
34. Provide disability-friendly infrastructure, including accessible restrooms, ramps, and wider corridors, to accommodate students with disabilities.
35. Assistive technologies and resources to support inclusive education.
36. Provide schools with libraries, computers lab, and science laboratories to enhance digital literacy

37. Capacity Building/ professional development programs for teachers to improve teaching methodologies and subject knowledge.

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0. INTRODUCTION

Chapter Three of this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) outlines the key development priorities that will guide the Municipal Assembly's program formulation and implementation over the planning period.

The development issues identified in the performance review and situational analysis of the Municipal Assembly were prioritized based on the NDPC's five key SDG targets. This ensures that the 2026–2029 MTDP of the Municipality aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Development Framework as shown in table 3.1.

The prioritization process also enabled the Assembly to focus on critical factors, including: Severity of development issues and multiplier effect

The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) conducted needs assessment in all communities within the five (5) zonal councils in the Municipality namely; Akwadum zonal council, Effiduase Zonal council, Asokore zonal council and Jumapo zonal council. Each Zonal Council presented participants from its electoral areas which consisted of opinion leaders, women, the youth, religious leaders, People with Disability (PWD) and other relevant stakeholders within the various communities where development issues were identified.

Prioritization these development issues were done using the following tools: a scoring and ranking framework combined with problem tree analysis and participatory qualitative tools like Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and surveys. Here's a step-by-step method:

3.1 TOOLS USED FOR PRIORITIZATION

In preparation for the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the New Juaben North Municipal Assembly identified a multitude of pressing development issues. To ensure the strategic and efficient allocation of limited resources, a transparent and participatory prioritization process was undertaken, actively involving key stakeholders at every stage using two key techniques: Simple Scoring and Ranking, followed by Pairwise Ranking.

Simple Scoring and Ranking

The initial longlist of development issues was first subjected to a Simple Scoring and Ranking exercise. This stage was designed for inclusive participation to gather a wide range of perspectives.

Stakeholder Involvement:

A diverse group of stakeholders was convened, including: Assembly Members, Unit committee member, residents, youth groups, women groups, religious leaders, traditional authorities, market women, representatives of civil society organizations.

The Process:

1. Collaborative Criteria Establishment: The stakeholders collectively established a set of simple, agreed-upon criteria, such as:
 - Severity of the Problem: How severely does it affect the community?
 - Number of People Affected: What is the scale of the impact?
 - Alignment with National/Regional Goals: Does it support broader government objectives?
2. Participatory Scoring: Each stakeholder scored every development issue against these criteria on a predetermined scale (e.g., 1-5, where 5 is highest). This ensured that every perspective was quantitatively captured.
3. Transparent Ranking: The scores for each issue were summed or averaged. The issues were then listed in descending order based on their total scores, providing an initial, quantitative priority list that was shared and validated by the group.

This method provided a quick, broad-stroke overview, effectively narrowing down the list to a shortlist of the most critical issues based on collective stakeholder judgment.

Pairwise Ranking

To refine the priorities further, especially for issues that received similar scores, the more rigorous Pairwise Ranking method was employed. This stage fostered deep discussion and consensus among stakeholders.

Stakeholder Involvement:

The same core group of stakeholders engaged in this deliberative process, ensuring continuity and ownership of the results.

The Process:

- **Structured Comparison:** Each issue from the shortlist was directly compared against every other issue, one pair at a time.
- **Stakeholder Deliberation and Decision:** For each pair, stakeholders debated and voted on a simple question: "Which of these two issues is a more pressing priority for the Assembly at this time?" This forced explicit, justified choices.
- **Collective Tallying:** A public tally was kept for each issue, recording how many times it was chosen as the more pressing option in its direct comparisons.

The issue with the highest number of "wins" was ranked first, followed by the next highest, and so on. This method revealed a clear and consensus-driven order of priority that directly reflected the stakeholders' comparative judgments.

The combined use of Simple Scoring and Ranking and Pairwise Ranking proved highly effective. The process was not just a technical exercise but a robust platform for stakeholder engagement. The simple scoring provided an efficient initial filter with broad input, while the pairwise ranking offered a nuanced and defensible final order through direct deliberation.

This two-stage process ensured that the development priorities for the 2026-2029 MTDP are not only evidence-based but also reflect the collective wisdom and agreement of key stakeholders. This high level of involvement enhances the plan's legitimacy, fosters a sense of shared ownership, and sharpens its focus for the ultimate benefit of the citizens of New Juaben North

Table 3.0 Prioritization based on the National prioritized SDGs Goals and Targets

SDG Goal	Priority Issue	Rationale
SDG 4: Quality Education	Inadequate school infrastructure / Poor condition of school buildings	Directly affects learning outcomes.
	Inadequate assistive facilities for learners with disabilities	Critical for inclusivity in education.
	Low academic performance	Linked to poor infrastructure.
	Inadequate school furniture	Basic need for effective learning.
	Uncompleted educational facilities	Wasted resources, disrupts education access.
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	Inadequate sanitation infrastructure (open defecation, poor food hygiene)	Public health crisis.
	Poor management of boreholes/public toilets	Affects water access and sanitation.
	Inadequate waste collection facilities	Leads to environmental pollution.
	Informal e-waste scrap yards	Health/environmental hazard.
	Inadequate drainage systems	Linked to flooding and diseases.
SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy	High urbanization outpacing infrastructure (electricity gaps)	Affects livelihoods and services.
	Insufficient street lighting	Safety and economic activity at night.
	Poor roads networks in the municipality	High transport cost to access basic social services and limited business growth and jobs.
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	High youth unemployment	Linked to crime, substance abuse.
	Entrepreneurs lack access to credit	Limits business growth and jobs.
	High Informal Municipal Economy	Low productivity, tax revenue loss.

	Women's concentration in informal, low-paying work	Gender inequality & poverty driver.
	Lack of industrial parks/co-working spaces	Missed economic opportunities.
	Reliance on traditional farming methods	Low productivity, food insecurity.
	High cost of farm inputs	Reduces agricultural profitability.
	Lack of investment in tourism	Untapped revenue potential.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	Farmer-Herder conflicts	Threatens food security and stability.
	Gender-based violence	Human rights violation.
	Land conflicts & boundary disputes	Disrupts development projects.
	Petty crimes, theft, drug abuse	Linked to unemployment.
	Weak inter-agency collaboration	Hinders effective governance.
	Low women in decision-making	Excludes key voices.
	Stalled street naming/property addressing	Affects service delivery, revenue.

Source: MPCU, 2025

Table 3.1 List of Prioritized Development Issues of the Municipality

RANK	PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
1	Poor roads networks in the municipality
2	High incidences of flooding
3	Low investment in flood-control infrastructure, such as storm drains, culvert, bridges.
4	Inadequate drainage systems
5	High unemployment among the youth
6	High urbanization outpacing infrastructure development
7	Insufficient street lighting
8	Inadequate waste collection facilities (skip containers, household dustbins).
9	High Informal Municipal Economy
10	Lack of industrial parks and co-working spaces
11	Encroachment of arable land.by estate developers and cattle farmers
12	Lack of investment in tourism
13	Limited coverage and resources for social protection programs
14	Inadequate support for vulnerable groups (PWDs, elderly, etc.)
15	Inadequate school furniture
16	Inadequate school infrastructure / Poor condition of some school buildings
17	Inadequate assistive facilities for learners with disabilities
18	Incomplete health infrastructure (CHIPs)
19	High vulnerability to Climate change & weather-related risks (droughts, floods, temperature fluctuations)
20	Youth substance abuse
21	Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
22	Farmer-Herder conflicts
23	Prevalence of petty crimes, theft, and drug abuse
24	Stalled street naming and property addressing system

25	Lack of green spaces (parks & gardens)
26	Low Entrepreneurial skill among the youth
27	Lack of slaughter house resulting in poor food hygiene

Source: MPCU, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines the overarching goal, key objectives, and strategies that will guide development interventions. It also presents a development matrix linking goals, objectives, and strategies, along with spatial plans to ensure balanced Municipal growth and an implementation framework to track progress. The plan emphasizes economic resilience, social equity, and environmental sustainability, ensuring that development initiatives contribute to national priorities while addressing global commitments under the SDGs. By integrating spatial planning and a robust monitoring system, this chapter provides a structured approach to achieving measurable and impactful outcomes.

Table 4.0 below outlines the strategic framework of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. It presents the core development goals, corresponding objectives, key strategies, and specific programmes that will guide the Assembly's interventions over the planning period. This matrix serves as the primary roadmap for achieving the plan's overarching vision for the municipality.

Table 4.0: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritized issues	Goal	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development programme
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
High unemployment among the youth	Reduce youth unemployment by creating sustainable job opportunities	Increase the number of registered youth-led startups from a baseline of 10 to 50 by December 2029, by providing at least 50 young entrepreneurs annually with start-up tools (up to 5,000 GHS) and a training for business development. Enroll 1,000 unemployed youth and adults in vocational training programs (Construction, ICT, Fashion, Hairdressing)	Ensure improved skills development for industry. SDG 1, 8, Target 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, 8b	• Create decent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labour intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs (SDG 5.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.3, 12.b) 2.8.2.7 • Promote green jobs by investing in renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and eco friendly industries, with a focus on skills development. (SDG 8.3, 9.4, 13.2).	Economic Development

		by December 2029, and achieve a 70% rate of employment or business startup among graduates within six months of completion.			
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Increase youth entrepreneurial awareness	Increase the percentage of youth (18-35) reporting "strong interest" in entrepreneurship as a career from 10% to 25% by December 2025	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development. SDG 9,10	Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development
High Informal Municipal Economy	Formalize the informal economy to improve workers' rights and tax revenue.	Increase the registration of informal businesses with the Registrar General's Department from a baseline of 80 to 350 by December 2029 through a simplified registration support program.	Formalize the informal economy SDG 1, 8 Target 8.3, 8.5	- Raise awareness and engage informal sector on the formalisation process - Provide support for entrepreneurs to register their business	Economic Development

Lack of industrial parks and co-working spaces	Enhance infrastructure to support business growth and innovation.	Complete construction and achieve an 80% occupancy rate (leased to businesses) at the new industrial parks in Oyoko and Effiduase, with dedicated zones for manufacturing and artisanal trades, by December 2029.	Promote strategic industrial development initiative SDG 1,8, 9 Target 8.3, 9.1	Introduce and implement Youth Innovation and Industrial Parks (YIIP) initiative (SDG Target 8.2)	Economic Development
Encroachment of arable land by estate developers and cattle farmers	Protect agricultural land and ensure sustainable land use.	Reduce documented cases of illegal land grabs by 40% (from 79 to 10 by December 2029, through a program of weekly development control patrols and legal enforcement.	Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses SDG 2 Target 2.3, 2.4	Establish the Youth Agriculture-Estate Programme (YAP) to provide financial support, land, agronomic assistance, and access to mechanized tools for young farmers.	Economic Development
Lack of investment in tourism	Boost tourism and local economic growth	Complete construction of two eco-tourism sites, each with basic visitor facilities, by 2029, leading to a 15% increase in local tourism	Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry SDG 8 Target 8.9	Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards	Economic Development

		revenue within one year of opening.			
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Social welfare and community development					
Prioritized issues	Goal	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Social development
Limited coverage and resources for social protection programs	Increase the reach and efficiency of social protection programs for marginalized populations.	• Increase enrollment in social protection programs (cash transfers, health insurance) by 20% from the current vulnerable population list within 3 years. • By end of 2026, increase beneficiary awareness from 50% to 80%.	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable SDG 1, 10 Target 10.4, 1.3	• Facilitate access to social protection programmes by moderately and severely food insecure households (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5)	Social Development
Inadequate support for vulnerable groups (PWDs, elderly, etc.)	Ensure inclusive and accessible support services for vulnerable populations.	Enroll 1,000 additional vulnerable individuals from target groups (PWDs, elderly, low-income) in social protection schemes by December 2029.	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and	Scale up and continue the implementation of the Integrated Social Services (ISS) delivery Initiative for all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 10.2)	Social Development

			economic development SDG 1 Target 1.3, 1.4		
EDUCATION					
Inadequate school furniture	Improve access to quality education and improve school infrastructure	Replace 2,000 units of damaged or outdated classroom furniture (representing 80% of the identified deficit) by the end of the 2024-2025 academic year.	Enhance equitable access and participation in quality education SDG 4 Target 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4a	• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	Social Development
Inadequate school infrastructure / Poor condition of some school buildings	Improve access to quality education and improve school infrastructure	Fully renovate 10 schools identified as structurally unsound, ensuring 100% meet national building safety codes, with at least 2 projects completed per year over the next 4 years (by 2029).	Enhance equitable access and participation in quality education SDG 4 Target 4a	• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	Social Development

Inadequate assistive facilities for learners with disabilities	To improve access to adequate and appropriate assistive facilities for learners with disabilities, ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education.	Distribute 100 new assistive devices (e.g., wheelchairs, Braille materials) across all schools within two years, a 50% increase from the current inventory.	Promote Inclusive Education SDG 4 Target 4a	Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and assistive devices and facilities needed for PWDs	Social Development
Health					
Incomplete health infrastructure (CHIPs)	To improve and complete health infrastructure to ensure accessible, equitable, and quality healthcare services for all.	Complete the construction of 2 new CHPS compounds and upgrade 2 existing ones with new wards or staff facilities, making all 4 fully operational by December 2029.	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics SDG 3, 9	Upgrade and expand existing health infrastructure and facilities across the municipality especially for PWDs	Social Development
Water and environmental sanitation					
Inadequate waste collection facilities (skip containers, household dustbins).	To improve waste management by enhancing waste collection facilities (skip containers, household dustbins) to ensure efficient and sustainable waste disposal in the community.	Increase waste collection facilities in underserved areas by 50% and ensure 80% of households are within 500 meters of a disposal site by December 2029.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services SDG 6,	Expand access to waste bins	Social Development

			Target 6.2, 6.3		
Lack of Slaughter house resulting in poor food hygiene	Establish a modern slaughtery infrastructure by 2028	80% of all Municipal slaughtery activities undertaken within the year of establishment	Ensure access to safe and nutritious food SDG 2	Ensure the construction of a modern slaughter house	Social development
Inadequate sanitation infrastructure resulting in open defecation and poor food hygiene	To improve sanitation infrastructure and eliminate open defecation by ensuring access to safe, hygienic, and sustainable sanitation facilities for all. To ensure that 90% of households in the target community adopt proper toilet usage and hygiene practices (such as hand washing with soap) by the end of the project period.	Construct improved sanitation facilities (toilets) for 50 low-income households by December 2027.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services SDG 6, 9 Target 6.2	- Review and ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the District Environmental Sanitation Action Plans (SDG Target16.6) - Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure	Social Development
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate drainage systems	To improve community resilience and public health by addressing inadequate drainage systems to prevent	Construct 15 km of new storm drains in 10 high-risk flood areas by December 2029, reducing	Improve resilience to hydrological threats	Expand existing systems (wider/deeper channels, reinforced covers).	Environment , Infrastructure and

	flooding, waterlogging, and related environmental hazards.	annual flood events in those areas by 75%.	SDG 11, 9 Target 11.5		Human Settlements
Stalled street naming and property addressing system	To establish an efficient, standardized, and functional street naming and property addressing system in the municipality to improve navigation, service delivery, and urban planning.	Install street name signs and assign unique property numbers to cover 95% of the municipality's inhabited areas by December 2029.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements SDG 11, 9	Intensify street naming and property addressing system municipal wide.	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Insufficient street lighting	To enhance public safety and security by improving street lighting coverage and efficiency in the municipality.	Achieve 95% streetlight coverage in target areas and convert 1,000 streetlights to LED within 18 months, maintaining a 95% functionality rate.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services SDG7, 11 Target 11.7	Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Poor roads networks in the municipality	To enhance the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of the municipal road network to enhance mobility, support	Repair 300 km of severely damaged roads, representing 80% of the	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure	Environment , Infrastructure and

	economic growth, public safety, and efficient transportation.	identified network, within 3 years. Construct 300 km of new roads to connect 20 currently underserved communities within 4 years.	infrastructure and services SDG 9, 8, 11 Target 9.1, 11.2	connecting farms to marketing centres.	Human Settlements
High urbanization outpacing infrastructure development and spatial planning	Ensure sustainable urban development by aligning infrastructure growth with rapid urbanization to enhance livability, economic productivity, and environmental resilience.	Connect 50,000 urban households to clean water and sanitation networks by 2029, reducing reported water shortages by 40%.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements SDG 7, 11 Target 7.1, 11.3	Sustain the provision of critical infrastructure for industrial development initiatives	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements
Lack of green spaces (parks & gardens)	To increase and enhance green spaces (parks and gardens) in the municipality to promote environmental sustainability, public health, and community well-being,	Develop 2 new public green spaces on vacant plots, totaling 5 hectares, within 4 years.	Promote sustainable urban development SDG 11,13	Promote the development of urban parks and other green infrastructure initiatives	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Low investment in flood-control infrastructure, such as storm drains, culvert, bridges.	To enhance flood resilience by increasing investment in flood-control infrastructure (e.g., storm drains, culverts, bridges) to mitigate flooding risks and protect communities.	Secure additional funding from central government for flood-control infrastructure (storm drains) within 2 years.	Improve resilience to hydrological threats SDG 11, 9 Target 11.5	Develop long-term solutions to flooding and the protection of inland and sea coastlines (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements
High vulnerability to Climate change & weather-related risks (droughts, floods, temperature fluctuations)	Enhance resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and weather-related risks (droughts, floods, temperature fluctuations) to safeguard livelihoods, ecosystems, and infrastructure.	Install early warning systems and train 20 community volunteers in 8 high-risk communities by 2029, aiming to reduce climate-related crop and property loss by 30% from baseline.	Enhance Climate change resilience SDG 13, 11, 2 13.1, 2.4	Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements
High incidences of flooding	To reduce the frequency and impact of flooding in affected areas through sustainable mitigation, preparedness, and resilient infrastructure development.	Construct 15 kilometers of new and rehabilitated storm drains in targeted flood-prone areas by December 2029, reducing flood incidents by 50% in those zones	Improve resilience to hydrological threats SDG 11, 9 Target 11.5	Integrate flood risk assessments into urban planning.	Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					

Youth substance abuse	To reduce and prevent youth substance abuse in the municipality by promoting healthy lifestyles, providing education and support, and strengthening community-based interventions.	Deliver mandatory substance abuse awareness sessions to all basic and second-cycle schools in the municipality by December 2029, ensuring 90% of students in JHS and SHS participate.	Improve mental health services at all levels SDG 3, 4, 16 Target 3.5, 16.2	• Increase awareness and sensitisation on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse early signs of substance abuse	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	To significantly increase the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) of the Municipal Assembly to enhance financial sustainability and improve service delivery.	Increase the business tax compliance rate from 65% to 85% within two years by implementing revenue mobilization and a structured penalties waiver program.	Strengthen fiscal decentralization SDG 17 Target 17.1	• Improve revenue collection from property rates, licenses, fees, and business operating permits.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Prevalence of petty crimes, theft, and drug abuse	To reduce the prevalence of petty crimes, theft, and drug abuse in the community by promoting safety, awareness, and rehabilitation.	Reduce positive drug test results among at-risk youth from 25% to 20% within 18 months by implementing school-based prevention programs in 10 schools and conducting 4 community awareness campaigns.	Enhance public safety and security SDG 16, 3, 11 Target 16.1, 16.2, 3.5	• Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Low representation of women in decision-making	To achieve equitable and meaningful representation	Increase the proportion of women in appointed leadership roles (assembly	Deepen political and	• Encourage women in all forms of trades/professions	Governance, Corruption

	of women in decision-making roles at the Municipal Assembly.	women, unite committee members) from 20% to 35% by December 2028 through targeted mentorship programs.	administrative SDG 5 Target 5.5	to participate in associations to facilitate their access to information and other support services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	and Public Accountability
Stalled street naming and property addressing system	To establish an efficient, standardized, and functional street naming and property addressing system in the municipality to improve navigation, service delivery, and urban planning.	Install street name signs and assign unique property numbers to cover 95% of the municipality's inhabited areas by December 2029.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements SDG 11, 9	Intensify street naming and property addressing system municipal wide.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
Farmer-Herder conflict	Reduces and sustainably manage Farmer-Herder conflicts in the municipality, ensuring peaceful coexistence, food security, and socio-economic stability for both communities.	Reduce violent clashes between farmers and herders by 80% within 12 months through Strengthen security patrols, mediation and early warning systems.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements SDG 16, 2	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Source: MPCU, 2025

4.1 GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

The table 4.2 below provides a strategic overview of the interactions between key municipal goals. By mapping their pairwise compatibility, it identifies critical synergies and tensions that must be managed for integrated development planning. The analysis reveals where pursuing one objective directly enables another—such as job creation through infrastructure projects—and where potential conflicts exist, such as the tension between road expansion and the protection of agricultural land. This tool is essential for prioritizing actions, designing cross-cutting programs, and mitigating trade-offs to ensure cohesive and effective policy implementation.

Table 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal	Reduce Youth Unemployment	Protect Agricultural Land	Enhance Road Network	Reduce Youth Substance Abuse	Improve Drainage & Flood Resilience
Reduce Youth Unemployment	X	-	++	+	+
Protect Agricultural Land	-	X	-	N	++
Enhance Road Network	++	-	X	+	-
Reduce Youth Substance Abuse	+	N	+	X	N
Improve Drainage & Flood Resilience	+	++	-	N	X

Source: MPCU, 2025

Compatibility Ratings

(Youth Unemployment) vs. (Protect Agricultural Land): (-) Tension

- Reasoning: Rapid economic development and business growth can lead to pressure to convert agricultural land into industrial zones, housing, or commercial centers, directly conflicting with the goal of protecting it agricultural lands . This requires strong zoning laws and land-use planning.

(Youth Unemployment) vs. (Road Network): (++) Strong Synergy

- Reasoning: Better roads reduce transportation costs, connect workers to jobs, connect farmers to markets, and attract businesses, directly creating sustainable job opportunities. Conversely, job creation programs can be directed towards infrastructure projects.

(Road Network) vs. (Protect Agricultural Land): (-) Tension

- Reasoning: Building or expanding roads often involves converting land, which can include agricultural land (AGRI3). New roads also make previously remote agricultural areas more accessible for non-agricultural development, increasing the threat of conversion.

(Reduce Substance Abuse) vs. (Youth Unemployment): (+) Positive Compatibility

- Reasoning: Creating job opportunities gives youth purpose, income, and hope, which are powerful deterrents to substance abuse and crime . Programs aimed at reducing substance abuse are more effective when coupled with vocational training and job placement.

(Flood Resilience) vs. (Protect Agricultural Land): (++) Strong Synergy

- Reasoning: Protecting agricultural land often involves preserving natural buffers like wetlands and forests, which are critical for absorbing excess rainfall and preventing floods . Conversely, effective flood control protects farmland from erosion and waterlogging.

(Road Network) vs. (Flood Resilience): (-) Tension

- Reasoning: Impervious surfaces like roads and pavements increase rainwater runoff, which can overwhelm drainage systems and exacerbate flooding . Road construction must be paired with complementary drainage infrastructure to avoid creating a new problem while solving another.

4.2 SPATIAL AND STRUCTURE PLAN

This section outlines a comprehensive spatial development framework that aligns the Municipality's socio-economic priorities with its physical planning. The strategy ensures that land use, infrastructure investment, and environmental management are coherently orchestrated to maximize efficiency and development outcomes over the medium term.

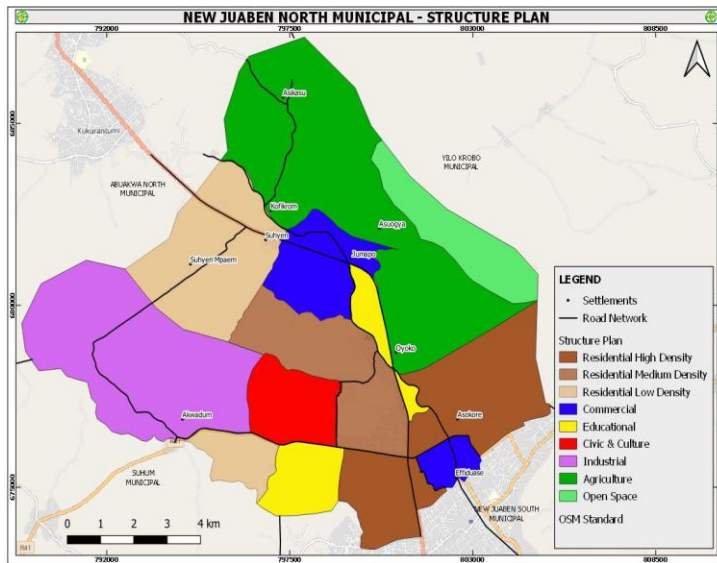
Leveraging geospatial analysis, the plan provides a visual blueprint for strategically locating projects to optimize accessibility, resource efficiency, and balanced regional development.

The strategy is organized into five interconnected components as indicated in figure 4.0:

1. **Urban Economic Growth Corridors:** Designated zones along the municipal core and key transport routes will concentrate investments in formal market infrastructure, industrial development, and tourism. These are supported by targeted programmes for entrepreneurial credit, women's empowerment, and the transition of the informal economy to ensure inclusive growth.
2. **Climate-Resilient Agricultural Zones:** Prime agricultural lands are safeguarded for modernization through sustainable and climate-adaptive practices. Strategic development of agri-value chain infrastructure along improved transport routes will enhance market linkages, while spatial data informs conflict resolution in known farmer-herder hotspots.
3. **Decentralized Social Infrastructure Nodes:** Social services are equitably distributed through community-based investments in education (school infrastructure, WASH, inclusive education) and healthcare (primary care facilities, disease surveillance). These nodes also function as access points for child protection and gender-based violence prevention services.
4. **Integrated Environmental & Infrastructure Systems:** A foundational Green-Blue Infrastructure Network enhances municipal resilience by combining engineered flood control with natural ecosystem restoration. This is complemented by strategic waste management, pollution control, and the creation of urban green spaces.
5. **Foundational Governance Framework:** Implementation is strengthened by a core governance system, including a Street Naming and Property Addressing System for improved planning and revenue mobilization. Cross-cutting themes of Monitoring &

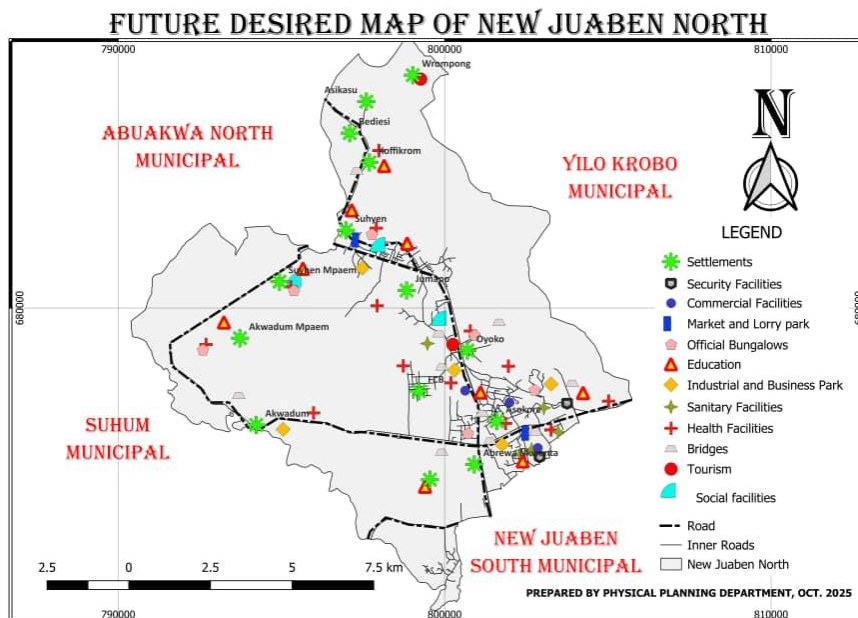
Evaluation, Community Mobilization, and Gender Inclusion are embedded throughout all zones to ensure accountability and equitable benefit distribution.

Figure 4.0: Structure Plan of NJNM



Sources: NJNMA Physical Planning Department. 2024

Figure 4.1: Future Desired Map of NJNM



Sources: NJNMA Physical Planning Department. 2024

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the financial and operational foundations of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), detailing the assumptions and methodologies used in costing development programmes. It presents a composite development matrix for the plan period, including indicative costs, revenue generation measures, and the status of each programme. Additionally, the chapter identifies key implementing institutions, outlines financing mechanisms, and assesses the environmental implications of proposed programmes. See table 5.0 and 5.1. By providing a structured implementation framework, this section ensures transparency, feasibility, and sustainability in achieving the plan's development objectives.

5.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY USED IN COSTING

The costing of the 4-Year Medium-Term Plan (MTP) is based on key economic, demographic, revenue, and expenditure assumptions, alongside structured costing methodologies to ensure fiscal sustainability and service delivery alignment.

Key Assumptions:

- **Revenue Streams:** Property tax growth, government grants, and other internal revenue sources are modeled based on historical trends.
- **Expenditure Drivers:** Operating costs (salaries, maintenance), capital projects (construction inflation), service expansion, social services expansion, agriculture modernizations, and contingency reserves are factored in.
- **Policy & Compliance:** Regulatory changes and political priorities influence budget allocations.

Methodologies:

- **Baseline Budgeting:** Adjusted prior-year budgets for inflation and service demands.
- **Programme based budgeting:** Allocated costs to specific Programme

Participatory Budgeting: Incorporated community inputs through consultations

Table 5.0 Program of Action

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST				PROGRAM ME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION /DEPARTMENT	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Development Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	GEA, Youth Authority	Dept of Agric, central Administration
Municipal informal economy transition programme	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	Municipal Assembly	GEA,
Tourism Development Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Municipal Assembly	
Market infrastructure development Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	Municipal Assembly	
Women's Economic Empowerment Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GEA	Central Administration
Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Municipal Assembly	
Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Dept of Agric,	central Administration

Climate -resilient Agriculture and farmer empowerment Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Dept of Agric,	central Administration
Farmer -Herder conflict resolution Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Dept of Agric,	central Administration
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION /DEPARTMENT	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Child Protection Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	SWCD	Central Administration
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	SWCD	Central Administration
Social Protection Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	SWCD	Central Administration
Inclusive Livelihoods development Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	SWCD	Central Administration
Monitoring & Evaluation Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	SWCD	Central Administration
Community mobilization Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	SWCD	Central Administration

Education												
School Infrastructure /furniture Improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GES	Central Administration
Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GES	Central Administration
Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GES	Central Administration
Monitoring Evaluation and Sustainability	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GES	Central Administration
Co-curricular activities (school sport and culture programmes)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GES	Central Administration
Data -Driven Education Improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GES	Central Administration
Health												
Health infrastructure improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GHS	Central Administration
Disease surveillance, prevention and control Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GHS	Central Administration
Primary Health care Delivery Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GHS	Central Administration

Nutrition Interventions programmes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GHS	Central Administration
Capacity building Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	GHS	Central Administration
Water and environmental sanitation												
Waste infrastructure Development and Equipment Procurement programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration
Waste Management Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration
Law Enforcement and public awareness Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration
Water Sanitation & Hygiene Improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration
Food Hygiene improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration
Environmental Pollution control programmes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration
Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	EHU	Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION /DEPARTMENT	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster risk reduction and prevention Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		Municipal Assembly	NADMO, Ministry of works and housing, Department of Urban roads
Municipal Flood control and Infrastructure Development Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		Municipal Assembly	Department of Urban roads Ghana Highways Authority, Department of feeder Roads
Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		Municipal Assembly	NADMO, Department of Urban roads Ghana Highways

												Authority, Departmen t of feeder Roads
Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		Municipal Assembly	NADMO, GNFS, Urban roads, highways
Municipal infrastructure improvement program	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		Municipal Assembly	Parks and gardens Departmen t
Municipal Drainage improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	NADMO, GNFS, Urban roads, highways
Street Lighting improvement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	NADMO, GNFS, Urban roads, highways
Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Program	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		Municipal Assembly	Physical planning Departmen t
street naming and property addressing sy	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	Physical planning

												Department
Monitoring and development control programme	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	Physical planning Department
Plan Education Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	Physical planning Department
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION /DEPARTMENT	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Traditional, Civil Society, and Diaspora Engagement Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Municipal Assembly	Traditional authority
Revenue Mobilization Programme	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	
Security and Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Municipal Assembly	Ghana police services, GNFS, GMS,
Infrastructure Management and maintenance Programme	X	X				X	X		X		Municipal Assembly	ERCC, Gnana Police.

												Traditional Authorities , land owners
Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Municipal Assembly	Ghana police services
Local Governance and Decentralization programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Municipal Assembly	Ministry of gender and social protection
Monitoring And Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Municipal Assembly	
Production and utilization of statistics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Municipal Assembly	

Source: MPCU, 2025

Table 5.1 Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC)	Expected revenue and sources of funding							Total B (GHC)	Gap (B-A) (GHC)
		GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	ABFA (GHC)	DP (GHC)	Others (Specify)			
Economic Development										
Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme	280,900,000	420,000		280,480,000		70,000			280,970,000	70,000
Municipal informal economy transition programme	15,000			15,000					15,000	
Tourism Development Programme	1,370,700	100,000		1,050,700		220,000			1,370,700	
Market infrastructure development Programme	29,304,263.28			29,304,263.28					29,304,263.28	
Women’s Economic Empowerment Programme	74,000	12,000	47,000	15,000					74,000	
Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme	180,385,500	110,500		180,275,000		20,000			180,405,500	20,000
Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme	109,992,000	8,862,000	178,000	100,952,000					109,992,00	
Climate -resilient Agriculture and farmer empowerment Programme	96,240			96,240					96,240	
Farmer -Herder conflict resolution Programme	16,000		16,000						16,000	-

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC)	Expected revenue and sources of funding							Total B (GHC)	Gap (B-A) (GHC)
		GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	ABFA (GHC)	DP (GHC)	Others (Specify)			
Social development										
Child Protection Programme	212,000		44,000	168,000					212,000	
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme	20,000		20,000						20,000	
Social Protection Programme	84,000			84,000					84,000	
Inclusive Livelihoods development Programme	901,168,000			901,168,000		30,000			901,198,00	30,000
Monitoring & Evaluation Programme	53,700		21,000	32,700					53,700	
Community mobilization Programme	60,000		36,000	24,000					60,000	
Education										
School Infrastructure /furniture Improvement Programme	1,516,533,756.39			1,516,533,756.39		60,000			1,516,593,756.39	60,000
Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme	760,000	284,000	67,000	404,000		5000			760,000	
Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities Programme	92,000	24,000	20,000	48,000		55,000			147,000	55,000
Monitoring Evaluation and Sustainability	40,000.00	32,000	8,000						40,000	
Co-curricular activities (school sports and culture programmes)	408,000	120,000	28,000	260,000					408,000	
Data -Driven Education Improvement Programme	56,000	32,000		24,000					56,000	

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC)	Expected revenue and sources of funding							Total B (GHC)	Gap (B-A) (GHC)
		GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	ABFA (GHC)	DP (GHC)	Others (Specify)			
Health										
Health infrastructure improvement Programme				27,593,917.36		62,000			27,655,917.36	62,000
Disease surveillance, prevention and control Programme	541,390.36	24,000	24,000	493,390.36					541,390.36	
Primary Health care Delivery Programme	147,000	44,000	33,000	70,000					147,000	
Nutrition Interventions programmes	128,000		12,000	116,000					128,000	
Capacity building Programme		39,000		13,000						
Water and environmental sanitation										
Waste infrastructure development and equipment Procurement programme	1,675,613.84		20,000	1,655,613.84					1,675,613.84	
Waste Management Programme	3,825,200		1,042,600	2,782,600					3,825,200	
Law Enforcement and public awareness Programme	124,000		124,000						124,000	
Water Sanitation & Hygiene Improvement Programme	2,326,400		12,000	2,314,400		25,000			2,339,400	25,000
Food Hygiene improvement Programme	90,480		56,080	34,400					90,480	
Environmental Pollution control programmes	29,500			29,500					29,500	

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC)	Expected revenue and sources of funding							Total B (GHC)	Gap (B-A) (GHC)
		GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	ABFA (GHC)	DP (GHC)	Others (Specify)			
Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation Programme	20,000			20,000					20,000	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT										
Disaster risk reduction and prevention Programme	232,000	174,000	1000	57,000					232,000	
Municipal Flood Resilience & Infrastructure Programme	97,668,668		208,000	97,460,068		70,000			97,530,068	70,000
Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme	348,000		120,000	228,000					348,000	
Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme	35,456,000		28,000	35,428,000		45,000			35,473,000	45,000
Municipal infrastructure improvement program	31,196,007.04		30,000	31,166,007.04		60,000			31,226,007.04	60,000
Municipal Drainage improvement Programme	10,885,577.92			10,885,577.92		95,000			10,980,577.92	95,000
Street Lighting improvement Programme	2,412,000		12,000	2,400,000					2,412,000	
Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Program	4,146,000			4,146,000					4,146,000	

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A) (GHC)	Expected revenue and sources of funding							Total B (GHC)	Gap (B-A) (GHC)
		GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	ABFA (GHC)	DP (GHC)	Others (Specify)			
Street Naming and Property Addressing System	200,000			200,000					200,000	
Monitoring and Development Control Programme	204,000		102,000	102,000					204,000	
Plan education Programme	44,000		33,000	11,000					44,000	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Traditional, Civil Society, and Diaspora Engagement Programme	220,000		20,000	200,000					220,000	
Revenue Mobilization Programme	952,000		36,000	916,000					952,000	
Security and Public Safety	122,800			122,800					122,800	
Planning Implementation and Coordination	316,000		216,000	100,000					316,000	
Infrastructure Management and maintance Programme	295,000		80,000	215,000		40,000			335,000	40,000
Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme	332,000	240,000	60,000	32,000		20,000			352,000	20,000
Local Governance and Decentralization programme	67,318,248.64		141,000	67,177,248.64					67,318,248.64	
Monitoring And Evaluation				280,000					280,000	
Production and utilization of statistics	60,000			60,000					60,000	

Source: MPCU, 2025

5.2 REVENUE GENERATION MEASURES

To strengthen the Municipal Assembly finances, a combination of tax and non-tax revenue measures will be implemented to enhance income streams while improving collection efficiency. Key strategies include:

1. Tax Revenue Enhancement

- **Property Rate Expansion:** data on properties will be regularly updated and property revaluations will be conducted to capture undervalued assets and expand coverage to new developments.
- **Business License Fees:** fees will be Adjusted based on business size and sector for better compliance.

2. Improving Revenue Collection Efficiency

- **Digital Payment Systems:** Electronic and bank payments for taxes, fees, and permits, will be encouraged.
- **Enforcement & Compliance:** Form revenue task forces and introduce programs that will discourage non-payment.

4. Economic Development Initiatives

- Build lorry parks market stalls and cemeteries, slaughter house to generate revenue from stall fees
- Develop the tourist sites to generate revenue & Events.

5. Grants & External Funding

- Seek higher allocations from central government funds (e.g., DACF) and secure donor grants for infrastructure projects.

6. Undertake Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for some projects.

5.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

To determine the sustainable prioritized issues of the MTDP, a sustainability analysis of the prioritized issues was conducted. The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts were further subjected to a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA). The internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritized issues is assessed to determine whether they relate or support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP.

The Compound Matrix is used to evaluate individual Program/project against a range of criteria which serves as indicators of the conditions affecting poverty (environmental dimensions) in the municipal area. These criteria relate to livelihood, health, vulnerability and institutional constraints. Referee to **Annex 2 for the Compound Matrix**

Positive (+) sign indicates a positive correlation between the project implementation and the poverty dimensions, negative (-) sign shows a potential adverse effect of the project on the poverty dimensions while zero (0) sign indicate no significant interaction. Both signs (+/-) are used where the interaction is doubtful.

Table 5.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment

POVERTY DIMENSION	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability						Institutional		
Environmental Components Program	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal)	Drought	Bush Fire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																		
Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	+
Tourism Development Programme	0	+	-	-	0	0	- / 0	0	- / 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Market infrastructure development Programme	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / -	0	+	+	0
Women's Economic Empowerment Programme	0 / +	+	0 / -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme	0	+	+	-	0	0	0 / -	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0	+

POVERTY DIMENSION	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability						Institutional		
Environmental Components Program	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal)	Drought	Bush Fire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme	0	+	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Agri-Value Chain & Post-Harvest Management Programme	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Climate -resilient Agriculture and farmer empowerment Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Farmer -Herder conflict resolution Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Poultry and livestock development	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	+
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																		
Child Protection Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	+	+
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Social Protection Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Inclusive Livelihoods development Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Monitoring & Evaluation Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Community mobilization Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Gender Inclusion in Governance and livelihood Development programme	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / -	0	0	+	+	+
EDUCATION																		
School Infrastructure/furniture Improvement Programme	+	+	+	- / 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
School Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) improvement Programme	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme	+	+	+	- / 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Monitoring Evaluation and Sustainability	+	+	+	- / 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

POVERTY DIMENSION	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability						Institutional		
Environmental Components Program	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal)	Drought	Bush Fire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Co-curricular activities (school sports and culture programmes)	+	+	+	- / 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Data -Driven Education Improvement Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
HEALTH																		
Health infrastructure improvement Programme	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	- / 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Disease surveillance, prevention and control Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Primary Health care Delivery Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Nutrition Interventions programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Capacity building Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Water infrastructure Development & Equipment Procurement programmes	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	0	+
Waste Management Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Law Enforcement and public awareness Programme	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Water Sanitation & Hygiene Improvement Programme	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Food Hygiene improvement Programme	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Environmental Pollution control programmes	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	0	0
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT																		

POVERTY DIMENSION	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability						Institutional		
Environmental Components Program	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal)	Drought	Bush Fire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Disaster risk reduction and prevention Programme	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	0
Municipal Flood control and Infrastructure development Programme	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	+
Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation programme	0	+	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	+
Municipal infrastructure improvement program	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	+
Municipal Drainage improvement Programme	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+
Street Lighting improvement Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+
Street naming and property addressing system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Plan education programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY																		
Traditional, Civil Society, and Diaspora Engagement Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Revenue Mobilization Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Security and Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Planning Implementation and Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Infrastructure management Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

POVERTY DIMENSION	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability						Institutional		
	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal	Drought	Bush Fire	Floods	Degradation	Crises and Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Environmental Components Program																		
Local Governance and Decentralization programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Monitoring And Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Production And Utilization Of Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) that will guide the implementation of key initiatives over the four-year planning period (2026–2029). These Action Plans break down broader strategic objectives into manageable, year-specific activities, providing a structured approach to achieving desired outcomes. Each Annual Action Plan includes clearly defined projects, locations, timelines, costs, project statuses, implementing institutions, and responsible departments.

From 2026 to 2029, the Municipality will execute the AAPs to achieve its goals across all development dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment & Infrastructure, Human Settlement, and Governance, Corruption & Accountability.

- **2026** will focus on ongoing projects, those requiring urgent attention, and initiatives with multiplier effects.
- **2027 and 2028** will involve scaling up efforts and introducing additional programs.
- **2029** will consolidate achievements, ensure sustainability, and lay the groundwork for future planning.

However, some routine projects will run continuously throughout the entire implementation period.

Table 6.0: 2026 Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase the number of registered youth-led startups from a baseline of 10 to 50 by December 2029, by providing at least 50 young entrepreneurs annually with start-up tools (up to 5,000 GHS) and a training for business development.													
Programmes: Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH)				Project Status		Implementing/ institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Youth Skills and Artisan Training	All 5 zonal councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,020,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Facilitate business access to funds and credit.	All 5 zonal councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000		5,000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Digital Skills for Jobs Initiative	All 5 zonal councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	40,000	25,060,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Municipal Informal Economy transition programme													
Informal to Formal Business Transition Initiative	All 5 zonal councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000	5000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Artisan Cooperative Formation, Development & Sustainability project	All 5 zonal councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000	10,000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Tourism Development Programme													

Tourism Development Project	Wranpong	X	X	X	X		90,000		40,000	X		Municipal Assembly	
Cultural Festival & Events Coordination Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	15,000		5000			X	CNC	Central Administration
Programme: Women's Economic Empowerment Programme													
Women's Entrepreneurship Development Projects	All 5 zonal councils in the municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000	10,000.			X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme													
Business Growth and Support Services Projects	All 5 zonal councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	7,000		5,000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Industrial and Business Park Development Initiative	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		45,060,000		7000	X		Municipal Assembly	
AfCFTA Export Readiness & Empowerment Projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	8,000		5,000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Municipal Trade Show and Market Access Facilitation Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	6,000	8,000				X	GEA/Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Public-Private Businesses Dialogue Forum	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,000				X	GEA/Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

Programme: Market Infrastructure Development Programme													
Shuyen Satellite Market Rehabilitation and Economic Hub Development Project	Shuyen,	X	X	X	X		60,423.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 1 No 6 Unit Lockable Stores	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,208,475.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Market Development and Economic Hub Development Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		6,042,379.32			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programmes: Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme													
Sustainable Soil Health Development Project	Farm land in all farm zones	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	12,000.00				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farmer-to-Farmer Learning and Innovation Dissemination Project	Jumapo	X	X	X	X	5,000	30,000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farmer Cooperative Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability Project	All farm zones	X	X	X	X	5000		5000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agricultural Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	All farm zones	X	X	X	X		15,000	4000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

Integrated Farmer Capacity Building and Extension Services Project	All farm zones	X	X	X	X		5,000	5000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agriculture Infrastructure Development and Mechanization Project	All farm zones	X	X	X	X	8,850,000	34,000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Digital Farmer Registration and Data-Driven Agriculture Initiative	All Farm zones	X	X	X	X		1000	10,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Urban Food Security and Green Livelihoods Initiative	All Farm zones	X	X	X	X		25,060,000	25,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agricultural Sector Capacity Building and Planning Project	All Farm zones	X	X	X	X			7,500.00	1000		X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Market Information System (MIS) for Agribusiness Development	All Farm zones	X	X	X	X			13,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Annual Farmers Day Celebration & Agricultural Development Project	All Farm zones	X	X	X	X		60,000	60,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

												Agriculture	
Municipal Integrated Disease Surveillance and Early Response System	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		4000	50,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Mass Livestock Vaccination and Herd Immunity Drive	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		7000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farm-to-Market Value Addition and Agribusiness Empowerment Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Poultry and Livestock Productivity and Enterprise Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	45,000.00		50,000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programmes: Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Farmer Empowerment Programme													
Promote climate -smart Agriculture practices	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		15,060.00	5000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programmes: Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution Programme													
Develop Early Warning System (Community-based alerts on potential conflicts)	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		23,000	2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	Police

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase enrollment in social protection programs (cash transfers, health insurance) by 20% from the current vulnerable population list within 3 years.													
Programmes: Child Protection Programme													
Child Protection and Welfare project	Municipal -wide	X	X	X	X		35,000.00				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Integrated Support Services for Vulnerable and At-Risk Children Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		7000.00				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community-Based Child Protection Committees Establishment and Empowerment Project	Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo, Asokore Akwadum	X	X	X	X			2000.00	10,000		X	DSWCD	Central Administration
School-Based Child Safety and Rights Promotion Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			6000.00	15,000		X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Child Protection	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			6000.00	20,000		X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme													
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on gender base violence.	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			5000	4000		X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Social Protection Programme													
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Facilitation and Complementary Services Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		500.00		X	DSWCD	Central Administration

Programmes: Inclusive Livelihoods Development Programme														
PWDs Skills Training for Inclusive Growth projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		17,000	7000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
PWD Entrepreneurship and Business Sustainability Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		225,275,000	15000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
Programmes: Community Mobilization Programme														
Participatory Planning and Citizen-Driven Development (PCDD) Project	Municipal -wide	X	X	X	X			4,000	5000		X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
Community-Based Volunteers and Public Goods Management Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000	6000		X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
Community Care Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000	10,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
Women in Governance and Political Leadership Empowerment Project	Municipal -wide	X	X	X	X		5000	5000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
Women's Entrepreneurship & Artisan Collective Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000	20,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration	
Education														
Programmes: School Infrastructure Improvement Programme														

Renovate Basic Schools in the Municipality	Effiduase Presby A&B Asokore Methodist KG&Primary A&B Mpeam MA Basic School Akwadum Islamic Basic School.	X	X	X	X		28,532,931			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete 3 on-going Six-Unit Classroom Block	Asokore Kuma Methodist primary, Asokore SDA demonstration, Oyoko Methodist Basic School	X	X	X	X		342,395,172			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 1 No 2-Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block At Asokore -Kuma Methodist Primary School	Asokore,	X	X	X	X		610,517.25			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Provide furniture (round table, mono chairs, Dual desk, mono desk, and teachers table and chair) to Schools	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		2,416,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 8 Unit Classroom Block at Akwadum Mpeam to establish a new basic school in that area	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		1,711,975.86				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support schools with teaching and learning materials, ICT equipment and laboratories.	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		720,375.86				X	GES	Municipal Assembly
Construct Municipal Education Office	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,500,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete the 30 boreholes under construction in 16 schools	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		302,118.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES

Complete the construction of 3-unit 12-seater water closet toilet facility in 3 school	Oyoko R/C Effiduase Methodist basic Asokore salvation basic	X	X	X	X		60,423.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Repair all broken down water facilities and toilets in all schools in the Municipality	All schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Establish school WASH clubs	All schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			2000		X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Programmes: Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme													
Teacher Capacity Building and Specialized Support System Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	15,000			5000	X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Teaching Aids and Digital Learning Tools Provision Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	45,000	15,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal BECE Mock Examination Assessment Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		70,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal STEM Teacher Capacity Building and Students Support Projects	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		8,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal Reading Festival & Literacy Promotion Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			13,000		X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Programmes: Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities													
Access to Learning Assistive Technology and Resources Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		12,000.00			X		GES	Department of social welfare and community

													developme nt
Community Awareness for Inclusive Education Campaign	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			5,000		X		GES	Departmen t of social welfare and community developme nt
Programmes: Monitoring, Evaluation & Sustainability													
Monitor, Evaluate Teaching and learning processes in all school in the Municipality	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	8000		700			X	GES	
Programmes: Co-curricular activities (schools sports and culture programs)													
Municipal Schools Sports Development and Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	40,000		5000			X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Cultural Troupes and Creative Arts Renaissance Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GES
BECE Candidates Career Guidance and Empowerment Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES/NYA
Organise Independence Day celebration	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		60,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Programme: Data-Driven Education Improvement Program													

Support Data Collection for Annual School Census	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		6,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Data Collection on GESMIS	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	8,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Health													
Programme: Health Infrastructure Improvement Programme													
Construct 4 No CHPS Compound	Oyoko Asaman, Oyoko CMB, Akwadum Mpeam, Asokore Aburodua	X	X	X	X		3,222,602.3				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Complete 3 No. Health Facilities at Asokore Kuma Pipeline CHPS Compound, Maternity Block at Suhyen, Maternity Block and Nurses Quarters at Jumapo Health Center.	Asokore, Suhyen	X	X	X	X		2,416,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct Nurses' Quarters for 2 CHPS Compound,	Suhyen Mpeam and Akwadum CHPs	X	X	X	X		402,825.29				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct Maternity Block and Accommodation for Oyoko Health Center	Oyoko health center	X	X	X	X		503,724.16				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct and Furnish 1 Labs for 2 CHPS Compound.	Oyoko CHPs Suhyen Mpeam Asokore CHPs, Effiduase	X	X	X	X		805,650.58				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Renovate Health Facilities in the Municipality	Gyamfikrom CHPS, Oyoko clinic, Asokore	X	X	X	X		805,650.58				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Disease surveillance, prevention and control Programme													

Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Service Delivery Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Municipal Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Unit Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		120,847.59				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community and Radio-Based Health Education Series Projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community Health Volunteers and Peer Educator Eengagement Projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.0					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Primary Health care Delivery Programme													
Curative Care & Basic Treatment and Wellness Clinic	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			7,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize World Health Celebrations	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			10,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Maternal and Child Nutrition & Health Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Antenatal & Postnatal Care projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			4,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS/NYA
Programme: Capacity Building													
Health Workers Capacity Building projects.	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		13.000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Nutrition intervention Programme													

Infant and Young Child Feeding Support Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize cooking Demonstrations using Locally available Nutritious Foods.	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Capacity Building Project for School Feeding Caterers, and Food Venders.	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			1000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Water and Environmental Sanitation													
Programmes: Waste Management Programme													
Municipal Solid Waste Evacuation and Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			50,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Conduct Clean-Up Exercise Campaign and Environmental Education	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		100,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Cemetery Management Projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Procure 5 No Skip Containers	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		491,300				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Law Enforcement and Public Awareness Programme													
Prosecution of Sanitary/Environmental Offenders Initiative	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5000	15,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Public Health and Anti-Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000	2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Educate The General Public on the Assembly Bye-Laws	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Undertake Routine House to House Health Inspection and Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			4,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme														
Rehabilitate Public Toilets in the Municipality	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		160,000					X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
School Health Promotion Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000	3,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Municipal Public Space and Sanitary Site Fumigation and Disinfection Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		418,600.00	5000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programme: Environmental Pollution Control														
Public Health and Anti- Air and Noise Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		6000	2,500				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Enforce Environmental Pollution By-Laws.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programme: Food Hygiene Improvement Programme														
Slaughterhouse Infrastructure and Sanitation Upgrade Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,600					X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Municipal Food Handlers' Health Screening & Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,920				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Systematic Food Safety Inspection and Compliance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,100.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Market Sanitation & Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Practical Food Hygiene Demonstration and Seminar for Food Handlers Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Monitor and Evaluate All Sanitation and Hygiene Activities.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Waste Infrastructure Maintenance & Logistics Procurement													
Sanitary Tools/Equipment Procurement Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		46,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Liquid Waste Disposal Site and Waste Stabilization Pond Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		60,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
WATSAN Committee Capacity Building and Technical Skills Training Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5000	5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Targeted Subsidy and Direct Support for Vulnerable Households Toilet. Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		568,150.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Construct 15 km of new storm drains in 10 high-risk flood areas by December 2029, reducing annual flood events by 75%.													
Programme: Municipal Flood control and infrastructure Development Programme													
Conduct Hydrological and Topographical Surveys to Identify Flood-Prone Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		91,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	

Construct Flood Barriers and Retaining Walls.	Agonaba Area To Oyoko Roman Area, Bohye Area and Asokore Rest House	X	X	X	X		67,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 5 Km Storm Drains from High Ways to Adom Washing and Area Nkwanta Through Best Teacher Area With 23 by 3 Box Cullet	Adom Washing Bay Area to Abrewa Nkwanta	X	X	X	X		24,169,517.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Clear Existing Storm Drains to Prevent Clogging and Flooding	Effiduase Traffic Light	X	X	X	X			52,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Demolish Building on Flood-Prone Areas, Wetlands and Buffer Zones Along Rivers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		30,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Organize Tree-Planting Drives	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		7,500.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme													
Remove All Unauthorized Structures, Silt, Debris and Invasive Species to Restore Natural River Flow	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko	X	X	X	X		54,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	
Rehabilitate Degraded Wetlands to Enhance Water Absorption	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko Suhyen Kama Junction	X	X	X	X		10,000	30,000		X		Municipal Assembly	
Protect River Banks and Buffer Zones by Planting Trees, And Shrubs to Reduce Erosion	Akwadum Densu River	X	X	X	X		3,000			X		Municipal Assembly	

Programme: Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme													
Rehabilitate 250 Km Deteriorated Roads in the Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		5,900,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Roads in Underserved Areas and Emerging Neighborhoods in Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo.	Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo	X	X	X	X		2,950,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Advocate For Installment of Road Signs, Speed Bumps/Ramps, Traffic Light and Pedestrian Crossings	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			14,000.00		X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Infrastructure improvement program													
Complete The Construction of Mces Bungalow	Asokore Democracy	X	X	X	X		3,041,379.32			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 2 Bridges in the Municipality	Oyoko Zongo, Oyoko R/C Area, Asokore Pentecost, Asokore Ohemaa Princess	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 2 Culvert in the Municipality	Asokore Debiasem Suhyen Kofikrom	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Lorry Park	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		700,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct One Transitional Home / Shelter	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		257,467.46			X		Municipal Assembly	
Consult Slaughter House	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		1,700,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	

Complete The Police Station Block at Effiduase Police Station	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		79,767.56			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Police Post Aat Asokore Democracy	Asokore	X	X	X	X		40,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Renovate Municipal Assembly Annex	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,000,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Information Centers	Suhyen Mpeam Suhyen	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Electricity to Newly Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Water Facilities (Merchnised Boreholes) To Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo,Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Drainage Improvement Programme													
Drains Expand Projects	Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct New Drains in Emerging Neighborhoods	Effiduase, Jumapo, Asokore Debiasem	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Lighting Improvement Programme													
Routine Inspection Schedule for Repair and Replacement Of Damaged Streetlights	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			300.00		X		Municipal Assembly	
Expand Lighting Coverage in Poorly Lit Area	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	

PHYSICAL PLANNING													
Programme: Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Programme													
Parks And Gardens Develop Projects.	Jumapo And Oyoko	X	X	X	X		54,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare A Spatial Development Framework for the Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare Structural Plan for the Municipal Capital	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare 16 No Planning Schemes for Fast Developing Towns/Communities in Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen, Akwadum	Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		180,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Revision Of 16 No Planning /Schemes to Reflect and Respond to Existing Development Patterns	NJNMA	X	X	X	X		180,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Procure Land, Demarcate and Facilitate the Registration of Assembly Lands and Landed Properties	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Naming and Property addressing system													
Facilitate The Implementation of the Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise at Oyoko, Jumapo and Akwadum	Oyoko, Jumapo, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		50,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring and Development Control Programme													
Weekly Monitoring and Development Control Project	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000.00		X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce The Building Codes, and Development Regulations	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			6,000		X		Municipal Assembly	

Demolish All Illegal and Unauthorized Structures	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			40,000		X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce Zoning Laws to Prevent Construction in Floodplains	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Planning Education and Awareness Programme													
Organize 20 No Community Engagement Forums on Spatial Planning and Development Permitting Procedures	NJNMA	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize 48 No Radio Sensitization Programs on Spatial Planning and Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	
Produce Jingles Posters and Fliers on Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			1,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Disaster prevention Programme													
Undertake Hazard and Risk Management Activities and Develop Disaster Hazard Maps Indicating Fire-Prone Zones, And Windstorm Impact Areas.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	35,000	2000				X	NANMO	
Conduct A Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Identify High-Risk Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	12,000					X	NADMO	
Organize Community Awareness & Education Programmes on Disaster Prevention	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	2,000					X	NADMO	
Educate Public and Private Institutions On Natural and Man-Made Hazards And Disaster Risk Reduction	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	2,000					X	NADMO	

Enforce Building Codes to Prevent Domestic Fires (Safe Electrical Wiring, Smoke Detectors).	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		1000					X	GNFS	Works, ECG
Train Community Disaster Volunteers' Groups	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	5000						X	NADMO	
Develop Early Warning Systems	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5000					X	NADMO	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Increase the business tax compliance rate from 65% to 85% within two years by implementing automated reminder systems and a structured penalties waiver program.														
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization programme														
Sub Structure Support Projects	All Zonal Councils	X	X	X	X		25,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize All Mandatory Meetings of the Assembly	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		90,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	
Provide For the Hosting of Official Visitors & Protocol Activities	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Support The Operations of the Audit Committee and Audit Functions	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		15,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Develop Enterprise Management Register	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Procure All Necessary Goods, Works and Services	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		72,062.16					X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Stakeholder Consultative/Town Hall Meetings & Public Education	Effiduase, Jumapo, Asokore Suhyen, Akwadum,	X	X	X	X			50,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

	Asikisu Mpeam, Kofikrom												
Sensitize Residents on Rights And Responsibilities of Citizens.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	NADMO	
Programme: Capacity Building Programme													
Organize Capacity Building Programme for Hon. Assembly Members	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		16,596,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Capacity Building for All Categories of Municipal Assembly Staff	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		49,788,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Security and Public Safety													
Support Security Operation	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		15,350.00				X	Police	Municipal Assembly
Conduct Public Safety Awareness Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		15,350.00				X	Municipal Assembly	Police, NADMO GNFS, Ambulance Services
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Programme													
Digitize Revenue Collection Systems To Reduce Leakages.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		60,500				X	Municipal Assembly	
Revenue Improvement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			4000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Traditional, Civil Society, and Diaspora Engagement Programme													

Diaspora Groups Engagement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Traditional Leaders Community Dialogues on Governance and Development Programme	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		16,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs Engagement Programme.	Municipal – Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme														
Emergency Relief Items Distribution Programme	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X	60,000	8,000					X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Psychosocial Support and Trauma Counseling For Victims of Conflict Or Disasters.	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X			15,000.00				X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Programme: Planning Implementation and Coordination														
Prepare Annual Action Plan and Annual Composite Budget Revenue Improvement Action Plan, Procurement Plan, And National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		10,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Municipal Assembly & SOE Joint Strategic Planning and Investment Programme	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X			15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring and evaluation programme														
Monitor And Evaluate All Assembly Programmes and Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		70,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Infrastructure Management and Maintenance Programme														

Municipal Assembly Asset Management Projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Secure Boundaries of All Assembly Landed Properties with Fencing/Signage.	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Preventive Asset Maintenance Projects	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		45,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	
Production and Utilization of Statistics													
Statistical Data Production And Utilization Programme	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

Sources : MPCU, 2025

Table 6.1: 2027 Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase the number of registered youth-led startups from a baseline of 10 to 50 by December 2029, by providing at least 50 young entrepreneurs annually with start-up tools (up to 5,000 GHS) and a training for business development.													
Programmes: Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH)				Project Status		Implementing/ institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Youth Skills and Artisan Training	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,020,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Facilitate Business Access to Funds and Credit.	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	30,000	15,020,000				X	GEA/ YEA	Central Administration

Digital Skills for Jobs Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	10,000	15,020,000				X	GEA/YEA	Central Administration
Facilitate Business Access to Funds and Credit.	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000					X	GEA	Central Administration
Undertake Digital Training for the Youth	All 5 Zonal Councils In The Municipality	X	X	X	X	40,000	25,060,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Municipal Informal Economy Transition Programme													
Informal To Formal Business Transition Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Artisan Cooperative Formation, Development & Sustainability Project	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Department Of Cooperative	Central Administration
Programmes: Tourism Development Programme													
Tourism Development Project	Wranpong, Oyoko	X	X	X	X		90,000		40,000	X		Municipal Assembly	
Cultural Festival & Events Coordination Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		690,700.00		60,000.0	X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Women's Economic Empowerment Programme													
Women's Entrepreneurship Development Projects	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme													

Business Growth and Support Services Projects	All Communities in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Industrial And Business Park Development Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils In the Municipality	X	X	X	X	7,000		30,000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Afefta Export Readiness & Empowerment Projects	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		45,060,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Municipal Trade Show and Market Access Facilitation Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	8,000					X	GEA	Central Administration
Municipal Public-Private Businesses Dialogue Forum	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	6,000	8,000.				X	GEA/Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programme: Market Infrastructure Development Programme													
Akwadum Satellite Market Rehabilitation and Economic Hub Development Project	Akwadum	X	X	X	X		60,423.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Market Development and Economic Hub Development Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		6,042,379.32			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programmes: Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme													
Sustainable Soil Health Development Project	Farm Land In All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	12,000.00				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

Farmer-To-Farmer Learning and Innovation Dissemination Project	Jumapo	X	X	X	X		30,000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farmer Cooperative Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agricultural Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		7000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Integrated Farmer Capacity Building and Extension Services Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			4000			X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agriculture Infrastructure Development and Mechanization Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		5000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Digital Farmer Registration and Data-Driven Agriculture Initiative	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	8,850,000	34,000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Urban Food Security and Green Livelihoods Initiative	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		1000				X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

												Agricultur e	
Agricultural Sector Capacity Building and Planning Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		25,060,000				X	Departmen t of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
Municipal Market Information System (MIS) For Agribusiness Development	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			7,500.00			X	Departmen t of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
Annual Farmers Day Celebration & Agricultural Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			13,000			X	Departmen t of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
Municipal Integrated Disease Surveillance and Early Response System	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			14,000			X	Departmen t of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
Municipal Mass Livestock Vaccination and Herd Immunity Drive	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		60,000				X	Departmen t of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
Programmes: Agri-Value Chain & Post-Harvest Management Programme													
Farm-To-Market Value Addition and Agribusiness Empowerment Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			4,000			X	Departmen t of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on

Programmes: Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Farmer Empowerment Programme														
Promote Climate -Smart Agriculture Practices	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		15,060.00					X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programmes: Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution Programme														
Develop Early Warning System (Community-Based Alerts on Potential Conflicts)	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	Police
Programmes: Poultry and livestock development Programme														
Poultry and Livestock Productivity and Enterprise Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	45,000.00						X	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Increase enrollment in social protection programs (cash transfers, health insurance) by 20% from the current vulnerable population list within 3 years.														
Programmes: Child Protection Programme														
Child Protection and Welfare Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X	35,000.00					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Integrated Support Services for Vulnerable and At-Risk Children Project	Effiduase		X	X	X	X	7,000.00					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community-Based Child Protection Committees Establishment and Empowerment Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			2000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration

School-Based Child Safety and Rights Promotion Project	Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo, Asokore Akwadum	X	X	X	X			2000					DSWCD	Central Administration
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Child Protection	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			6000			X		DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme														
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Gender Base Violence.	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X		DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Social Protection Programme														
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Facilitation and Complementary Services Project	Municipal -wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00				X		DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Inclusive Livelihoods Development Programme														
PWDs Skills Training for Inclusive Growth Projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		17,000				X		DSWCD	Central Administration
PWD Entrepreneurship and Business Sustainability Project	Municipal -wide	X	X	X	X		225,275,000				X		DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Monitoring & Evaluation Programme														
Monitor Pwds in Business	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		8,000				X		DSWCD	Central Administration

Monitor The Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			7000.00				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Gender Inclusion in Governance Programme														
Women In Governance and Political Leadership Empowerment Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			5000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Women's Entrepreneurship & Artisan Collective Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			15,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Community Mobilization Programme														
Participatory Planning and Citizen-Driven Development Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			4,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community-Based Volunteers and Public Goods Management Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community Care Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X			6000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Education														
Programmes: School Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
Renovate Basic Schools in the Municipality	Effiduase R/C A&B, Effiduase Methodist Basic B, Asokore Salvation Basic School. Asokore	X	X	X	X			28,532,931			X		Municipal Assembly	GES

	Methodist JHSA&B, Oyoko Methodist Primary &KG A&B, Jumapo Anglican Basic School.												
Complete 3 On-Going Six-Unit Classroom Block	Asokore Kuma Methodist Primary, Asokore SDA Demonstration, Oyoko Methodist Basic School	X	X	X	X		342,39 5,172			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Upgrade The Pavilion Classroom Block for Jumapo Anglican Basic School Into A Full Classroom Block	Jumapo Anglican Basic School	X	X	X	X		332,11 7.00			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 1 No 2-Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block at Suhyen SDA Basic School.	Suhyen	X	X	X	X		610,51 7.25			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Provide Furniture (Round Table, Mono Chairs, Dual Desk, Mono Desk, And Teachers Table and Chair)	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		2,416,9 51.73				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 8 Unit Classroom Block to Establish A New Basic School at Asokore SDA Basic School.	Asokore SDA	X	X	X	X		1,711,9 75.86			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Schools with Teaching and Learning Materials, ICT Equipment and Laboratories.	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		720,37 5,86				X	GES	Municipal Assembly
Construct Municipal Education Office	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,500,0 00				X	Municipal Assembly	Ges
Programmes: School WASH Improvement Programme													
Complete The 16 Boreholes Under Construction In 16 Schools	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		302,11 8.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES

Complete The Construction Of 3-Unit 12-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility In 3 School	Oyoko R/C Effiduase Methodist Basic Asokore Salvation Basic	X	X	X	X		60,423.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct Toilet Facility in Basic Schools in the Municipality	Effiduase Presby A&B, Effiduase Methodist A&B, Effiduase Roman B	X	X	X	X		30,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Repair All Broken Down Water Facilities and Toilets in All Schools in the Municipality	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	30,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Establish School WASH Clubs for Sustainability	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		2000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Programmes: Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme													
Teacher Capacity Building and Specialized Support System Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	15,000		5000		X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Teaching AIDS and Digital Learning Tools Provision Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	45,000	15,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal BECE Mock Examination Assessment Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		70,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal STEM Teacher Capacity Building and Students Support Projects	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		8,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal Reading Festival & Literacy Promotion Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	11,000				X		Municipal Assembly	GES

Programmes: Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities													
Access To Learning Assistive Technology and Resources Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	6000				X		GES	
Community Awareness for Inclusive Education Campaign	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		12,000			X		GES	Department Of Social Welfare And Community Development
Monitor And Evaluate Teaching and Learning and All School Activities in the Municipality	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000		X		GES	Department Of Social Welfare And Community Development
Programmes: Monitoring, Evaluation & Sustainability													
Monitor and Evaluate Teaching and Learning and All School Activities in the Municipality	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	8000					X	GES	
Engage Parents and Communities in School Governance.	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			2000			X	GES	
Programmes: Co-Curricular Activities (Schools Sports And Culture Programs)													
Municipal Schools Sports Development and Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	40,000		5000			X	Municipal Assembly	GES

Cultural Troupes and Creative Arts Renaissance Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
BECE Candidates Career Guidance and Empowerment Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5000	5000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Organise Independence Day Celebration	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		60,000	10000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Programme: Data-Driven Education Improvement Program														
Support Data Collection for Annual School Census	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		6,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Data Collection On GESMIS	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	8,000						X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Health														
Programme: Health Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
Construct and Furnish 3 No CHPS Compound At Effiduase, Oyoko	Effiduase, Oyoko	X	X	X	X		3,222,602.3					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Complete 2 No. Health Facilities Asokore Kuma Pipeline CHPS Compound, and Shuyen Maternity Block at Suhyen	Asokore, Suhyen	X	X	X	X		2,416,951.73					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct Maternity Block and Accommodation for Gyamfikrom Chps	Gyamfikrom	X	X	X	X		503,724.16					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct Nurses' Quarters For 2 CHPS Compound,	Effiduase, Oyoko	X	X	X	X		402,825.29					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct And Furnish 2 Labs For 3 CHPS Compound.	Adumasa CHPS-Effiduase	X	X	X	X		805,650.58					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS

	Suhyen Mpeam CHPS.												
Renovate Health Facilities in the Municipality	Gyamfikrom CHPS, Oyoko Clinic,	X	X	X	X		805,650.58				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Disease surveillance, prevention and control Programme													
Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Service Delivery Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Municipal Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Unit Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		120847.59				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community and Radio-Based Health Education Series Projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community Health volunteers and Peer Educator Eengagement Projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	5,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Primary Health care Delivery Programme													
Curative Care & Basic Treatment and wellness clinic	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	7,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize world health celebrations	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X	10,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Maternal and Child Nutrition & Health Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS

Antenatal & Postnatal Care projects	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Project	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X			4,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Capacity Building Programme													
Health Workers Capacity Building Projects.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	13,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Nutrition Intervention Programme													
Infant And Young Child Feeding Support Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize Cooking Demonstrations Using Locally Available Nutritious Foods.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		21,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Capacity Building Project for School Feeding Caterers, And Food Venders.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Water and Environmental Sanitation													
Programmes: Waste Management Programme													
Municipal Solid Waste Evacuation and Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Conduct Clean-Up Exercise Campaign and Environmental Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Cemetery Management Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Procure 5 No Skip Containers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		100,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Programmes: Law Enforcement and Public Awareness Programme													
Prosecution Of Sanitary/Environmental Offenders Initiative	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			15,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Public Health and Anti-Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Educate The General Public on the Assembly Bye-Laws	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Undertake Routine House to House Health Inspection and Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme													
Rehabilitate Public Toilets in the Municipality	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		160,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
School Health Promotion Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	Ehu
Municipal Public Space and Sanitary Site Fumigation and Disinfection Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		418,600.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Environmental pollution control													
Public Health and Anti- Air And Noise Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Enforce Environmental Pollution By-Laws.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programme: Food Hygiene Improvement Programme													
Slaughterhouse Infrastructure and Sanitation Upgrade Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,600				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Municipal Food Handlers' Health Screening & Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,920			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Systematic Food Safety Inspection and Compliance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,100.00			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Market Sanitation & Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Practical Food Hygiene Demonstration and Seminar for Food Handlers Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000.00			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Monitor And Evaluate all Sanitation and Hygiene Activities.	Municipal-wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Waste Infrastructure Maintenance & Logistics Procurement													
Sanitary Tools/Equipment Procurement Projects	Municipal-ide	X	X	X	X		46,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Liquid Waste Disposal Site and Waste Stabilization Pond Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		316,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
WATSAN Committee Capacity Building and Technical Skills Training Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Targeted Subsidy and Direct Support for Vulnerable Households Toilet. Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			100,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													

Objectives: Construct 15 km of new storm drains in 10 high-risk flood areas by December 2029, reducing annual flood events in those areas by 75%.													
Programme: Municipal Flood Resilience & Infrastructure Programme													
Conduct Hydrological and Topographical Surveys to Identify Flood-Prone Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		91,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Flood Barriers and Retaining Walls.	Agonaba Area To Oyoko Roman Area, Bohye Area and Asokore Rest House	X	X	X	X		67,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 5 Km Storm Drains from High Ways to Adom Washing and Area Nkwanta Through Best Teacher Area With 2 3by 3 Box Cullet	Adom Washing Bay Area to Abrewa Nkwanta	X	X	X	X		24,169,517.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Clear Existing Storm Drains to Prevent Clogging and Flooding	Effiduase Traffic Light, Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X			52,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Demolish Building on Flood-Prone Areas , Wetlands and Buffer Zones Along Rivers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		30,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Organize Tree-Planting Drives	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		7,500			X		Municipal Assembly	Forestry Commission
Programme: Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme													
Remove All Unauthorized Structures, Silt, Debris and Invasive Species to Restore Natural River Flow	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko	X	X	X	X		54,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	
Rehabilitate Degraded Wetlands to Enhance Water Absorption	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum	X	X	X	X			30,000		X		Municipal Assembly	

	Oyoko Suhyen Kama Junction												
Protect River Banks and Buffer Zones By Planting Trees, And Shrubs to Reduce Erosion	Akwadum Densu River	X	X	X	X		3,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme													
Rehabilitate 250 Km Deteriorated Roads in the Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		5,9000, 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Roads in Underserved Areas and Emerging Neighborhoods in Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, And Jumapo.	Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo	X	X	X	X		2,950,0 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Advocate for Installment of Road Signs, Speed Bumps/Ramps, And Pedestrian Crossings	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		14,000. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Infrastructure Improvement Program													
Construct 2 Bridges in the Municipality	Oyoko Zongo, Oyoko R/C Area, Asokore Pentecost, Asokore Ohemaa Princess	X	X	X	X		350,00. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct2 Culvert in the Municipality	Asokore Debiasem Suhyen Kofikrom	X	X	X	X		350,00. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Lorry Park	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		700,00 0			X		Municipal Assembly	

Construct One Transitional Home / Shelter	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		257,46 7.46			X		Municipal Assembly	
Consult Slaughter House	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		1,700,0 0.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Complete The Police Station Block at Effiduase Police Station	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		79,767. 56			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Police Post at Asokore Debiasem	Asokore	X	X	X	X		40,000. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Renovate Assembly Properties	Municipal –Wide	X	X	X	X		1,000,0 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Information Center	Mpeam	X	X	X	X		15,000. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Electricity to Newly Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo,Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo,Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Water Facilities (Merchnised Boreholes) To Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000. 00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Drainage Improvement Programme													
Expand Existing Drains	Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X		1,392,1 97.24			X		Municipal Assembly	

Construct New Drains in Emerging Neighborhoods	Effiduase Ntano,	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Lighting Improvement Programme													
Establish A Routine Inspection Schedule for Repair and Replacement Of Damaged Streetlights	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			300.00		X		Municipal Assembly	
Expand Lighting Coverage in Poorly Lit Area	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
PHYSICAL PLANNING													
Programme: Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Programme													
Parks And Gardens Development Projects.	Jumapo And Oyoko	X	X	X	X		54,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare Spatial Development Framework for the Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare Structural Plan for the Municipal Capital	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare 16 No Planning Schemes For Fast Developing Towns/Communities In Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen and Akwadum	Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Revision Of 16 No Planning /Schemes to Reflect and Respond to Existing Development Patterns	NJNMA	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Procure Land Banks, Demarcate and Facilitate the Registration of Assembly Lands and Landed Properties	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		180,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Naming and Property Addressing System													

Facilitate The Implementation of the Street Naming and Property Addressing Projects	Oyoko, Jumapo, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring and Development Control Programme													
Organize Weekly Monitoring and Development Control Activities	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		3,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce The Building Codes, and Development Regulations	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Demolish All Illegal and Unauthorized Structures	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		40,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce Zoning Laws to Prevent Construction in Floodplains	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Planning Education and Awareness Programme													
Organize 20 No Community Engagement Forums on Spatial Planning and Development Permitting Procedures	NJNMA	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize 48 No Radio Sensitization Programs on Spatial Planning and Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Produce Jingles Posters and Fliers on Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Disaster Prevention Programme													
Undertake Hazard And Risk Management Activities And Develop Disaster Hazard Maps Indicating Fire-Prone Zones, And Windstorm Impact Areas.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	35,000					X	NADMO	

Conduct A Vulnerability And Risk Assessment To Identify High-Risk Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	12,000					X	NADMO	
Organize Community Awareness & Education Programmes On Disaster Prevention	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	2,000					X	NADMO	
Educate Public And Private Institutions On Natural And Man-Made Hazards And Disaster Risk Reduction	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	2,000					X	NADMO	
Enforce Building Codes To Prevent Domestic Fires (Safe Electrical Wiring, Smoke Detectors).	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		1000				X	GNFS	Works, ECG
Train Community Disaster Volunteers' Groups	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000					X	NADMO	
Develop Early Warning Systems	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		60,000				X	NADMO	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase the business tax compliance rate from 65% to 85% within two years by implementing revenue mobilization and a structured penalties waiver program.													
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization programme													
Sub Structure Support Projects Activities	All Zonal Councils	X	X	X	X		25,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize All Mandatory Meetings of the Assembly	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		90,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Provide For the Hosting of Official Visitors & Protocol Activities	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Support The Operations of the Audit Committee and Audit Functions	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Develop Enterprise Management Register	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	

Procure All Necessary Goods, Works and Services	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		72,062.16				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Stakeholder Consultative/Town Hall Meetings & Public Education	Effiduase, Jumapo, Asokore Suhyen, Akwadum, Asikisu Mpeam, Kofikrom	X	X	X	X			50,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Sensitize Residents on Rights And Responsibilities of Citizens	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000				NADMO	
Programme: Capacity Building													
Organize Capacity Building Programme for Hon. Assembly Members	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		16,596,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Capacity Building Programme for All Categories of Municipal Assembly Staff	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		49,788,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Security and Public Safety													
Support Security Operation	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		15,350				X	Police	Municipal Assembly
Conduct Public Safety Awareness Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		15,350				X	Municipal Assembly	Police, NADMO GNFS,

													Ambulance Services
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Programme													
Digitize Revenue Collection Systems to Reduce Leakages.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		60,500				X	Municipal Assembly	
Revenue Improvement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			4,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Traditional, Civil Society, and Diaspora Engagement Programme													
Diaspora Groups Engagement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Traditional Leaders Community Dialogues on Governance and Development Programme	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		19,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Ngos Engagement Programme.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		16,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme													
Emergency Relief Items Distribution Programme	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X	60,000	8,000				X	Nadmo	Municipal Assembly
Psychosocial Support and Trauma Counseling for Victims of Conflict or Disasters.	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X			15,000			X	Nadmo	Municipal Assembly
Programme: Planning Implementation and Coordination													
Prepare Annual Action Plan and Annual Composite Budget revenue Improvement action Plan, Procurement Plan, and National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

Municipal Assembly & SOE Joint Strategic Planning and Investment Programme	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme													
Monitor and Evaluate all Assembly Programmes and Project	Municipal -wide	X	X	X	X		70,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Infrastructure Management and Maintenance Programme													
Municipal Assembly Asset Management Projects	Effiduse	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Secure Boundaries of All Assembly Landed Properties with Fencing/Signage.	Effiduse	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Preventive Asset Maintenance Projects	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Production and Utilization of Statistics													
Statistical Data Production and Utilization Programme	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

Table 6.2: 2028 Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase the number of registered youth-led startups from a baseline of 10 to 50 by December 2029, by providing at least 50 young entrepreneurs annually with start-up tools (up to 5,000 GHS) and a training for business development.													
Programmes: Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH)				Project Status		Implementing/ institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Youth Skills and Artisan Training Project	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,020,000	5000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Facilitate Business Access to Funds and Credit.	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	30,000	15,020,000				X	GEA/YEA	Central Administration
Digital Skills for Jobs Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils In the Municipality	X	X	X	X	10,000	15,020,000	2000			X	GEA/YEA	Central Administration
Municipal Informal Economy Transition Programme													
Informal to Formal Business Transition Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Artisan Cooperative Formation, Development & Sustainability Project	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Tourism Development Programme													

Tourism Development Project	Wranpong, Oyoko.	X	X	X	X		90,000		40,000	X		Municipal Assembly	
Cultural Festival & Events Coordination Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X	25,000					X	CNC	Central Administration
Programme: Women's Economic Empowerment Programme													
Women's Entrepreneurship Development Projects	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			10,000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme													
Business Growth and Support Services Projects	All Communities in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000	5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Industrial And Business Park Development Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	7,000	4000				X	GEA	Central Administration
International Export Readiness & Empowerment Projects	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		45,060,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Municipal Trade Show and Market Access Facilitation Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	8,000	10,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Support Small and Medium -Sized Enterprise For Exhibitions to Market Their Products	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	6,000	8,000				X	GEA/Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration

Support The Formation Operation and Monitoring of the Activities Of Cooperatives in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X	10,500					X	GEA/Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Public-Private Businesses Dialogue Forum	Oyoko	X	X	X	X	1,000					X	GEA/Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programme :Market Infrastructure Development Programme													
Jumapo Satellite Market Rehabilitation and Economic Hub Development Project	Jumapo	X	X	X	X		90,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 1 No 6 Unit Lockable Stores	Asokore	X	X	X	X		1,208,475			X		Municipal Assembly	
Market Development and Economic Hub Development Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		6,042,379.32			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programmes: Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme													
Sustainable Soil Health Development Project	Farm Land in All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	12,000	12,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farmer-To-Farmer Learning and Innovation Dissemination Project	Jumapo	X	X	X	X		30,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farmer Cooperative Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration

Agricultural Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		7,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Integrated Farmer Capacity Building and Extension Services Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			4000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agriculture Infrastructure Development and Mechanization Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Digital Farmer Registration and Data-Driven Agriculture Initiative	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	8,850,000	34,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Urban Food Security and Green Livelihoods Initiative	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		1000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agricultural Sector Capacity Building and Planning Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		25,060,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Market Information System (MIS) For Agribusiness Development	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			7,500			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration

												Agriculture	
Annual Farmers Day Celebration & Agricultural Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			13,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Integrated Disease Surveillance and Early Response System	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			14,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farm-To-Market Value Addition and Agribusiness Empowerment Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			4,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Poultry and Livestock Productivity and Enterprise Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	45,000	10,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programmes: Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Farmer Empowerment Programme													
Promote Climate -Smart Agriculture Practices	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		15,060				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programmes: Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution Programme													
Develop Early Warning System (Community-Based Alerts on Potential Conflicts)	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		20,000	2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	Police
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													

Objectives: Increase enrollment in social protection programs (cash transfers, health insurance) by 20% from the current vulnerable population list within 3 years.														
Programmes: Child Protection Programme														
Child Protection and Welfare Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		35,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Integrated Support Services for Vulnerable and At-Risk Children Project	Effiduase		X	X	X	X		7,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community-Based Child Protection Committees Establishment and Empowerment Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
School-Based Child Safety and Rights Promotion Project	Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo, Asokore Akwadum		X	X	X	X			2,000		X		DSWCD	Central Administration
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Child Protection	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme														
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Gender Base Violence.	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Social Protection Programme														
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Facilitation and Complementary Services Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		6,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Inclusive Livelihoods Development Programme														

Pwds Skills Training for Inclusive Growth Projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		17,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
PWD Entrepreneurship and Business Sustainability Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X	225,275,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Monitoring & Evaluation Programme													
Monitor Pwds in Business	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X	8,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Monitor The Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (Ngos)	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		7,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Community Mobilization Programme													
Participatory Planning and Citizen-Driven Development Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		4,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community-Based Volunteers and Public Goods Management Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		5,000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community Care Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X	6,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Women In Governance and Political Leadership Empowerment Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X	5,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration

Women's Entrepreneurship & Artisan Collective Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Education													
Programmes: School Infrastructure Improvement Programme													
Renovate Basic Schools in the Municipality	Asokore SDA College Demo Basic ABC, Jumapo Presby Basic, Suhyen SDA Basic	X	X	X	X		28,532,931			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete 3 On-Going Six Unit Classroom Block	Asokore Kuma Methodist Primary, Asokore SDA Demonstration, Oyoko Methodist Basic School	X	X	X	X		342,395,172			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 1 No 2-Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block at Asokore-Kuma Methodist Primary School	Asokore	X	X	X	X		610,517.25			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Upgrade The Pavilion Classroom Block for Jumapo Anglican Basic School into A Full Classroom Block	Jumapo Anglican Basic School	X	X	X	X		332,117			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 2 No 3-Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block at Suhyen SDA Basic School.	Suhyen	X	X	X	X		665,117.24			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 8 Unit Classroom Block at Akwadum Mpaem to Establish a New Basic School in that Area	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		1,711,975.86			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct Additional 6-Unit Classroom Block at Suhyen MA JHS And 2-Unit Classroom Block at Suhyen Methodist Basic School.	Suhyen MA JHS	X	X	X	X		1,330,234.48			X		Municipal Assembly	GES

Construct Additional 2-Unit Classroom Block at Suhyen Methodist Basic School.	Suhyen Methodist	X	X	X	X		610,517.25			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Provide Furniture (Round Table, Mono Chairs, Dual Desk, Mono Desk, And Teachers Table and Chair)	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		2,416,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Schools with Teaching and Learning Materials, ICT Equipment and Laboratories.	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		720,375.86				X	GES	Municipal Assembly
Construct Municipal Education Office	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,500,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete the 30 Boreholes Under Construction In 16 Schools	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		302,118				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete The Construction Of 3-Unit 12-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility In 3 School	Oyoko R/C Effiduase Methodist Basic Asokore Salvation Basic	X	X	X	X		60,423				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct Toilet Facility In 17 Basic Schools in the Municipality	6 Basic Schools in Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko and Akwadum.	X	X	X	X		1,141,317.24				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Repair All Broken Down Water Facilities and Toilets in All Schools in The Municipality	10 Basic Schools in Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko and Akwadum.	X	X	X	X		30,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
School WASH Clubs Sustainability Projects	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			2,000		X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Programmes: Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme													

Teacher Capacity Building and Specialized Support System Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	15,000		5000		X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Teaching Aids and Digital Learning Tools Provision Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	45,000	15,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal BECE Mock Examination Assessment Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		70,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Municipal STEM Teacher Capacity Building and Students Support Projects	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		8,000			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Programmes: Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities													
Access To Learning Assistive Technology and Resources Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	6000				X		GES	
Community Awareness for Inclusive Education Campaign	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		12,000			X		GES	Department Of Social Welfare And Community Development
Programmes: Monitoring, Evaluation & Sustainability													
Monitor And Evaluate Teaching and Learning and All School Activities in The Municipality	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	8000					X	GES	
Programmes: Co-Curricular Activities (Schools Sports and Culture Programs)													
Municipal Schools Sports Development and Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GES

Cultural Troupes and Creative Arts Renaissance Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X			2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
BECE Candidates Career Guidance and Empowerment Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Organise Independence Day Celebration	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		60,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Programme: Data-Driven Education Improvement Program														
Support Data Collection for Annual School Census	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		6,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Data Collection On GESMIS	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	8,000						X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Health														
Programme: Health Infrastructure Improvement Programme														
Construct 2 No CHPS Compound	Akwadum, Asokore Chps	X	X	X	X		1,611,301.15					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Complete 3 No. Health Facilities Asokore Kuma Pipeline CHPS Compound, And Shuyen Maternity Block at Suhyen	Asokore, Suhyen	X	X	X	X		2,416,951.73					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct Nurses Quarters For 2 CHPS Compound	Suhyen Mpeam And Akwadum Chps	X	X	X	X		402,825.29					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct And Furnish 1 Labs For 2 CHPS Compound	Oyoko Chps, Suhyen Mpeam,	X	X	X	X		805,650.58					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS

Renovate Health Facilities	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		805,65 0.58				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Disease Surveillance, Prevention and Control Programme													
Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Service Delivery Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			7,00 0			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Municipal Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Unit Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		120,84 7.59				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community and Radio-Based Health Education Series Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Primary Health Care Delivery Programme													
Curative Care & Basic Treatment and Wellness Clinic	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			7,00 0			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize World Health Celebrations	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			10,0 00			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Maternal And Child Nutrition & Health Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Antenatal & Postnatal Care Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			4,00 0			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Capacity Building													
Health Workers Capacity Building Projects.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		13.000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Nutrition Intervention Programme													

Infant And Young Child Feeding Support Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize Cooking Demonstrations Using Locally Available Nutritious Foods.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		21,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Capacity Building Project for School Feeding Caterers, And Food Venders.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		8,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Infant And Young Child Feeding Support Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			1,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Water And Environmental Sanitation													
Programmes: Waste Management Programme													
Municipal Solid Waste Evacuation and Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Conduct Clean-Up Exercise Campaign and Environmental Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Cemetery Management Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Procure 5 No Skip Containers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		100,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Law Enforcement and Public Awareness Programme													
Prosecution Of Sanitary/Environmental Offenders Initiative	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			15,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Public Health and Anti-Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Educate The General Public on The Assembly Bye-Laws	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Undertake Routine House to House Health Inspection and Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme													
Rehabilitate Public Toilets in the Municipality	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		160,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
School Health Promotion Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Municipal Public Space and Sanitary Site Fumigation and Disinfection Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		418,600				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programme: Environmental Pollution Control													
Public Health and Anti- Air and Noise Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Enforce Environmental Pollution By-Laws.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programme: Food Hygiene Improvement Programme													
Slaughterhouse Infrastructure and Sanitation Upgrade Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,600				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Municipal Food Handlers' Health Screening & Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,920			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Systematic Food Safety Inspection and Compliance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,100			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Market Sanitation & Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Practical Food Hygiene Demonstration and Seminar for Food Handlers Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Monitor And Evaluate All Sanitation and Hygiene Activities.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Waste Infrastructure Maintenance & Logistics Procurement													
Sanitary Tools/Equipment Procurement Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		46,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Liquid Waste Disposal Site and Waste Stabilization Pond Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		316,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
WATSAN Committee Capacity Building and Technical Skills Training Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Targeted Subsidy and Direct Support for Vulnerable Households Toilet. Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		100,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Construct 15 km of new storm drains in 10 high-risk flood areas by December 2029, reducing annual flood events in those areas by 75%.													
Programme: Municipal Flood Resilience & Infrastructure Programme													
Conduct Hydrological and Topographical Surveys to Identify Flood-Prone Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		91,000			X		Municipal Assembly	

Construct Flood Barriers and Retaining Walls.	Agonaba Area To Oyoko Roman Area, Bohye Area and Asokore Rest House	X	X	X	X		67,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 5 Km Storm Drains from High Ways to Adom Washing and Area Nkwanta Through Best Teacher Area With 2 3by 3 Box Cullet	Adom Washing Bay Area to Abrewa Nkwanta	X	X	X	X		24,169,517			X		Municipal Assembly	
Clear Existing Storm Drains to Prevent Clogging and Flooding	Effiduase Traffic Light, Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X			52,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Demolish Building on Flood-Prone Areas , Wetlands and Buffer Zones Along Rivers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		30,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Organize Tree-Planting Drives	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		7,500			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme													
Remove All Unauthorized Structures, Silt, Debris and Invasive Species to Restore Natural River Flow	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko	X	X	X	X		54,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Rehabilitate Degraded Wetlands to Enhance Water Absorption	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko Suhyen Kama Junction	X	X	X	X			30,000		X		Municipal Assembly	
Protect River Banks and Buffer Zones by Planting Trees, And Shrubs to Reduce Erosion	Akwadum Densu River	X	X	X	X		3,000			X		Municipal Assembly	

Programme: Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme													
Rehabilitate 250 Km Deteriorated Roads in the Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		5,900,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Roads in Underserved Areas and Emerging Neighborhoods in Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, And Jumapo.	Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo	X	X	X	X		2,950,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Advocate For Installment of Road Signs, Speed Bumps/Ramps, And Pedestrian Crossings	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			14,000		X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Infrastructure Improvement Program													
Construct 4 Bridges in the Municipality	Oyoko Zongo, Oyoko R/C Area, Asokore Pentecost, Asokore Ohemaa Princess	X	X	X	X		350,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 2 Culvert in the Municipality	Asokore, Oyoko	X	X	X	X		350,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Lorry Park	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		700,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct One Transitional Home / Shelter	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		257,467.46			X		Municipal Assembly	
Consult Slaughter House	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		1,700,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Complete The Police Station Block at Effiduase Police Station	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		79,767.56			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Police Post at Asokore Democracy	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		40,000			X		Municipal Assembly	

Renovate Municipal Assembly Annex	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,000,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct A Police Station at Akwadum	Akwadum	X	X	X	X		1,141,37.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Information Centers	Suhyen Mpeam Suhyen	X	X	X	X		15,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Electricity to Newly Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Water Facilities (Merchnised Boreholes) To Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Drainage Improvement Programme													
Expand Existing Drains	Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct New Drains in Emerging Neighborhoods	Effiduase Ntano,	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Lighting Improvement Programme													
Establish A Routine Inspection Schedule for Repair and Replacement of Damaged Streetlights	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			300		X		Municipal Assembly	

Expand Lighting Coverage in Poorly Lit Area	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		600,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
PHYSICAL PLANNING													
Programme: Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Programme													
Parks And Gardens Develop Projects.	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		54,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare A Spatial Development Framework for the Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		350,00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare Structural Plan for the Municipal Capital	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare 16 No Planning Schemes for Fast Developing Towns/Communities in Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen and Akwadum	Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Revision of 16 No Planning /Schemes to Reflect and Respond to Existing Development Patterns	NJNMA	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Procure Land Banks, Demarcate and Facilitate the Registration of Assembly Lands and Landed Properties	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Naming and Property Addressing System													
Facilitate The Implementation of The Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise at Oyoko, Jumapo and Akwadum	Oyoko, Jumapo, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring And Development Control Programme													
Organize Weekly Monitoring and Development Control Activities	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000		X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce The Building Codes, and Development Regulations	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			6,000		X		Municipal Assembly	

Demolish All Illegal and Unauthorized Structures	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			40,000		X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce Zoning Laws to Prevent Construction in Floodplains	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Planning Education and Awareness Programme													
Organize 20 No Community Engagement Forums on Spatial Planning and Development Permitting Procedures	NJNMA	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize 48 No Radio Sensitization Programs on Spatial Planning and Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Produce Jingles Posters and Fliers on Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			1,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Disaster Prevention Programme													
Undertake Hazard and Risk Management Activities and Develop Disaster Hazard Maps Indicating Fire-Prone Zones, And Windstorm Impact Areas.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	35,000					X	NANMO	Municipal Assembly
Conduct A Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Identify High-Risk Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	12,000					X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Organize Community Awareness & Education Programmes on Disaster Prevention	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	2,000					X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Educate Public and Private Institutions on Natural and Man-Made Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	2,000					X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly

Enforce Building Codes to Prevent Domestic Fires (Safe Electrical Wiring, Smoke Detectors).	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		1000					X	GNFS	Works, ECG
Train Community Disaster Volunteers' Groups	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000						X	NADMO	
Develop Early Warning Systems	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5,000					X	NADMO	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Increase the business tax compliance rate from 65% to 85% within two years by implementing revenue mobilization and a structured penalties waiver program.														
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization Programme														
Sub Structure Support Projects Activities	All Zonal Councils	X	X	X	X		25,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize All Mandatory Meetings of The Assembly	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		90,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Provide For the Hosting of Official Visitors & Protocol Activities	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Support The Operations of The Audit Committee and Audit Functions	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		15,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Develop Enterprise Management Register	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Procure All Necessary Goods, Works and Services	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		72,062.16					X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Stakeholder Consultative/Town Hall Meetings & Public Education	Effiduase, Jumapo, Asokore Suhyen, Akwadum,	X	X	X	X			50,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

	Asikisu Mpeam, Kofikrom												
Sensitize Residents on Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	NADMO	
Programme: Capacity Building													
Organize Capacity Building Programme for Hon. Assembly Members	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			16,596,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Capacity Building for All Categories of Municipal Assembly Staff	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			49,788,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Security And Public Safety													
Support Security Operation	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			15,350			X	Police	Municipal Assembly
Conduct Public Safety Awareness Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			15,350			X	Municipal Assembly	Police, NADMO GNFS, Ambulance Services
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Programme													
Digitize Revenue Collection Systems to Reduce Leakages.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			60,500			X	Municipal Assembly	
Revenue Improvement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			4000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Traditional, Civil Society, And Diaspora Engagement Programme													

Diaspora Groups Engagement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Traditional Leaders Community Dialogues on Governance and Development Programme	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		19,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) And NGOs Engagement Programme.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		16,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme														
Emergency Relief Items Distribution Programme	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X	60,000	8,000					X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Psychosocial Support and Trauma Counseling for Victims of Conflict or Disasters.	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X			15,000				X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Programme: Planning Implementation and Coordination														
Prepare Annual Action Plan and Annual Composite Budget Revenue Improvement Action Plan, Procurement Plan, And National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		10,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Municipal Assembly & SOE Joint Strategic Planning and Investment Programme	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		15,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring And Evaluation Programme														
Monitor And Evaluate All Assembly Programmes and Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		70,000					X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Infrastructure Management and Maintenance Programme														
Municipal Assembly Asset Management Projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

Secure Boundaries of All Assembly Landed Properties with Fencing/Signage.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Preventive Asset Maintenance Projects	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Production And Utilization of Statistics													
Statistical Data Production and Utilization Programme	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	

Sources: MPCU, 2025.

Table 6.3: 2029 Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase the number of registered youth-led startups from a baseline of 10 to 50 by December 2029, by providing at least 50 young entrepreneurs annually with start-up tools (up to 5,000 GHS) and a training for business development.													
Programmes: Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost (Gh)				Project Status		Implementing/ Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Gog	Dacf	Igf	Others	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Youth Skills and Artisan Training	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	20,000	15,020,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Facilitate Business Access to Funds and Credit.	All 5 Zonal Councils in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	30,000	15,020,000				X	GEA/ YEA	Central Administration

Digital Skills for Jobs Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	10,000	15,020,000				X	GEA/YEA	Central Administration
Programme: Municipal Informal Economy Transition Programme													
Informal To Formal Business Transition Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Artisan Cooperative Formation, Development & Sustainability Project	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		5,000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Tourism Development Programme													
Tourism Development Project	Wranpong, Oyoko.	X	X	X	X		90,000		40,000	X		Municipal Assembly	
Cultural Festival & Events Coordination Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X	25,000					X	CNC	Central Administration
Programme: Women's Economic Empowerment Programme													
Women's Entrepreneurship Development Projects	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	7,000		2000			X	GEA	Central Administration
Programmes: Industrial & Private Sector Development Programme													
Business Growth and Support Services Projects	All Communities in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000					X	GEA	Central Administration
Industrial and Business Park Development Initiative	All 5 Zonal Councils in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	7,00					X	GEA	Central Administration

Afcfta Export Readiness & Empowerment Projects	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		45,060,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Municipal Trade Show and Market Access Facilitation Project	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	8,000	10000				X	GEA	Central Administration
Municipal Public-Private Businesses Dialogue Forum	Effiduase	X	X	X	X	6,000	8,000				X	Gea/Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programme: Market Infrastructure Development Programme													
Asokore Satellite Market Rehabilitation and Economic Hub Development Project	Asokore	X	X	X	X		90,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Lockable Store	Asokore	X	X	X	X		1,208,475.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Market Development and Economic Hub Development Project	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		6,042,379.32			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programmes: Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme													
Sustainable Soil Health Development Project	Farm Land in All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	12,000.00				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farmer-To-Farmer Learning and Innovation Dissemination Project	Jumapo	X	X	X	X		30,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration

Farmer Cooperative Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			5000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agricultural Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		7000					X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Integrated Farmer Capacity Building and Extension Services Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			4000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agriculture Infrastructure Development and Mechanization Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		5000					X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Digital Farmer Registration and Data-Driven Agriculture Initiative	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	8,850,00	34,000					X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Urban Food Security and Green Livelihoods Initiative	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		1000					X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Agricultural Sector Capacity Building and Planning Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		25,060,000					X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration

												Agriculture	
Municipal Market Information System (Mis) For Agribusiness Development	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			7,500.00			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Annual Farmers Day Celebration & Agricultural Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			13,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Integrated Disease Surveillance and Early Response System	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			14,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Municipal Mass Livestock Vaccination and Herd Immunity Drive	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		60,000				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Farm-To-Market Value Addition and Agribusiness Empowerment Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			4,000			X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Poultry And Livestock Productivity and Enterprise Development Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X	45,000.00					X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration
Programmes: Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Farmer Empowerment Programme													

Farm-To-Market Value Addition and Agribusiness Empowerment Project	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X		15,060.00				X	Department Of Agriculture	Central Administration	
Programmes: Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution Programme														
Develop Early Warning System (Community-Based Alerts on Potential Conflicts)	All Farm Zones	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	Police	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: To Improve the Quality of Life for All Residents by Ensuring Equitable Access to Protection, Education, Healthcare, Sanitation, And Poverty Alleviation Through Infrastructure Development, Social Protection Programmes, And Active Community Participation.														
Programmes: Child Protection Programme														
Child Protection and Welfare Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		35,000.00				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Integrated Support Services for Vulnerable and At-Risk Children Project	Effiduase		X	X	X	X		7,000.00				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community-Based Child Protection Committees Establishment and Empowerment Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			2000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
School-Based Child Safety and Rights Promotion Project	Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo, Asokore Akwadum		X	X	X	X			2000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Child Protection	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			6000			X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme														

Public Awareness and Social Norms Change Campaign on Gender Base Violence.	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			5000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Social Protection Programme															
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (Leap) Facilitation and Complementary Services Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		6,000.00					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Inclusive Livelihoods Development Programme															
Pwds Skills Training for Inclusive Growth Projects	Effiduase		X	X	X	X		17,000					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Pwd Entrepreneurship and Business Sustainability Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		225,275,000					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Monitoring & Evaluation Programme															
Monitor Pwds in Business	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		8000					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Monitor The Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		700.00					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Programmes: Community Mobilization Programme															
Participatory Planning and Citizen-Driven Development Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			4,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration

Community-Based Volunteers and Public Goods Management Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Community Care Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		6000					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Women In Governance and Political Leadership Empowerment Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		5000					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Women's Entrepreneurship & Artisan Collective Project	Municipal Wide	-	X	X	X	X		15,000					X	DSWCD	Central Administration
Education															
Objectives:															
Programmes: School Infrastructure Improvement Programme															
Renovate Basic Schools in the Municipality	Oyoko R/C Basic School. Akwadum R/C , Akwadum Methodist Model		X	X	X	X		28,532,931				X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Upgrade The Pavilion Classroom Block for Jumapo Anglican Basic School into A Full Classroom Block	Jumapo Anglican Basic School		X	X	X	X		342,395,172				X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct 12-Unit Class Room Block for The Establishment of a New Basic School at Asokore Sda Demonstration	Asokore		X	X	X	X		2,282,617.24				X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct Additional 6-Unit Classroom Block at Suhyen MA.	Suhyen Ma Jhs		X	X	X	X		1,141,317.24				X		Municipal Assembly	GES

Construct Additional 3-Unit Classroom Block at Suhyen Methodist Basic School.	Suhyen Methodist	X	X	X	X		610,517.25			X		Municipal Assembly	GES
Provide Furniture (Round Table, Mono Chairs, Dual Desk, Mono Desk, And Teachers Table and Chair)	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		2,416,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Schools with Teaching and Learning Materials, Ict Equipment and Laboratories.	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		720,375.86				X	Ges	Municipal Assembly
Construct Municipal Education Office	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		1,500,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete The 16 Boreholes Under Construction In 16 Schools	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		302,118.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Complete The Construction Of 3-Unit 12-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facility In 3 School	Oyoko R/C Effiduase Methodist Basic Asokore Salvation Basic	X	X	X	X		60,423.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Construct Toilet Facility In 17 Basic Schools in The Municipality	All Schools Without Toilet Facilities	X	X	X	X		316,951.73				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Repair All Broken Down Water Facilities and Toilets in All Schools in The Municipality	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	30,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Programmes: Quality Education & Teacher Development Programme													
Teacher Capacity Building and Specialized Support System Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	15,000		5000		X		Municipal Assembly	GES

Teaching Aids and Digital Learning Tools Provision Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	45,000	15,000			X		Municipal Assembly	Ges
Municipal Bece Mock Examination Assessment Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		70,000			X		Municipal Assembly	Ges
Municipal Stem Teacher Capacity Building and Students Support Projects	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		8,000			X		Municipal Assembly	Ges
Municipal Reading Festival & Literacy Promotion Project	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	11,000				X		Municipal Assembly	Ges
Programmes: Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities													
Access To Learning Assistive Technology and Resources Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	6000				X		GES	
Community Awareness for Inclusive Education Campaign	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		12,000			X		GES	Department Of Social Welfare and Community Development
Programmes: Monitoring, Evaluation & Sustainability													
Monitor And Evaluate Teaching and Learning and All School Activities in the Municipality	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	8000					X	GES	

Engage Parents and Communities in School Governance.	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X			200			X	GES	
Programmes: Co-Curricular Activities (Schools Sports and Culture Programs)													
Municipal Schools Sports Development and Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	40,000		5000			X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Cultural Troupes and Creative Arts Renaissance Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Bece Candidates Career Guidance and Empowerment Project	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		5000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Organise Independence Day Celebration	All Schools in the Municipality	X	X	X	X		60,000				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Programme: Data-Driven Education Improvement Program													
Support Data Collection for Annual School Census	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		6,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Support Data Collection on Gesmis	All Schools in The Municipality	X	X	X	X	8,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GES
Health													
Programme: Health Infrastructure Improvement Programme													
Construct 3 No Chps Compound	Akwadam	X	X	X	X		3,222,602.3				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS

Construct Nurses' Quarters For 2 Chps Compound,	Akwadum Chps	X	X	X	X		402,825.29					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Construct And Furnish 2 Labs For 3 Chps	Adumasa Chps	X	X	X	X		805,650.58					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Renovate Health Facilities in The Municipality	Health Facilities in The Municipality	X	X	X	X		805,650.58					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Disease Surveillance, Prevention and Control Programme														
Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Service Delivery Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00						X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Municipal Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Unit Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		120,847.59					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community And Radio-Based Health Education Series Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00						X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Community Health Volunteers and Peer Educator Eemagmt Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00						X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Programme: Primary Health Care Delivery Programme														
Curative Care & Basic Treatment and Wellness Clinic	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000						X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize World Health Celebrations	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		10,000					X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Maternal And Child Nutrition & Health Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000						X	Municipal Assembly	GHS

Programme: Capacity Building Programme													
Health Workers Capacity Building Projects.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	13,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	Ghs
Programme: Nutrition Intervention Programme													
Infant And Young Child Feeding Support Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Organize Cooking Demonstrations Using Locally Available Nutritious Foods.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		21,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Capacity Building Project for School Feeding Caterers, And Food Venders.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		8,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	GHS
Water And Environmental Sanitation													
Programmes: Waste Management Programme													
Municipal Solid Waste Evacuation and Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Conduct Clean-Up Exercise Campaign and Environmental Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Cemetery Management Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Procure 5 No Skip Containers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		100,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Law Enforcement and Public Awareness Programme													
Prosecution of Sanitary/Environmental Offenders Initiative	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			15,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Public Health and Anti-Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			2000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Educate The General Public on the Assembly Bye-Laws	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Undertake Routine House to House Health Inspection and Education	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme													
Rehabilitate Public Toilets in The Municipality	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		160,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
School Health Promotion Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Municipal Public Space and Sanitary Site Fumigation and Disinfection Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		418,600.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Environmental Pollution Control													
Public Health and Anti- Air and Noise Pollution Media Campaign	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Enforce Environmental Pollution By-Laws.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,000			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programme: Food Hygiene Improvement Programme													
Slaughterhouse Infrastructure and Sanitation Upgrade Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,600				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Municipal Food Handlers' Health Screening & Certification Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,920			X	Municipal Assembly	EHU

Systematic Food Safety Inspection and Compliance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			3,100.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Market Sanitation & Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Practical Food Hygiene Demonstration and Seminar for Food Handlers Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation														
Monitor And Evaluate All Sanitation and Hygiene Activities.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		5,000.00					X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Programmes: Waste Infrastructure Maintenance & Logistics Procurement														
Sanitary Tools/Equipment Procurement Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		46,951.73					X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Liquid Waste Disposal Site and Waste Stabilization Pond Maintenance Projects	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		316,951.73					X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Watsan Committee Capacity Building and Technical Skills Training Programme	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
Targeted Subsidy and Direct Support for Vulnerable Households Toilet. Project	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	Municipal Assembly	EHU
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives: Construct 15 km of new storm drains in 10 high-risk flood areas by December 2029, reducing annual flood events in those areas by 75%.														
Programme: Municipal Flood Resilience & Infrastructure Programme														

Conduct Hydrological and Topographical Surveys to Identify Flood-Prone Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		91,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Flood Barriers and Retaining Walls.	Agonaba Area To Oyoko Roman Area, Bohye Area and Asokore Rest House	X	X	X	X		67,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 5 Km Storm Drains from High Ways to Adom Washing and Area Nkwanta Through Best Teacher Area With 2 3by 3 Box Cullet	Adom Washing Bay Area to Abrewa Nkwanta	X	X	X	X		24,169,517.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Clear Existing Storm Drains to Prevent Clogging and Flooding	Effiduase Traffic Light, Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X			52,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Demolish Building on Flood-Prone Areas, Wetlands and Buffer Zones Along Rivers	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		30,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Organize Tree-Planting Drives	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		7,500			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme													
Remove All Unauthorized Structures, Silt, Debris and Invasive Species to Restore Natural River Flow	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko	X	X	X	X		54,000.00				X	Municipal Assembly	
Rehabilitate Degraded Wetlands to Enhance Water Absorption	Asokore, Effiduase, Jumapo, Akwadum Oyoko Suhyen Kama Junction	X	X	X	X			30,000		X		Municipal Assembly	

Protect River Banks and Buffer Zones by Planting Trees, And Shrubs to Reduce Erosion	Akwadum Densu River	X	X	X	X		3,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme													
Rehabilitate 250 Km Deteriorated Roads in The Municipality	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		5,9000,00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Roads in Underserved Areas and Emerging Neighborhoods in Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, And Jumapo.	Asokore, Effiduase, Oyoko, Jumapo	X	X	X	X		2,950,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Advocate For Installment of Road Signs, Speed Bumps/Ramps, And Pedestrian Crossings	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		14,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Infrastructure Improvement Program													
Construct 2 Bridges in The Municipality	Akwadum, Effiduase Savior	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct 2 Culvert in The Municipality	Effiduase Savior, Akwadum. Effiduase Ntano	X	X	X	X		350,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Lorry Park	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		700,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct One Transitional Home / Shelter	Oyoko	X	X	X	X		257,467.46			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct A Police Station at Akwadum	Akwadum	X	X	X	X		1,000,000			X		Municipal Assembly	

Renovate Assembly Properties	Municipal – Wide	X	X	X	X			50,000.00		X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct Information Centers	Akwadum Mpeam	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Electricity to Newly Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Extend Water Facilities (Merchnised Boreholes) To Developing Areas in Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu, Suhyen, Kofikrom	Effiduase, Oyoko, Akwadum Mpeam, Jumapo, Asikasu	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Municipal Drainage Improvement Programme													
Expand Existing Drains	Asokore Zongo	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Construct New Drains in Emerging Neighborhoods	Effiduase Ntano,	X	X	X	X		1,392,197.24			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Lighting Improvement Programme													
Establish A Routine Inspection Schedule for Repair and Replacement of Damaged Streetlights	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X			3000.00		X		Municipal Assembly	
Expand Lighting Coverage in Poorly Lit Area	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		600,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	

Physical Planning													
Programme: Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Programme													
Parks And Gardens Develop Projects.	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		54,000.00			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare A Spatial Development Framework for The Municipality	Municipal – Wide	X	X	X	X		350,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare Structural Plan for The Municipal Capital	Municipal – Wide	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Prepare 16 No Planning Schemes for Fast Developing Towns/Communities in Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen and Akwadum	Effiduase, Asokore, Oyoko, Jumapo, Suhyen, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		350,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Revision Of 16 No Planning /Schemes to Reflect and Respond to Existing Development Patterns	Njnma	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Procure Land Banks, Demarcate and Facilitate the Registration of Assembly Lands and Landed Properties	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		180,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Street Naming and Property Addressing System													
Facilitate The Implementation of The Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise at Oyoko, Jumapo and Akwadum	Oyoko, Jumapo, Akwadum	X	X	X	X		50,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring And Development Control Programme													
Organize Weekly Monitoring and Development Control Activities	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		3,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Enforce The Building Codes, And Development Regulations	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000			X		Municipal Assembly	
Demolish All Illegal and Unauthorized Structures	Municipality Wide	X	X	X	X		40,000			X		Municipal Assembly	

Enforce Zoning Laws to Prevent Construction in Floodplains	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Planning Education and Awareness Programme													
Organize 20 No Community Engagement Forums on Spatial Planning and Development Permitting Procedures	Njnma	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize 48 No Radio Sensitization Programs on Spatial Planning and Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Produce Jingles Posters and Fliers on Permitting Procedures	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			1,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Disaster Prevention Programme													
Undertake Hazard and Risk Management Activities and Develop Disaster Hazard Maps Indicating Fire-Prone Zones, And Windstorm Impact Areas.	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		35,000				X	NANMO	
Conduct A Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Identify High-Risk Areas	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		12,000				X	NADMO	
Organize Community Awareness & Education Programmes on Disaster Prevention	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,000				X	NADMO	
Educate Public and Private Institutions on Natural and Man-Made Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X		2,000				X	NADMO	
Enforce Building Codes to Prevent Domestic Fires (Safe Electrical Wiring, Smoke Detectors).	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X			1,000			X	GNFS	WORKS, ECG

Train Community Disaster Volunteers' Groups	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	5,000					X	NADMO	
Develop Early Warning Systems	Municipal-Wide	X	X	X	X	1000					X	NADMO	
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase the business tax compliance rate from 65% to 85% within two years by implementing revenue mobilization and a structured penalties waiver program.													
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization Programme													
Sub Structure Support Projects Activities	All Zonal Councils	X	X	X	X		25,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize All Mandatory Meetings of The Assembly	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		90,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Provide For the Hosting of Official Visitors & Protocol Activities	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Support The Operations of The Audit Committee and Audit Functions	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			15,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Develop Enterprise Management Register	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			2,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Procure All Necessary Goods, Works and Services	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		72,062.16				X	Municipal Assembly	
Organize Stakeholder Consultative/Town Hall Meetings & Public Education	Effiduase, Jumapo, Asokore Suhyen, Akwadum, Asikisu Mpeam, Kofikrom	X	X	X	X			50,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Sensitize Resident on Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Municipal – Wide	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	

Programme: Capacity Building													
Organize Capacity Building Programme for Hon. Assembly Members	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			16,596,000				X	Municipal Assembly
Organize Capacity Building for All Categories of Municipal Assembly Staff	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			49,788,000				X	Municipal Assembly
Programme: Security And Public Safety													
Support Security Operation	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			15,350.00				X	Police Municipal Assembly
Conduct Public Safety Awareness Campaigns	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			15,350.00				X	Municipal Assembly Police, Nadmo Gnfs, Ambulance Services
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Programme													
Digitize Revenue Collection Systems to Reduce Leakages.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			60,500				X	Municipal Assembly
Revenue Improvement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			4,000				X	Municipal Assembly
Programme: Traditional, Civil Society, And Diaspora Engagement Programme													
Diaspora Groups Engagement Programmes	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000				X	Municipal Assembly
Traditional Leaders Community Dialogues on Governance and Development Programme	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			19,000				X	Municipal Assembly

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) And NGOs Engagement Programme.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X		16,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme													
Emergency Relief Items Distribution Programme	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X	60,000	8,000				X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Psychosocial Support and Trauma Counseling for Victims of Conflict or Disasters.	Disaster-Affected Communities	X	X	X	X			15,000			X	NADMO	Municipal Assembly
Programme: Planning Implementation and Coordination													
Prepare Annual Action Plan and Annual Composite Budget Revenue Improvement Action Plan, Procurement Plan, And National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		10,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Municipal Assembly & Soe Joint Strategic Planning and Investment Programme	Municipal Assembly Office	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Monitoring And Evaluation Programme													
Monitor And Evaluate All Assembly Programmes and Project	Municipal - Wide	X	X	X	X		70,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
Programme: Infrastructure Management and Maintenance Programme													
Municipal Assembly Asset Management Projects	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			6,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Secure Boundaries of All Assembly Landed Properties with Fencing/Signage.	Effiduase	X	X	X	X			5,000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Preventive Asset Maintenance Projects	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X			3000			X	Municipal Assembly	
Production And Utilization of Statistics													

Produce And Utilize Statistical Data	Municipal Wide	X	X	X	X		15,000				X	Municipal Assembly	
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Sources: MPCU,2025

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the stakeholder engagement strategy, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, and knowledge management system to ensure effective implementation of the Medium-Term Plan (2026-2029). A comprehensive stakeholder analysis identifies key actors, their roles, and influence in program execution.

A re monitoring matrix to tracks the progress and level of implementation of the Medium-Term Plan using clear, relevant, economic, adequate, and monitorable indicators aligned with strategic objectives. Indicators in the monitoring matrix will track the expected output, outcome and impact of planned Programme and project

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) ensures inclusive feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders, fostering accountability and adaptive management. A Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework will systematically capture lessons, best practices, and innovations to enhance planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting.

7.1 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Table 7.0 and 7.1 below indicated key stakeholder. It identified key actors, their interests, influence, and potential roles in the development process. This ensures that the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) aligns with the needs of all relevant groups, minimizes conflicts, and promotes collaboration.

- Categories of Stakeholders for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

Both primary and secondary stakeholders will be engaged in M&E activities:

- Primary Stakeholders:

Community members, citizens, youth, private sector representatives (traders, entrepreneurs), traditional leaders (chiefs, queen mothers), trade associations, assembly members, councilors, and religious groups.

- Secondary Stakeholders:

NGOs, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector institutions, and the media.

This diverse group brings varied interests and expertise, ensuring that legitimate concerns are addressed and enhancing plan implementation.

- Types of Monitoring to be Utilized

To ensure effective oversight, the following monitoring approaches will be employed:

- Performance monitoring to tracks progress against set objectives.
- Beneficiary monitoring to gathers feedback from target groups.
- Operational Monitoring to assess day-to-day project activities.
- Situational Monitoring to evaluate contextual changes affecting implementation.
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) – Engages stakeholders directly in assessment processes.

Table 7.0: Stakeholder Analysis

CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDER	DESCRIPTION
Key stakeholders	Those who can significantly influence or are important to the success of a project, plan or action Community representatives (chiefs Assembly member's councils, religious groups).
Primary stakeholders	Primary stakeholders are those who are affected either positively (beneficiaries) or negatively by the result of a project, plan or action Indigenous community members, citizens, youth, the private sector Traders, entrepreneurs
Secondary stakeholders	Stakeholders who have marginal effect on the result of a project plan action NGO's Academia.

Sources NJNMA., MPCU 2025

Table 7.1: Stakeholders and their Roles and Interest in the M&E Process

STAKEHOLDERS	NEEDS/INTERESTS/ RESPONSIBILITY	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E ACTIVITIES
NDPC	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
MLGRD	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc.,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Local Government Service	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
ERCC	Advisory services, capacity building, technical assistance, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DACF Secretariat	Financial resources, advisory services, etc.,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Member of Parliament	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Traditional Authorities/	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Other MDAs	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc.,	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Consultants	Technical assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc.
CSOs	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc.	Collaborative workshops, feedback mechanisms
DPs	Transparency and accountability, Financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
Media	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Dissemination and Communication of M&E results
Residents/Community Members	Public services Road repairs, water access, sanitation,	Public forums, surveys, participatory monitoring and evaluation
Assembly Members	Policy approval, budget allocation	Regular meetings, joint planning sessions
Heads of Departments	Sectorial projects (health, education)	Technical committees, progress reviews
Private Sector Associations (e.g., Transport Unions)	Infrastructure, tax policies	Targeted consultations, policy dialogues

Sources NJNMA., MPCU 2025

7.2 MONITORING MATRIX

This monitoring matrix provides the framework for tracking the implementation and measuring the success of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. It translates strategic objectives into measurable indicators, clearly defining what will be tracked, how it will be measured, and the targets to be achieved as shown by table 7.2.

The matrix specifies baseline data, annual targets, and details for data collection—including disaggregation by gender, monitoring frequency, and responsible parties. This structured approach ensures systematic progress review, enables evidence-based decision-making, and guarantees accountability throughout the plan period.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
Goal: Reduce youth unemployment by creating sustainable job opportunities											
Objective: increase the number of registered youth -led startups from a baseline of 10 to 50 by December 2029, by providing at least 50 young entrepreneurship annually with start up tools (up to 5,000) and a training for business development.											
Programme 1: Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship Development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation by gender		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	Male	Female		
Increase in the proportion of youth engaged in entrepreneurship	The proportion of youth (aged 15–34) who are actively involved in entrepreneurial activities, measured as a percentage of the total youth population in a given period.	Impact Indicator	497	547	597	647	697			Quarterly	MPCU/GEA
Programme 2: Tourism Development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation by gender		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	Rural	Urban		
Two Number Eco-Tourism & Conservation facility wranpong waterfalls and the Oyoko Bungalow Eco-Tourism park established and in use	This indicator measures the successful establishment and operationalization of two eco-tourism and conservation facilities in Oyoko bungalow and wranpong. A facility is considered "established" if it has been constructed, equipped, and officially	Output Indicator	0	0	1	1	2			Quarterly	MPCU

	recognized, while "in use" means it is actively serving its intended purpose in eco-tourism and conservation										
Programme 3: Market Infrastructure Development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation by gender		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	Rural	Urban		
One Number market constructed/rehabilitated	This indicator measures the total number of markets that have been either newly constructed or rehabilitated (upgraded/renovated) and in use within the Municipality	Output Indicator	1	0	1	0	0			Quarterly	MPCU
Programme 4: Women Economic empowerment Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	Household heads	Non households heads		
Number of women-owned businesses started/expanded	This indicator measures the total count of businesses that are at least 51% owned, operated, and controlled by women, and that have either: Started operations (newly registered businesses) or Expanded their operations	Outcome indicator	10	45	90	135	180			Quarterly	MPCU/GEA

Programme 5: Industrial and private sector development programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	Rural	Urban		
I No. Industrial Park established with 80% occupancy rates by 2029	This indicator measures the total number of industrial parks created that are fully operational and have achieved at least 80% occupancy rate by the end of 2029	Output Indicator	0	0	1	0	0			Quarterly	MPCU/GEA
Programme 6: Municipal Informal Economy transition Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	registered business	Non registered business		
Registration Assistance	Percentage of informal MSEs supported by the GEA to obtain formal business registration	Output	2%	10%	15%	20%	25%			Quarterly	MPCU/GEA
Programme 7: Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029	Male	Female		
Adoption rate of improved seed varieties	The indicator measures the percentage of farmers or farming households in the municipality that use improved seed varieties for a c set of crops during a given agricultural season for four years.	Impact indicator	80%	83%	87%	91%	95%			Quarterly	MPCU/Agri culture Department
Programme 8: Agri-Value Chain & Post-Harvest Management Programme											
Indicators	Indicator	Indicator		Targets		Disaggregation					

	Definition	Type	Baseline 2025	20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	Male	Female	Monitoring frequency	Responsibil ity
Number of farmers/processors using modern post-harvest technologies	This indicator measures the total count of individual farmers, farmer groups, or agro-processors who have adopted and are actively using modern post-harvest technologies within a specified reporting period.	Output indicator	20%	30 %	40 %	50 %	60 %			Quarterly	MPCU/Agri culture Department
Programme 9 : Climate-Resilient Agriculture & Farmer Empowerment Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibil ity
				20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	Male	Female		
% increase in farm productivity (yield per hectare) despite climate shocks	This indicator measures the percentage increase in agricultural yield (output per hectare) over a specified period, adjusted for the negative impacts of climate shocks (e.g., droughts, floods, extreme temperatures). It reflects the resilience and adaptive capacity of farming systems to maintain or improve productivity despite adverse climatic conditions.	Out come indicator	85%	87 %	89 %	91 %	93 %			Quarterly	MPCU/Agri culture Department
Programme 10 : Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution Programme											
Indicators	Indicator	Indicator		Targets		Disaggregation					

	Definition	Type	Baseline 2025	20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	Male	Female	Monitoring frequency	Responsibil ity
Sustained reduction in farmer-herder fatalities/farms destruction over 4 years	This indicator measures the long-term decline in the number of fatalities resulting from farmer-herder conflicts and the destruction of farms over a four-year period, assessed through annual comparisons.	Impact indicator	15	10	5	2	0			Quarterly	MPCU/Agriculture Department
Programme 11 : Poultry and livestock development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibil ity
				20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	Male	Female		
Employment generated (jobs in poultry/livestock value chains)	This indicator measures the total number of jobs created or sustained within the poultry and livestock value chains over a 4 years period. It includes direct employment (e.g., farmers, processors, traders) and indirect employment (e.g., input suppliers, logistics, feed producers) generated by the sector.	Outcome indicators	21	50	10 0	15 0	20 0			Quarterly	MPCU/Agriculture Department/GEA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
Goal: increase the reach and efficiency of social protection programs for marginalized population											
Objectives: Increase enrollment in social protection programs (cash transfers, health insurance) by 20% from the current vulnerable population list within 3 years.											

Programme 1: Child Protection Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
Increase in community members reporting of child protection violations	This indicator measures the change in the number of child protection violations (e.g., abuse, neglect, exploitation, violence) reported by community members (including caregivers, teachers, local leaders, and peers) over 4 years	Outcome indicator	10	15	20	25	30			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department
Programme 2: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Urban	Rural		
Reduction in the reported cases of GBV incidents in the Municipality	this indicator measures the decrease in the number or percentage of formally reported Gender-Based Violence (GBV) incidents (including physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse) in the Municipality	impact indicator	8	2	0	0	0			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department
Programme 3: Social Protection Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								elderly	PWDs		
Proportion of beneficiaries from marginalized groups (women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.)	this indicator measures the number of beneficiaries who belong to marginalized groups,	Outcome Indicator	20%	30%	40%	45%	50%			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department

on LEAP and benefiting from Health insurance registration and renewal	including women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations on LEAP and benefiting from Health insurance registration and renewal										
Programme 4 :Inclusive Livelihoods Development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by sector		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Agriculture	Services		
Number of micro/small enterprises by PWDs established or scaled	This indicator measures the total number of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) that have been either: Newly established by persons with disabilities (PWDs), or successfully scaled up by PWD-owned enterprises within four years.	Output indicator	80	150	200	250	300			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department
Programme 5: Monitoring & Evaluation Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by gender		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Male	Female		
% of marginalized groups (OVCs elderly,, PWDs, women) accessing services	This indicator measures the proportion of individuals from marginalized groups—including Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), the elderly	Output indicator	10%	30%	40%	50%	60%			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department

	(persons aged 60+), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and women—who have accessed a specific service (e.g., healthcare, social protection, education,) within a given period.										
Programmes 6: Gender Inclusion in Governance Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Elected	Appointed		
% of women in appointed leadership roles/committee in the municipal Assembly.	This indicator measures the proportion of appointed leadership positions and committee memberships within the municipal Assembly that are held by women, expressed as a percentage of the total appointed roles.	Outcome indicator	10%		20%		30%			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department
Programme 7:Community Mobilization Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Urban	Rural		
Improvement in key development metrics (e.g., school enrollment, vaccination rates, entrepreneurs levels)	This indicator measures the positive change over time in critical development metrics, including school enrollment rates, vaccination coverage, and	Impact indicators	40%	60%	65%	70%	80%			Quarterly	MPCU/Social welfare Department

	environmental cleanness etc in the municipality										
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – EDUCATION											
Programme 1: School Infrastructure Improvement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by condition of infrastructure		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Good	Bad		
Long-term durability and functionality of school infrastructure	This indicator measures the ability of school infrastructure (buildings, facilities, and systems) to remain structurally sound, safe, and fully operational over an extended period while meeting educational needs.	Impact indicator	50%	60 %	70 %	80 %	90 %			Quarterly	MPCU/ GES
Programme 2: School WASH Improvement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by access		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								With access	Without access		
% of schools with access to WASH facilities	This indicator measures the proportion of schools that have access to basic (or advanced) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, relative to the total number of schools assessed in a municipality	Output indicator	35%	45 %	55 %	65 %	75 %			Quarterly	MPCU/ GES Environmental Health
Programmes 3: Quality Education and Teacher Development Programme											

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation schools		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
%Increase in BECE pass rates in the Municipality	This indicator measures the percentage increase in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rates in the municipality over 4 years. The pass rate is defined as the proportion of candidates who achieve the minimum required grade (as set by the Ghana Education Service) in a given academic year	Impact indicator	56.3%	60%	70%	80%	85%			Quarterly	MPCU/ GES
Programmes 4: Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by access		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
% increase in students with disabilities enrolled in public schools in the municipality	This indicator measures the relative increase in the number of students with disabilities enrolled in schools over 4 years period, expressed as a percentage	Outcome level	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%			Quarterly	MPCU/ GES/Social welfare
Programmes 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Sustainability											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by access		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
% of students achieving grade-level proficiency	The percentage of students achieving grade-level proficiency measures the	Outcome indicators	52%	60%	65%	70%	75%			Quarterly	MPCU/ GES

	proportion of students who meet or exceed the expected competency level in a given subject based on standardized assessments aligned with grade-level standards.										
Programme 6: Co-curricular activities (schools sports and culture programs)											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by sex		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
Representation Across Gender, Grade Levels, and school.	This indicator measures the equitable distribution and inclusion of students or participants across different gender identities, grade levels, and schools within a given program, institution, or activity. It assesses whether all demographic groups are proportionally represented and have fair access to opportunities.	Output indicator	85%	87%	90%	92%	94%			Quarterly	MPCU/ GES
Programme 7: Data-Driven Education Improvement Program											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by sex		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
Increased collaboration between school teachers & data teams	This indicator measures the frequency, quality, and impact of structured interactions between school teachers and data teams to improve data-		75%	80%	85%	90%	95%				MPCU/ GES

	driven decision-making in teaching practices.										
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH											
Programme 1 : Health Infrastructure Improvement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Number of New/renovated health facilities (CHPs, compounds clinics, health centers)	This indicator measures the total number of newly constructed or significantly renovated health facilities within 4 years and in the Municipality	Output indicators	3	1	1	1	1			Quarterly	GHS
Programme 2: Disease surveillance, prevention and control Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Decline in Malaria Incidence per 1,000 Population	The reduction in the number of new confirmed malaria cases (microscopically or rapid diagnostic test-confirmed) reported per 1,000 population	Outcome Indicator	150	100	75	50	25			Quarterly	GHS
Programme 3: Primary Health care Delivery Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by age.		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
Reduction in child mortality rate (under 5) linked to malnutrition	This indicator measures the proportional decrease in the mortality rate of children under five years of age that is directly associated with reductions	Impact indicators	0	0	0	0	0			Quarterly	GHS

	in malnutrition-related causes (e.g., wasting, stunting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies).										
Programme 4: Nutrition intervention Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
Reduction in iron-deficiency anemia among women & children	The percentage of women (15-49 years) and children (6-59 months) with hemoglobin levels below the WHO-defined cutoff for iron-deficiency anemia,	Outcome Indicator	75%	50%	25%	10%	5%			Quarterly	GHS
Programme 5: Capacity Building Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
Rate of skill demonstration	Percentage of participant demonstrating proficiency in targeted skills during post training assessments	Outcome	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION											
Programme 1: Waste management Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
% Coverage of waste collection services	The percentage of the population (or households) within the municipality that has access to formal waste collection services, including regular pickup	Outcome Indicator	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%			Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit

	by zoomlion, availability of skip containers and or private waste management providers.										
Programme 2: Sanitation Law Enforcement and Public Awareness Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by type of action taken,		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								warnings	prosecutions		
1Number of sanitation-related violations reported Number of enforcement actions taken (warnings, prosecutions) % of target population knowledgeable about sanitation laws,	1. The total count of reported incidents or cases that violate established sanitation laws, regulations, or standards for a year in the municipality. 2. The total number of formal actions taken by municipal in response to sanitation violations, categorized by type (e.g., warnings, legal prosecutions, facility closures). 3. The proportion of residents, business owners, food handlers) who demonstrate awareness of key sanitation laws, regulations, or best practices.	Output indicator	8	20	30	40	35			Quartely	Environmental Health Unit
Programme 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme											

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation by age.		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
% reduction in household medical expenses linked to WASH-related diseases	This indicator measures the relative decrease in household out-of-pocket medical expenditures associated with Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)-related diseases over a 4 years, compared to a baseline.	Impact indicator	70%	60%	45%	30%	15%			Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Programme 4 Food Hygiene Improvement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Male	Female		
% increase in food handlers (vendors, restaurants, households) adopting proper hygiene practices	This indicator measures the percentage increase in the number of food handlers (including vendors, restaurants, and households) who have adopted proper hygiene practices over 4 years		64%	75%	80%	85%	90%			Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Programme 5: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Functional	Dysfunctional		
% of functional sanitation facilities	To measure the percentage of functional sanitation that are functional and in use at the time of assessment.	output indicator	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%			Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit

Programme 6: Waste Infrastructure Maintenance & Logistics Procurement											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Tons of Waste Diverted from unapproved dump site due to improved logistics & maintenance	This indicator measures the total weight (in metric tons) of waste that is successfully redirected from unapproved or illegal dump sites to approved waste management facilities (e.g., landfills, recycling centers, or composting facilities) as a direct result of enhancements in logistics (e.g., optimized collection routes, increased fleet efficiency) and maintenance (e.g., improved vehicle uptime, reduced breakdowns).	Outcome Indicator	3	7	9	11	13			Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Programme 7: Environmental pollution control programmes											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Number of public complaints resolved related to pollution	This indicator measures the total number of pollution-related complaints filed by the public that have been successfully addressed and resolved by the	Output indicator	15	11 1	7	5	4			Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit

	municipal Assembly within four years										
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT											
Goal: To improve community resilience and public health by addressing inadequate drainage system to prevent flooding, waterlogging, and related environmental hazards.											
Objective: construct 15 km of new storm drains in 10 high-risk areas by December 2029, reducing annual floods events in those areas by 75%											
Programme 1: Municipal Flood control & Infrastructure Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Number of flood-prone areas with improved infrastructure interventions	This indicator measures the count of flood-prone areas where infrastructure interventions have been implemented to reduce flood risk, enhance resilience, or mitigate damage. These interventions may include drainage improvements, embankments, flood barriers, retention ponds, elevated roads, or other structural measures.	Output Indicator	0	0	1	1	0			Quarterly	NADMO/Works
Programme 2: Ecosystem Restoration & Natural Flood Mitigation Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Hectares of floodplain restored to absorb overflow.	This indicator measures the total area (in hectares) of floodplains that have been ecologically restored or rehabilitated to enhance their natural capacity to absorb and mitigate	Outcome Indicator	0	0	1	3	6			Quarterly	NADMO

	floodwaters. Restoration activities may include reconnecting rivers to their floodplains, removing barriers, re-establishing native vegetation, and other measures that improve water retention and slow water flow during flooding events.										
Programme 3: Municipal Road Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
% Increase in local economic activity due to improved roads	This indicator measures the change in local economic activity (e.g., business established revenue, employment,) directly linked to enhanced road infrastructure, such as, increased accessibility, and improved connectivity.	Impact indicator	23%	30%	40%	45%	50%			Quarterly	MPCU
Programme 4: Municipal Infrastructure Improvement program											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Proportion of investments in infrastructure in underserved neighborhoods/sectors	This indicator measures the percentage of total infrastructure investments made by the municipal Assembly allocated to	output	20%	30%	40%	50%	55%			Quarterly	MPCU

	underserved neighborhoods like Oyoko, Akwadum, etc or sectors like Education within the municipality in four years										
Programme 5: Municipal Drainage Improvement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Reduction in waterborne diseases (e.g., malaria, cholera cases).	This indicator measures the relative decrease in the number of confirmed cases of waterborne diseases (such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis A) over a specified period, attributed to improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions or public health measures.	Outcome indicator	90%	92%	94%	95%	96%			Quarterly	MPCU
Programme 6: Street Lighting Improvement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Percentage of lights functioning at any given time	This indicator measures the proportion of functional lights (working properly) out of the total installed lights in a given area at a specific point in time. It is expressed as a	Output indicator	35%	40%	50%	55%	60%			Quarterly	MPCU

	percentage and reflects the operational status of lighting infrastructure.										
Programme 7: Spatial Planning and Green Space Development Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
% of public infrastructure projects with green zoning regulations	This indicator measures the proportion of public infrastructure projects (e.g., roads, buildings, utilities, transport systems) that fully comply with established green zoning regulations —mandating sustainable land use, energy efficiency, environmental protection, and climate resilience in infrastructure development.	Impact indicators	10%	15 %	20 %	25 %	35 %			Quarterly	MPCU
Programme 8: Street Naming and Property Addressing System (SNPAS)											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
1Improvement in emergency service response times due to clear addressing 2Increase in property tax collection linked to addressing system	1. The reduction in average response time (in minutes) of emergency services (fire, medical, police) following the implementation of a standardized and clear addressing system, measured by comparing	Outcome indicator	5mintes	5 m	5 m	5 m	5 m			Quarterly	MPCU

	pre- and post-implementation data.										
	2The percentage increase in property tax revenue attributable to improved address accuracy and completeness after implementing a standardized addressing system.										
Programme 9: Monitoring and development Control Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
1.% of development projects with approved permits 2.% of projects complying with zoning regulations	1.The proportion of active development projects in a given jurisdiction that have obtained all legally required construction/land use permits prior to commencement, expressed as a percentage of total projects. 2. The proportion of development projects that fully adhere to local zoning ordinances	Outcome indicator	0	10 %	20 %	25 %	35 %			Quarterly	Wotks Department MPCU
Programme 10: Planning Education and Awareness Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Improvement in urban/rural planning compliance	The percentage of construction projects	Impact indicators	25%	35 %	45 %	55 %	65 %				

rates (e.g., reduced illegal constructions).	(residential, commercial, or public infrastructure) that adhere to approved urban/rural zoning plans, building codes, and land-use regulations within a specified period, compared to a baseline.										
Programme 11: Disaster Prevention Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
% reduction in high-risk zones due to mitigation measures (e.g., drainage improvements, afforestation)	This indicator measures the percentage decrease in the area or extent of high-risk zones (e.g., flood-prone, areas) attributable to implemented mitigation measures such as drainage improvements, afforestation, or other interventions.	Outcome Indicator	60%	40%	30%	20%	10%			Quarterly	NADMO MPCU
Governance And Institutional Development											
Goal: To reduce and prevent youth substances abuse in the municipality by promoting healthy lifestyles, providing education and support, and strengthening community-based interventions.											
Objective: Deliver mandatory substance abuse awareness sessions to all basic and second -cycle schools in the municipality by December 2029, ensuring 90% of students in JHS and SHS participate											
Programme 1: Local Governance and Decentralization programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
% increase in access to basic services in the municipal areas	This indicator measures the relative increase in the proportion of the	Outcome Indicator	90%	90%	92%	94%	94%			Quarterly	MPCU

	population within a municipality that has access to a defined set of basic services over a specified time period. Basic services may include, but are not limited to: Water supply , Sanitation, Electricity Solid waste management, Healthcare facilities Education facilities.										
Programme 2: Security and Public Safety `											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Reduction in reported violent crimes (homicides, assaults, robberies)	This indicator measures the percentage decrease in the number of reported violent crimes—specifically homicides, assaults, and robberies —over 4 years (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually) compared to a baseline reference period.	Impact indicator	25%	20%	17%	14%	10%			Quarterly	Ghana Police services
Programme 3: Revenue mobilization Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Increase in total revenue collected (year-on-year comparison)	Total Revenue Collected (Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annual/). Raw amount of	Output	37.5%	47%	57%	67%	77%			Quarterly	Finance Department MPCU

	revenue generated in a year.										
Programme 4: Traditional, Civil Society, and Diaspora Engagement Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Rural	Urban		
Number of diaspora-led projects (e.g., investments, philanthropy, skills transfer) initiated	This indicator measures the total count of new projects initiated by diaspora members that contribute to the development of their communities	Output indicator	2	7	14	21	28			Quarterly	MPCU
Programme 5 : Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Male	Female		
Number of victims receiving emergency relief items	The total count of individuals identified as victims of a crisis (e.g., natural disaster, conflict, or other emergencies) who have received emergency relief items within a specified reporting period.	Output indicator	153	180	200	220	250			Quarterly	NADMO MPCU
Programme 6: Planning Implementation and Coordination											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Male	Female		
% of key stakeholders actively participating in assembly's budgeting, planning, implementation and	This indicator measures the proportion of key stakeholders (e.g., community		85%	87%	89%	92%	95%			Quarterly	MPCU

monitoring of programmes and projects	representatives, civil society organizations, Assembly Members, State Owned Enterprise, , private sector actors, and marginalized groups) who are actively engaged in the following stages of the assembly's decision-making and project cycle: planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring,										
Programme 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation		Monitoring frequency	responsibility
								Implemented	Not Implemented		
% of M&E recommendations implemented	This indicator measures the proportion of recommendations from M&E reports (e.g., evaluations, audits, reviews, or assessments) that have been fully or partially implemented by management within a specified period.	Output indicator	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%			Quarterly	NADMO MPCU
Programme 8: Infrastructure management and maintenance Programme											
Indicators	Indicator	Indicator						Disaggregation			

	Definition	Type	Baseline 2025	20 26	20 27	20 28	20 29	Inspected project	Not Inspected project	Monitoring frequency	responsibili ty
% of inspections completed as per regulatory requirements.	This indicator measures the proportion of inspections conducted within a specified period that fully comply with regulatory requirements, expressed as a percentage. It assesses adherence to mandated inspection protocols, frequency, and reporting standards.	Output indicator	10%	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %			Quarterly	NADMO MPCU

Sources: NJNMA. MPCU, 2025

7.3 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE 2026-2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Evaluation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) will be conducted through a structured, multi-tiered approach to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability of all programmes under all development dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, and Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlements and Governance, Corruption and public Accountability.

A **Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation** system will be implemented, tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with the plan's objectives. Each Programme will have:

- **Baseline data** (pre-implementation status)
- **Mid-term reviews** (2027 & 2028)
- **End-of-Term evaluation** (2029)
- **Impact assessment** (post-2029)

Evaluation Methods will include Quantitative Assessments, Qualitative Assessments and Comparative Analysis.

Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship under Economic Development will be Measured by job creation, business startups, and access to funding. Agricultural Programmes will measure Yield improvements, post-harvest losses reduction, and conflict resolution success rates.

Social development programmes will measure school infrastructure improvements, WASH compliance, and learning outcomes for education, disease reduction, nutrition levels, and primary healthcare accessibility under health and reduction in GBV cases, child protection compliance for Gender & Child Protection.

Disaster risk reduction such as flood resilience, progress in ecosystem restoration, Road conditions, drainage efficiency, and green space development will be measured under environment & infrastructure programmes.

7.4 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Robust participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan is a critical component of the planning process to ensure the plan's effectiveness, inclusivity, and alignment with national priorities.

Tools that will be employed for the participatory monitoring and evaluation will include Community Scorecards: this tool will provide direct feedback from end-users of development interventions. It will mostly be used to engage local businesses and residents in assessing economic progress. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) will be used to help communities articulate their experiences with MTDP implementation in ways that quantitative data alone cannot capture.

Citizen Report Cards will be used for periodic surveys that will collect quantitative feedback from citizens on the quality, adequacy, and efficiency of public services. Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) will be used to follow the flow of MTDP-funded resources through different funding sources.

As the Municipal Assembly works towards operationalizing its 2026-2029 Medium-Term Plan, the participatory M&E framework will be crucial in ensuring that development benefits reach all residents, particularly underserved populations.

7.5 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK

This Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) Framework is designed to enhance evidence-based decision-making, promote continuous learning, and improve the effectiveness of development programmes for the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan. The framework will ensure systematic documentation and knowledge sharing, across all thematic areas Economic Development, Social Development, Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The Objective is to:

- Enhance knowledge capture, storage, and dissemination across programmes.
- Foster a culture of learning.

- Improve programme performance through data-driven insights and best practices.
- Strengthen stakeholder collaboration for coordinated implementation.
- Ensure sustainability of interventions.
- Ensure Stronger institutional memory

Knowledge Management (KM) Framework

Knowledge Capture & Documentation, this will achieve through the following:

- Programme Reports, activity report, quarterly and annual reports will document lessons learned, success and challenges from each Programme.
- Data Collection: Conduct baseline studies, impact assessments on each Programme.
- Stakeholder Consultations: Engage beneficiaries, implementing agencies, and experts for qualitative insights on each Programme.

Knowledge Storage & Organization

- data will be stored on the DDDP, a centralized data platform that is easily accessible
- Standardized reporting Templates provided by National Development Planning Commission will be used for activity, quarterly and annual reporting.

Knowledge Sharing & Dissemination

- The DDDP is easily access. staff can easily access reports, plans budget, etc
- Quarterly MPCU meeting, stakeholders/town hall meeting, capacity building workshop will be organized to facilitate knowledge sharing.

Knowledge Application & Learning

- Client services office, Assembly's social media platforms will be the channels for citizens to provide feedback on Assembly services and processes.

Capacity Building & Learning Culture

- Training Programmes to build capacity of staff in Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), data collection, analysis and reporting
- Mentorship and Coaching: New staff will train under experienced practitioners.
- Post-implementation evaluation will be conducted on implemented Programme for continuous improvement.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)

- Key Performance Indicators for each Development programmes will be tracked.
- Beneficiary feedback will be integrated in Programme implementation through surveys, focus groups, and grievance redress systems.

Institutional Arrangements

- The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit will oversee the framework implementation, chaired by the Planning Coordinating Director.
- The Municipal Planning Officer will be the knowledge management Focal Person to ensure compliance.

Refere to Annex 2a and 2b for knowledge Mapping Matrix table.

CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter details the framework for disseminating key information, fostering public participation, and maintaining consistent dialogue with development partners, government agencies, civil society, and the private sector.

The Communication goals is to ensure all stakeholders understand the MTDP’s objectives, priorities, and expected outcomes. It is also to encourage active involvement from diverse groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), religious groups, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members and marginalized communities. Promote open dialogue and feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement and to secure buy-in from policymakers, development partners, and the public to drive implementation.

This table 8.0 below outlines the comprehensive Communication Strategy for the development and implementation of the New Juaben North Municipal Assembly's 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The strategy is designed to ensure a structured, inclusive, and transparent process by clearly defining our key stakeholders, tailored messaging, and engagement channels. Furthermore, it establishes measurable performance indicators to track our effectiveness and ensure accountability at every phase—from initial planning through to monitoring and evaluation. This framework guarantees that the final plan is a collaborative and shared blueprint for the sustainable development of our Municipality.

Table 8.0 Communication Stratagey

PHASE	TARGET AUDIENCE	KEY CONCERNS / FOCUS	TAILORED MESSAGE	PRIMARY CHANNELS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)
Planning & Initiation	Heads of State-Owned Enterprises, Decentralised Agencies	Policy alignment, resource allocation	The MTDP is our roadmap to sustainable development. Your leadership ensures effective implementation.	High-level meetings, workshops	Plan preparation Team Formation: 100% completion by June 2025 Stakeholder Mapping: 100% of groups and communities mapped
Stakeholder Engagement & Sensitization	General Public	Transparency, tangible benefits	This is your plan for better services, jobs, and infrastructure. Stay informed and get involved.	Radio talk shows, town halls, social media	Awareness Level: more than 70% in sampled communities Media Engagement: Increased coverage
	Assembly & Unit Committee Members	Collaboration, local support	Your leadership is pivotal in bringing this blueprint for transformative progress to life.	General Assembly, zonal council meetings	Stakeholder Consultations: Min. 20 engagements & FGDs Public Hearings: 3 hearings with more than 60% attendance
	Traditional Authorities, Faith-Based Organizations	Collaboration, community influence	As pillars of our community, your insights are vital in shaping a sustainable future. / Let's turn faith into action.	Town hall meetings, consultations	Inclusion of Marginalized Groups: more than 30% participation in consultations

	Private Sector & Business Owners	Business opportunities, growth	Partner with us to drive growth and invest in key sectors for mutual prosperity.	Business forums, radio talk shows	
	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs	Inclusion, advocacy	Collaborate with us to ensure no one is left behind in the MTDP's implementation.	Community dialogues, advocacy campaigns	
	Women & Gender Groups	Gender equity, economic empowerment	The MTDP prioritizes women's empowerment—access funding, skills, and leadership opportunities.	Women's forums, radio talk shows	
	Youth & Students	Jobs, entrepreneurship, education	The MTDP supports youth skills and employment; be part of the change.	Social media, youth programs	
	Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) & Vulnerable Groups	Accessibility, social protection	Inclusive development starts here. The MTDP ensures accessible services and opportunities for all.	Targeted outreach, sign language videos	
Feedback Integration & Plan Finalization	All Consulted Stakeholders	Being heard, seeing input reflected	Your voice has been essential. We are integrating your feedback to finalize a plan that works for everyone.	Public hearings, draft publications	Feedback Integration: more than 80% of key concerns addressed Public Feedback Incorporated: 100% of actionable inputs Approval Timeliness: Secured by end of June 2025

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting (M&E)	Key Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, General Public	Progress, accountability, satisfaction	We are committed to transparency and results. Here is our progress and how we are adapting for success.	Quarterly review meetings, public reports, surveys	Activity Completion: 90% adherence to work plan Stakeholder Participation: 70% at review meetings Reporting Compliance: 100% on schedule Project Performance: 80% on track Beneficiary Satisfaction: 75% rate M&E Utilization: 70% of corrective actions taken
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Sources: NJNMA, MPCU, 2025

9.0 ANNEX

Annex 1: Bibliography

Environmental Protection Agency, 2020, Strategic Environmental Assessment Training Manual

Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016, Act 925

Land Use and Spatial Planning Regulation 2019, LI 2384

Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936

National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480).

National Development Planning System Act, Regulations 2016, L.I. 2232

National Development Planning Commission. (2014). *National monitoring and Evaluation manual*. Accra.

National Development planning Commission. (2016).

National Development planning commission. (2024). *Guidelines for Preparing Sector and District Medium Term Development Plan*.
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Annex 2a: knowledge Mapping Matrix

Table 9.0: knowledge Mapping Matrix

KNOWLEDGE AREA	KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS	KNOWLEDGE SOURCES	KNOWLEDGE GAP
Private Sector Development and Entrepreneurship	SME support agencies. Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA,)	Business support training manuals	Limited integration of informal sectors into formal value chains, lack of localized entrepreneurial training programs.
Revenue Mobilization	Finance Department- ERCC (Dr. Atropa)	PFM Acts.	Inadequate revenue database, Weak tax compliance systems, corruption in revenue collection,
Agri-Value Chain Development	Farmers 'cooperatives, processors, market linkage experts	Value chain analyses manuals, training	Poor post-harvest handling, weak farmer-processor contracts
Climate-Resilient Farming	Climate adaptation specialists, Ministry of Agriculture, Council for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR)	CSIR- Regenerative agriculture frameworks, drought-resistant crop research Ministry of Agriculture.	Limited adoption of conservation tillage, funding for smallholder resilience
Trade Facilitation	Ghana Export Promotion Authority, Trade compliance officers.	AFCTA guidelines for local authorities in Ghana. National Trade Facilitation Committee	Bureaucratic delays, lack of digital trade platforms
Conflict Resolution	Legal Aid	Judicial Services of Ghana Uniform practice manual, on court-connected Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) practices	Unaddressed grievances
Inclusive Livelihoods and Disability Inclusion	Disability rights organizations, vocational training centers.	Vocational training centers and Technical Institutes	Lack of accessible infrastructure, social stigma
Inclusive Education (Disability Inclusion)	Special education teachers, advocacy groups.	Ghana's Inclusive education policy	Insufficient teacher training, resource allocation.

Behavior Change Communication	Public Health Agencies, NGO's	WASH Ghana manual	Cultural resistance to new practices
Municipal Resilience and Flood Mitigation	Physical planners, disaster management agencies.	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Land Use and Spatial Planning Agency	Inadequate storm drains/drainage system
Street Naming and Property Addressing Systems	Physical planners,	Street Naming and Property Addressing Manual.	Outdated cadastral maps.
Anti-Corruption and Transparency Initiatives	Internal Audit, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justices	Audit guidelines, Public Financial Management Acts.	Weak enforcement of accountability mechanisms.
Data Analytics and Evidence-Based Decision Making	Municipal IT departments.	2021 Population and Housing census field officer's manual.	Low technical capacity.
Contract management	Procurement officers, legal advisors, Engineers	Public procurement Authority, Contract Administration Manual for works. Contract Administration Manual for Technical Services. Basic of Contract Administration by Public procurement Authority,	Non-compliance with terms, lack of performance monitoring.
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Environmental Protection Agencies	Ghana's climate change policy	Limited local adaptation funding.

Sources: NJNMA, MPCU, 2025

Annex 2b: Competency Matrix for Learning

This competency matrix outlines the knowledge and skills levels required from Municipal Assembly staff for effective implementation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 9.1: Competency Matrix for Learning

COMPETENCY	TRAINING PROGRAMME	EVALUATION CRITERIA	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
Private Sector Development and Entrepreneurship	Workshops on creating enabling Business environment, SME support, public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local Economic Development	Peer feedback on collaborative activities	1. Understand the key components of a conducive business environment. 2. Explore financing mechanisms (grants, loans, venture capital) for SMEs. 3. Understand PPP models (BOT, concessions, and joint ventures) and risk-sharing mechanisms. 4. Understand tools for attracting investment and enhancing competitiveness at the local level.
Revenue Mobilization	Training on Revenue collection strategies	1. Increase in revenue collection efficiency (measured by 40% improvement). 2. Number of new revenue streams identified/implemented. 3. Stakeholder satisfaction	1. Learn digital and traditional revenue mobilization techniques. 2. Develop strategies to improve tax compliance and reduce leakage.
Agri-Value Chain Development	Training on Market linkages, Post-harvest management, Agribusiness, farmer cooperatives	1. Reduction in post-harvest losses (50%). 2. Increase in farmer incomes 3. Number of new market linkages established.	1. Strengthen market access for smallholder farmers. 2. Improve post-harvest handling and value addition. 3. Enhance cooperative management and business skills

Climate-Resilient Farming	Sustainable Agriculture, drought-resistant crops, soil and water conservation training	1. Adoption rate of drought-resistant crops (%). 2. Improvement in soil fertility/water retention. 3. Reduction in crop failure due to climate shocks.	1. Adopt climate-smart agricultural practices. 3. Learn water-efficient farming techniques. 4. Implement soil conservation methods
Trade Facilitation	Training on cross-border trade policies, logistics, customs procedures, local market access	1. Reduction in trade clearance times (days). 2. Increase in cross-border trade volumes. 3. Trainee feedback on policy application success	1. Understand trade regulations and customs procedures. 2. Improve logistics and supply chain efficiency. 3. Enhance local and cross-border market access.
Conflict Resolution	Training on Mediation, stakeholder engagement, community dialogue, peace building	1. Number of conflicts resolved through trained mediators. 2. Improvement in community cohesion 3. Reduction in recurring disputes.	1. Develop mediation and negotiation skills. 2. Strengthen community-based conflict resolution. 3. Promote inclusive stakeholder engagement.
Inclusive Livelihoods and Disability Inclusion	Training on livelihood programs for PWDs and inclusive employment policies	1. Increase in employment rates for PWDs (%). 2. Number of inclusive policies adopted. 3. Feedback from PWDs on program effectiveness	1. Design inclusive livelihood programs. 2. Implement disability-friendly employment policies. 3. Promote accessibility in workplaces.
Inclusive Education and Disability Inclusion	Training for special needs education, inclusive school infrastructure, teacher training	1. Increase in enrollment/retention of students with disabilities.	1. Train educators in inclusive teaching methods. 2. Improve accessibility in school infrastructure.

		2. Teacher competency in inclusive education (pre/post-test). 3. Accessibility audit results of schools	
Behavior Change Communication	Training on community engagement, advocacy campaigns	1. Shift in community attitudes 2. Reach/engagement of advocacy campaigns. 3. Adoption of desired behaviors (e.g., hygiene, conservation).	1. Develop effective advocacy strategies. 2. Apply participatory communication techniques. 3. Measure behavior change impact.
Municipal Resilience and Flood Mitigation	Training on drainage flood-risk mapping, and disaster preparedness	1. Reduction in flood-related damages (%). 2. Number of resilience plans implemented. 3. Community preparedness drills conducted.	1. Improve flood-risk assessment and mapping. 2. Strengthen early warning systems. 3. Enhance community disaster preparedness
Street Naming and Property Addressing	Training on GIS mapping, Street Naming and Property Addressing systems for service delivery	30% increase in property tax collection due to addressing. 2. Emergency response time improvements. 3. Completion rate of GIS-mapped areas.	1. Apply GIS tools for urban planning. 2. Develop efficient street Addressing systems.
Anti-Corruption and Transparency Initiatives	Training on Accountability Mechanisms and citizen feedback systems	1. Number of corruption cases reported/resolved. 2. Citizen trust levels 3. Adoption of digital accountability tools.	1. Implement transparency tools (e.g., open data portals). 2. Strengthen citizen oversight mechanisms. 3. Reduce corruption risks in public processes.

Data Analytics and Evidence-Based Decision Making	Training on data collection, statistical analysis, visualization, policy recommendations	1. Accuracy and timeliness of data reports. 2. Number of policies influenced by data insights. 3. Trainee ability to generate visualizations/recommendations	1. Master data collection and analysis techniques. 2. Create actionable policy insights from data. 3. Improve data-driven decision-making.
Contract Management	Training on Procurement laws, tender processes, contract monitoring, dispute resolution	1. Reduction in contract disputes (%). 2. Compliance rate with procurement laws. 3. Cost savings from improved contract management	1. Understand legal frameworks for procurement. 2. Improve contract compliance and monitoring. 3. Resolve disputes efficiently
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Training on green infrastructure, carbon reduction strategies, climate action planning	1. Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (metrics). 2. Number of green projects implemented. 3. Community adoption of mitigation practices.	1. Plan and implement green infrastructure projects. 2. Reduce carbon footprints in urban/rural settings. 3. Develop local climate action plans.
Project Management	Training on Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), stakeholder coordination	1. Project completion rate (on time, within budget). 2. Stakeholder satisfaction scores. 3. Quality of M&E reports generated.	1. Apply project lifecycle management tools. 2. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. 3. Improve stakeholder engagement strategies.

Sources: NJNMA, MPCU, 2025

Annex 3: Glossary

Term	Definition
Activities	The collection of task to be carried out in order to achieve an output
Assumption	Positively-stated external factors which are important for the success of the intervention, are probable (not certain/unlikely) to happen, and are beyond its control.
Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed projects and physical activities prior to major decisions and commitments being made.
Evaluation	The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The main aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
Goal	The long-term results that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.
Impact	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
Indicator	A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective).
Monitoring	The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, check compliance and make informed decisions for project/programme management.
Objective	The intended results of an intervention which may split by level of increasing significance, for example outputs, outcomes and goal.
Outputs	These are goods and services to be produced in given period in order to achieve stated objectives.
Policy	A general course of action or proposed overall direction that a government or other institution is, or would be, pursuing and which guides ongoing decision making.
Problem	An existing negative situation.
Programme	A coherent, organized policy framework or schedule of commitments, proposals, instrument and/or activities that elaborates and implements policy, eventually compromising several projects.
Project	A proposed capital undertaking, typically involving the planning, design and implementation of specified activities.

Stakeholder	A functional category of actors with a direct dependency on certain environment resources, in terms of their use and management for specific goals. In many cases the stakeholder is also the ‘primary actor’.
Strategy	This identifies what is needed to achieve a policy goal. They are specific and measureable targets for accomplishing a goal. They mark interim steps towards achieving an agency’s long-term mission and goal.

Annex 4: Public Hearing Reports.

General public hearing

NAME OF DISTRICT: New Juben North

REGION: Eastern

VENUE: Effiduase

DATE: 6th August 2025

a) Medium of Invitations: Letters and announcements.

The notices to attend the public hearing was served to the stakeholders and general public fourteen days before the day of the hearing through the following medium: invitation letters and announcements.

b) Interest groups and individuals invited including the following:

1. Members of Area Council/
2. Assembly Members
3. Traditional Authorities
4. Private Sector/Business Community
5. Assembly Member
6. NGOs/CBOs/CSOs
7. Opinion Leaders
8. Unit Committees
9. Political Party representatives
10. Women’s Groups
11. Farmer Associations
12. Transport Unions
14. Youth Groups
15. Religious Bodies
16. Physically Challenged
17. Heads of Decentralised Departments
- 18 Municipal Chief Executive
19. Municipal Coordinating Director

C) Total number of persons at hearing: In all, a total of about 321 people participated in the forum.

D) Gender representation: Out of the total number who participated, 157 were males, 164 females representing 51. % and 49% respectively.

E) Languages used: Twi, Krobo and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak at least one of above languages.

E) Major issues at public hearing: Major issues discussed at the forum centered on the

(i) Difficulty of getting land for developmental

(ii). Boundary dispute

F) Main controversies and major areas of complaints

The was no major controversies

G) Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

There was No unresolved problems or queries made that needs to be resolved at a different level other than at the hearing.

H) Brief comment on General level of participation:

Six community public hearing was organized with the main hearing that adopted the plan held at Effiduase, the Municipal Capital. It was well attended and successful as it provided the participants the platform to express their views on development issues affecting the Municipality and also opportunity to priorities their felt needs. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and also the ownership of the development plan

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

SIGNATURE OF:

1. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE



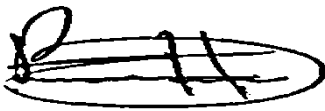
(HON. SAMUEL ADONGO)

2. PRESIDING MEMBER OF MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



(HON. JACOB KWAME ANTWI)

3. CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE



(HON. KWAKU GYASI-BURNES)

4. MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR



(ANTHONY KWENIN)

5. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER



(FLORENCE NARTEY)

NEW JUABEN NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

All correspondence should be addressed to
THE MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
In case of reply the number and the
Date of this letter should be quoted

Our Ref No: NJNMA.01/20/03/03
Your Ref No.....



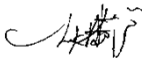
Office of the Municipal Administration
Post Office Box 80
Effiduase, E/R. Ghana

Tel:
Email: njma001@gmail.com

Date: 11th August, 2025

ADOPTION OF FINAL DRAFT MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2026-2029

At a special General Assembly meeting held on Tuesday 26th August 2025 at the Municipal Assembly Hall Effiduase, Hon. Members resolved and adopted the Final Draft of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) as the working document for the New Juaben North Municipal Assembly.


HON. SAMUEL ADONGO
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)


ANTHONY KWENIN
(MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR)


HON. JACOB KWAME ANTWI
(PRESIDING MEMBER)