

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

DRAFT MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026-2029)

UNDER

THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

(RESETTING-GHANA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING
SHARED PROSPERITY 2026-2029)

MPCU, JULY 2025.

FOREWORD

The West Akim Municipal Assembly has been preparing four-year Medium-Term Development Plans (MDTPs) since 1996. The last of these plans was prepared in 2021 to address the needs and aspirations of the people of the Municipality. This plan was prepared in line with Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029 christened *Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*. The coming into force of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and National Development Planning (systems) Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232) have added more premium to the plan preparation processes, timelines and procedures for approval which have been duly adhered to.

The integration of Regional and Global Development Commitments like AU Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) coupled with the Ghana Spatial Development Framework present a new development focus which hinges on Local Economic Development, Green Jobs, Technological Advancements, Climate Resilience Planning, Social Accountability and Public Private Partnerships in the delivery of goods and services.

The Assembly's 2026-2029 MTDP which would serve as a blueprint for development over the next four years focuses on *Sustainable Development, Inclusivity, and Resilience*. These are captured under four broad themes namely: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Development and Governance and Institutional Development.

The plan preparation process took into consideration the harmonization of physical planning in space and effective participation from all key stakeholders such as NGOs, media, Traditional authorities and the private sector..

Through this plan, it is hoped that the Assembly would demonstrate that it is making a difference in the everyday life of its citizens by providing responsive administration and tangible improvement in public service delivery.



MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PAULINA AKABILA (HON.)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL MEANING
AAP	Annual Action Plan
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
CAP	Community Action Planning
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsiveness Factor Grant
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	Development Partners
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IMCCoD	Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Decentralisation
IAFF	Integrated Assembly Financing Framework
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
L.I.	Legislative Instrument
LED	Local Economic Development
LUSPA	Land use and Spatial Planning Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCEs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Chief Executives
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MSEs	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission

PFM	Public Financial Management
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PoA	Programme of Action
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RIPs	Regional Integrated Plans
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SW&CD	Social Welfare and Community Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAMA	West Akim Municipal Assembly

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY








The implementation of the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All would be coming to an end in December 2025. The successor Policy is the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029, christened *Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*. The MTNDPF (2026-2029) is comprehensive framework that emphasises *Sustainable Development, Inclusivity, and Resilience*.

It has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). The Policy Framework highlights the *five* National Prioritised SDGs Goals and Targets as follows;

- i. **4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- ii. **6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- iii. **7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- iv. **8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- v. **16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

The Policy Objectives, Strategies and Flagship Initiatives of Government contained in the policy Development are organised under the following broad dimensions: Economic Development; Social development; Environment Human Settlements; Governance and Institutional Development and International Relations.

Each thematic area is structured around focus areas, issues, policy objectives, strategies, lead implementing and collaborating agencies as well as global and regional linkages. The MTDP captures the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) recommendations and other cross cutting issues such as; HIV/AIDS, vulnerability, gender, climate change etc. Specifically, the MTDP seeks to achieve the following objectives

-  To conduct a thorough review of the achievements and performance of the implementation of MTDP 2022-2025 under Agenda for Jobs II.
-  To prepare and document a detailed Municipal development profile.
-  To identify the core development issues in the Municipality as bases for intervention and planning.
-  To formulate an elaborate Municipality programme of Action.
-  To establish a well-functioning plan implementation and funding arrangements.
-  To ensure an effective and efficient system for monitoring and evaluation of interventions.
-  To put in place effective communication strategies for information flow

Development Focus and Goals

WAMA's development focus for the plan period is to improve the living standards of the citizens through enhanced local economic development, improved human resource development and good governance in a safe environment. Based on the objectives the district intends to attain the following development goals: Enhance service delivery through transparent and accountable governance; Develop human resource for district development; Accelerate Local Economic Development through agribusiness and sustained partnership with the private sector; Safeguard natural environment and ensure resilient communities; and Expanded infrastructure development and resilient built environment

Approach and Methodology

The MPCU employed participatory approach to the plan preparation process through the adoption of participatory rural appraisal methods. For data of quantitative nature, the MPCU applied appropriate scientific approaches in capturing data sources that provided valid and acceptable conclusions.

Regarding data requiring pure qualitative interpretations, group discussions and workshop sessions were employed for collection, collation and analysis. Specific institutions and organizations that have direct bearing on Municipality's development issues and concerns were consulted for relevant information. Periodic and systematic stakeholder workshop sessions were organised to discuss, approve and validate at various stages of the plan preparation process. These sessions were attended by relevant key role players in the development efforts of the Municipality where issues were thoroughly discussed through dialogue and consensus building.

Institutional Arrangements for the Plan Preparation

West Akim Municipality is required to prepare MTDPs and settlement structure plans in line with NDPC and LUSPA guidelines. In the same vein the MA is expected to monitor and report the implementation of its plan in the prescribed format through the Regional Coordinating Council. In complying with the aforementioned requirements, the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit involved all heads of decentralized departments and units. Other non-decentralized and para stataal agencies were also key to the plan preparation process

Zonal Councils of the Assembly

Being sub-structures of the Assembly, the Asamankese, Osenase and Brekumanso Zonal Councils would serve as the rallying point of the local enthusiasm of the development objectives of the municipality. They are expected to prepare local plans as inputs for the preparation of the DMTDP. In addition, they will help mobilize resources as well as monitor and evaluate the implementation of programs and projects.

Unit Committees

They are very key in the mobilisation of communities for needs assessments, public hearings, sensitization programs, communal labour for the implementation of the development plan, revenue mobilisation, environmental sanitation, facilitating the registration of births and deaths, providing data, monitoring and evaluating community development. They are also expected to prepare Community Action Plans (CAP) which forms the basis of Zonal Councils plans to be incorporated into the Municipal Plan.

Composition of the Plan Preparation Team

Following the release and orientation on the plan preparation guidelines for 2026-2029 cycle, the West Akim Municipal Assembly in line with the guidelines constituted a Plan Preparation Team charged with the formulation of the MTDP 2026-2029. The team had representations from key departments and units of the assembly with the Municipal Coordinating Director as the Chairperson. The team comprised of:

1. Municipal Coordinating Director
2. Municipal Planning Officer
3. Director of Agriculture Department
4. Director of Education Directorate
5. Director of Health Directorate
6. Director of Social Welfare and Community Development
7. Director of Physical Planning Department
8. Head of Works
9. Municipal Budget Analyst
10. Municipal Finance Officer
11. Head of Statistics Department

Technical Support

The MPCU benefited tremendously from the technical backstopping from ERCC particularly the Regional Economic Planning Officer. Orientation on the guidelines and other training workshops organised by the NDPC contributed greatly to the plan preparation. The MA also engaged the services of CERSGIS in the preparation of maps at a fee.

Collaborations with Other Institutions

As part of the plan preparation processes, the assembly collaborated with A-ROCHA Ghana, an NGO into the protection of Atewa Range Forest to ensure environmental issues are adequately catered for in the plan. ABANTU for Development, an advocacy group for women empowerment also collaborated with the MA to put in mechanisms for supporting women to vie for leadership positions i.e., Assembly and Unit Committee elections.

Public Hearing and Popular Participation

The preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) took into cognisance the issue of legitimacy, ownership and sustainability. This plan of action is therefore a product of series of review meetings and stakeholder consultations at the Community, Zonal Council and the Municipal level with various stakeholders i.e. Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Unit Committee Members, Religious bodies, Media, Private sector, Departments, Development partners etc. to achieve cross-sectional and inclusive participation. After data collection and situational analysis 3No. Public hearings were held at the three zonal councils to validate the data collected and take feedback.

The Final draft development Plan was also presented at a final public hearing for adoption. The purpose was to determine if the projects and programmes listed in the Development Plan were those that the public desired and if there were any changes or additions that were necessary. The comments raised by the public have been addressed in this Plan.

The Plan Preparation Process

The major activities undertaken during the plan preparation process are discussed as follows:

Review of Implementation of the MTDP-2022-2025

This segment entails the assessment of performance of the Municipality with regards to the implementation of the MTDP (2022-2025), in terms of actual implementation as compared to the planned programmes and projects. It also highlights the challenges faced, the successes chalked and issues that have implication for the next planning cycle.

Preparation of the Municipality Development Profile

The review section discussed and analyzed the current development situation of the municipality. The MPCU reviewed and updated the municipal profile in line with the NDPC planning guidelines. This process involves some comprehensive data collection and analysis. Data were collected to cover the entire spatial dimensions of the municipality notably the local economy and the opportunities LED approach provides for growth, analysis of cross-cutting issues like climate change, vulnerability, gender, natural and built environment, demographic characteristics, social characteristics, political structure and governance among others. The analyses of the existing conditions brought to the fore the main development problems, causes and their implications for the planning period. Three minor public hearings were held at the Zonal council level (Osenase, Bekumanso and Asamankese) to validate data collected.

Prioritization of Development Issues

Here, development issues emanating from the situational analysis and the performance review were subjected to further analyses to ascertain the severity of issues, its spread and multiplier effect on economic efficiency after which the issues were ranked in order of priority. Some of the tools employed include problem tree analysis, SWOT, Prioritisation Matrix and Importance-Urgency Matrix.

Formulation of Municipality Development Proposals

The MPCU made a determination of the desired future conditions for the planning period. All the proposals for a desired future were informed by population projections from Ghana Statistical Service taking into consideration demographic dynamics of the municipality. Maps and graphics were used to express the spatial implications of all the proposals.

Further, municipal development goals were set based on the outcomes of the situational analysis and in line with the national development goals as expressed in the Medium-Term National Development Planning Framework. To help realize these set goals, municipal specific objectives were also formulated with evaluated alternative strategies. This process was guided by financial considerations, available resources, social costs and the target population.

Development of Programme of Action

Under this section, the municipality development proposals outlined in the previous section were contextualized into a meaningful and useable structure to aid effective and efficient implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The prioritized issues were used as basis for the Composite Development Programmes (PoA). In all, the total cost of projects for the plan period (2026-2029) was One Hundred and Eighty Million, Five Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 180,596,232.00).

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

This section did largely emphasize the establishment of financing plan and institutional systems for seeing through the implementation of the programmes of action for the planned period. It also included systems for tracking the implementation of the plan and for evaluating the impacts of the programmes and projects on the lives of the people and the local economy as a whole.

Communication Strategy

The West Akim Municipal Assembly will disseminate the plan and its progress of implementation to all stakeholders. The strategy will employ a well-planned series of actions, combining different communication methods, techniques and tools, to achieve communication and feedback among stakeholders utilizing the available resources within a specific time frame. The objective of the strategy is to pass on information and elicit feedback and action from stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the West Akim Municipal Assembly (WAMA). It outlines the Assembly's vision, mission, mandate, core functions, and values. It also provides insight into its organizational structure and spatial location, laying the foundation for the situational analysis and strategic direction of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan.

1.1 Background

West Akim Municipal Assembly (WAMA) is one of the Two Hundred and Sixty-One (261) Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana. And also among the Thirty-Three (33) M/DAs in the Eastern Region. It was established in 1988 by LI 1421 in pursuance of Government's decentralization Policy with Asamankese as its capital. It was elevated to Municipal status in 2007 and in 2012, The Upper West Akim District was carved out of it hence the new LI 2050 of 2012.

1.2 Vision

The West Akim Municipal Assembly seeks to become an internationally acclaimed Municipality with a vibrant economy, a sound environmental quality and a prosperous healthy society.

1.3 Mission Statement

The West Akim Assembly exists to proactively improve upon the quality of life of its people by harnessing the resources for the development of the Municipal Assembly.

1.4 Functions







The Assembly drives its mandate from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) clad with the following functions as provided in Section 12 of Act 936:

- i. To exercise Political and Administrative Authority in the Municipality
- ii. To provide Local Economic development
- iii. Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality
- iv. Formulate and execute Plans, Programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality
- v. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality
- vi. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment

- vii. In cooperation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality
- viii. Ensure ready access to Courts for the promotion of justice
- ix. Execute approved development Plans
- x. Sponsor students in a fairly and equitable manner to fill particularly manpower gaps in the Municipality especially in the social sectors of Education and Health
- xi. Monitor the execution of projects under the approved development Plans, assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the Municipality in accordance with government policy
- xii. Receive and approve applications for Building Permits
- xiii. Act to preserve and promote cultural heritage
- xiv. Initiate, sponsor and carry out necessary for the discharge of its mandate
- xv. Support sub-district local structures to perform their functions
- xvi. Initiate and encourage joint participation with other bodies to execute approved development plans
- xvii. Promote and encourage other bodies or persons to undertake development plans
- xviii. Perform any other function that may be provided under another enactment.

These notwithstanding, the West Akim Municipal Assembly collaborates, coordinates, harmonizes and integrates the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans implemented by non-decentralized departments, public corporations, non-governmental organizations and other statutory bodies in the Municipality.

1.5 Core values

-  **Accountability** – Demonstrating responsibility and answerability in the discharge of duties to the citizenry and other stakeholders.
-  **Client-oriented** – Prioritizing the needs and interests of clients (citizens and stakeholders) in the design and delivery of services.
-  **Creativity** – Promoting new and effective ways of solving problems and delivering services.
-  **Diligence** – Applying careful and persistent effort in carrying out duties and responsibilities.
-  **Discipline** – Maintaining high standards of conduct and adherence to rules, procedures, and ethical practices.
-  **Equity** – Ensuring fairness and impartiality in service delivery and decision-making.

- ✚ **Integrity** – Upholding strong moral principles, honesty, and consistency in professional conduct.
- ✚ **Innovativeness** – Encouraging the adoption of new ideas, technologies, and practices to improve service delivery.
- ✚ **Timeliness** – Delivering services and responses promptly to meet the needs of stakeholders.
- ✚ **Transparency** – Operating in a clear, open, and accessible manner to promote trust and confidence in the Service.

1.6 Service Delivery Standards

In order to improve service delivery and in line with the Local Government Service Delivery Standards, the West Akim Municipal Assembly subscribes to the following:

- ✚ **Participation:** the involvement of relevant stakeholders including Civil Society Groups, Media, NGOs, Private Sector and Community Members in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery at the district.
- ✚ **Professionalism:** the demonstration of requisite skills and competencies, and the ability to adapt best practices in the delivery of services to the satisfaction of the client whilst adhering to ethical standards
- ✚ **Client focus:** using client requirements to prioritize and consistently develop affordable and accessible Services in a timely manner.
- ✚ **Transparency:** providing all stakeholders with the understanding of how LGS operates, and furnishing them with easy access to adequate and timely information regarding decisions and actions taken by the assembly.
- ✚ **Efficient and Effective use of Resources:** the optimal use of resources (including time, human resources, natural resources, financial resources, etc.) to provide services and products that satisfy the requirements of users in a timely manner
- ✚ **Accountability:** taking responsibility for one’s actions and/or in-actions in rendering services and informing citizens on the use of public resources

1.7 Administrative Structure

The administrative machinery of the Assembly comprises of the Central Administration which consists of the General Administration, the Planning, Budget, Records, Stores, Procurement, Environmental Health and Sanitation and Internal Audit Units.

Decentralized departments such as Works, Finance, Social Welfare and Community Development, Physical Planning, Agriculture Departments as well as other non-decentralized departments like, National Service Secretariat, Information Service, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Education Service, National Disaster Management Organisation and National Commission on Civic Education, Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), Ghana National Ambulance Service, Ghana Immigration Service, National Investigative Bureau (NIB) etc.

The Assembly has in place Advisory Committees to advise the Municipal Chief Executive on policy matters relating to service delivery and specific programmes. These include: Municipal Security Council (MUSEC), Municipal Education Over-Sight Committee (MEOC), Municipal Tender Committee (MTC), Municipal Statutory Planning Committee (MSPC), Municipal Health Committee (MHC), Municipal HIV and AIDS Committee, Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC), Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee. A number of parastatal agencies exist within the Municipality to complement the Assembly in the provision of social and economic services to the people. These include Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), Magistrate Court, Circuit Court, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), and National Youth Authority (NYA).

1.8 Sub-District Structures

The sub-structures are instrumental in local level development. The Municipality has three (3) Zonal Councils comprising Asamankese, Osenase and Brekumanso with several Unit Committees. These structures are responsible for development activities at the lowest local level Table 1.25 show the Zonal Council analysis.

Table 1: Zonal Councils Matrix

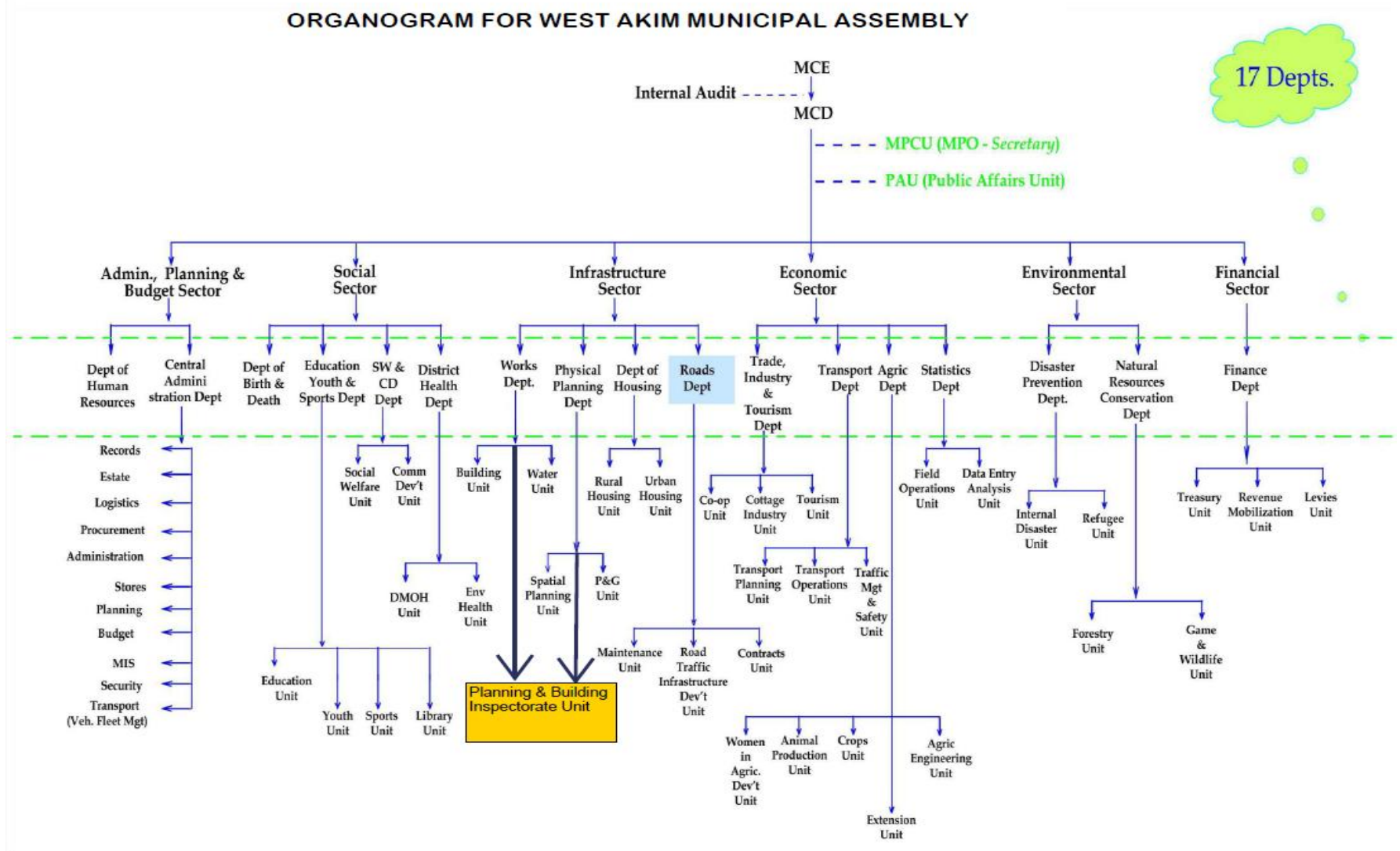
NAME OF ZONAL COUNCIL	NATURE OF OFFICE IN USE	NO. OF STAFF EMPLOYED	NO. OF STAFF AT WORK	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROGRAMS EXECUTED IN FIVE YEARS
Asamankese	Permanent Office	20 Staff assigned to the Council	Nil	Ceded Revenue and other Donors	-
Brekumanso	Own office	8 Staff assigned to the Council	Nil	Ceded Revenue and other Donors	-
Osenase	Rented premises	10 Staff assigned to the Council	Nil	Ceded Revenue and other Donors	-

Source: MPCU Field Survey, 2025

Due to the importance of the sub-structures, the Assembly has inaugurated and assigned staff to them to deepen the concept of decentralization and local governance.

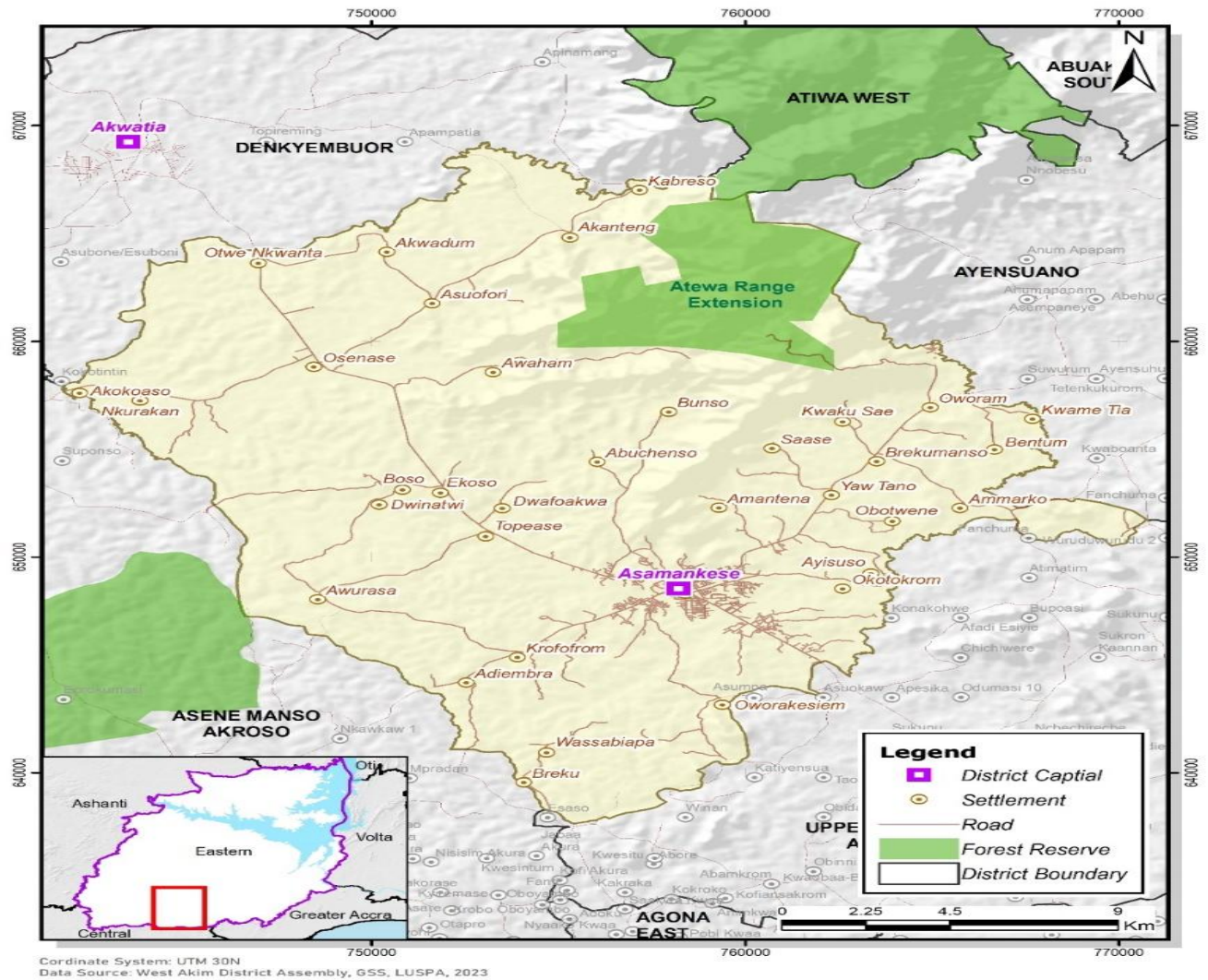
The challenges confronting the sub-structures is lack of capacity of staff and training for members of the Zonal Council. The sub-structures also need to be trained and assisted to identify their needs and prepare their development plans. Even though needs assessment were conducted and validated during the preparation of this document the need to assist the Zonal Councils to develop community plans to guide their development agenda in line the Assembly's and national agenda is necessary.

Figure 1: Organogram of West Akim Municipal Assembly



17 Depts.

Figure 2: Map of West Akim Municipality



1.9 Structure of the MTDP

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 for the West Akim Municipal Assembly is structured into eight interconnected chapters, each serving a distinct purpose within the development planning framework prescribed by the NDPC.

The plan begins with Chapter One: General Introduction, which provides a background to the municipality, including its geographical location, size, administrative boundaries, vision, mission, legal mandate, organizational structure, and the overall structure of the MTDP. This chapter establishes the basis for planning by outlining the governance framework and developmental aspirations of the Assembly.

Chapter Two: Situational Analysis presents an in-depth review of the municipality’s current socio-

economic conditions. It includes an assessment of the performance of the previous Development Plan (2022–2025), demographic trends, local economy, infrastructure, environment, and service delivery sectors. This chapter also features a SWOT analysis, identifying internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats.

In Chapter Three: Key Development Priorities, the plan outlines the major development challenges facing the municipality, categorized under national development dimensions such as economic, social, environmental, and governance. These priorities were identified through participatory processes and stakeholder consultations and serve as the foundation for setting development objectives.

Chapter Four: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies translates the identified development issues into specific goals and SMART objectives. It also presents strategies that align with national policy objectives, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Agenda 2063, ensuring strategic coherence and direction across sectors.

Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes consolidates the objectives into broad programmes that group related interventions. Each programme outlines key activities, estimated costs, responsible agencies, and potential funding sources, ensuring coordinated and resource-efficient implementation.

The sixth chapter, Annual Action Plans, breaks down the composite programmes into year-specific interventions from 2026-2029. It specifies timelines, costs, performance indicators, and implementing departments, providing a results-based approach for tracking implementation.

Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Arrangements sets out the mechanisms for tracking, assessing, and reporting on plan performance. It includes M&E objectives, indicators, data sources, evaluation schedules, roles of key institutions, and tools for participatory monitoring. The chapter ensures that the plan remains responsive and adaptive over its implementation period.

Finally, Chapter Eight: Development Communication Strategy outlines how the Assembly will engage stakeholders, disseminate information, and collect feedback throughout the plan's life cycle. It identifies key audiences, communication channels (such as radio, public meetings, and digital media), and feedback mechanisms to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability.

Together, these chapters provide a comprehensive and results-oriented roadmap for the Municipality's development over the 2026–2029 period.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSES

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents an in-depth review of the municipality’s current socio-economic conditions. It includes an assessment of the performance of the previous Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2022–2025) including financials, demographic trends, local economy, infrastructure, environment, and service delivery sectors. This chapter also features a SWOT analysis, identifying internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats.

2.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)

2.1.1 Economic Development

Agricultural performance showed mixed outcomes. Maize output declined from a baseline of 7,021 MT in 2021 to 5,271 MT in 2024, falling short of the medium-term target of 7,500 MT (representing a 30% deficit). Similarly, rice output dropped to 312 MT against a target of 500 MT, while cassava reached 76,300 MT, about 4.6% below target. By contrast, poultry production exceeded expectations, reaching 92,896 birds compared to the 2024 target of 90,000 (a 3.2% surplus). Pig production also performed well with 9,435 compared to 9,700 projected. Crop productivity improved: maize yields increased from 3.4 Mt/ha to 3.7 Mt/ha, cassava from 17.1 Mt/ha to 18 Mt/ha, and plantain from 7.1 Mt/ha to 8.2 Mt/ha. Industrial establishments rose modestly (from 34 to 38), and service sector firms increased from 11 to 13. Job creation was notable, with agriculture creating 3,570 jobs (more than triple the target of 1,000). However, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) performance remained weak, recording (-27%) against a 2024 target of 10%, suggesting heavy reliance on central government and donor funding.

2.1.2 Social Development

Educational outcomes presented uneven results. Kindergarten enrolment fell from 56.3% in 2021 to 53.3% in 2024, below the baseline. Primary enrolment improved to 73.1%, exceeding the baseline of 65.8% and target of 66.4%. JHS enrolment jumped to 62.3%, far above the baseline of 35.2%. Completion rates were strong, with kindergarten exceeding 100% (104.1%) and primary at 100.8%. At JHS, female completion (104.1%) surpassed male (93.2%). Transition from JHS3 to SHS1 dropped drastically from 97% to 52%. In health, NHIS enrolment was mixed: under-18 coverage rose from 48.7% to 55.8%, and pregnant women from 4.8% to 6.2%, but overall formal enrolment dropped slightly from 73.6% to 71.5%. Immunization coverage (Penta 3) increased from 80% to 87%. Malnutrition persisted, with wasting at 0.1% and stunting reduced to 0.3%. LEAP coverage improved: 80% of households were enrolled in NHIS (up from 40%), and 60% of households with adolescent girls benefited, surpassing the 50% target.

2.1.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Infrastructure delivery lagged. Only 18% of road networks were in good condition by 2024 compared to the target of 100%. Electricity coverage expanded from 72% in 2021 to 78% overall, with urban areas reaching 85% and rural areas 78%. Access to safe drinking water increased from 53% to 58% at the district level, and sanitation coverage rose from 49% to 59%, but both remained far below universal targets.

2.1.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Crime trends were mixed. Armed robbery and murder cases dropped to zero in 2024, reflecting some success in law enforcement. However, rape cases rose to 11 and defilement to 5, compared to baselines of 1 and 4 respectively. Domestic violence remained high at 24 cases, only slightly down from 26 in 2021. Drug abuse also increased to 5 reported cases.

2.1.5 Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Disaster risks persisted, with 5 bushfires and 3 flood incidents recorded in 2024. Although domestic fires declined from 5 cases to 2, overall vulnerability to environmental hazards remained high. COVID-19 positivity increased significantly, with 28% of the population testing positive in 2024, up from a baseline of 0.02% in 2021.

2.1.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of Annual Action Plans improved from 78% in 2021 to 89% in 2024, close to the target of 100%. Release of M&E funds reached 80% compared to the baseline of 50%. Financial performance showed serious imbalances: against an estimated cost of GH¢24.4m, actual receipts were GH¢47m out of GH¢130.1m approved, leaving a funding gap of GH¢22.6m. Donor funds also fell short, with GH¢24.9m received against a budgeted GH¢63.3m, creating a shortfall of GH¢23.5m. This indicates high dependence on external partners and structural weaknesses in local resource mobilization.

2.1.7 Overall Assessment

Overall, the review shows moderate progress with notable achievements in job creation, education enrolment at primary and JHS levels, improved immunization coverage, and expanded social protection services. However, significant challenges remain: agricultural output for key staples underperformed by up to 30%, road infrastructure remains critically weak at only 18% in good condition, and financial mobilization shortfalls undermined implementation. Persistent vulnerabilities in health (low skilled delivery at 52%, malnutrition, teenage pregnancies) and exposure to disasters continue to hinder progress. To meet medium-term development goals, greater emphasis is needed on infrastructure investment, funding reliability, and integrated social services delivery.

Table 2: Performance Review Matrix 2022-2025

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Economic Development	Total output in agricultural production					
	Maize	7021	7500	2024	5271	Target not achieved
	Rice (milled)	540	500	2024	312	
	Cassava	78,660	80,000	2024	76,300	
	Yam	186	200	2024	150	
	Cocoyam	69	150	2024	135	
	Plantain	6,816	7,500	2024	7,410	
	Sheep	59,690	23,000	2024	22,021	
	Goat	111,560	2900	2024	2811	
	Pig	9253	9700	2024	9435	
	Poultry	78,560	90,000	2024	92,896	Target achieved
	Average Productivity of selected crops (Mt/ha)					
	Maize	3.4	3.4	2024	3.7	Target achieved
	Rice (milled)	3	3	2024	3.1	
	Cassava	17.1	17.5	2024	18	
	Yam	6.2	6.5	2024	6.9	
	Cocoyam	6.4	6.5	2024	6.9	
	Plantain	7.1	7.4	2024	8.2	
	Percentage of arable land under	42%	58%	2024	58%	Target achieved

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS	
				YEAR	DATA		
	cultivation						
	Number of new industries established						
Economic Development	Agriculture,	4	6	2024	10	Target achieved	
	Industry	35	34	2024	38		
	Service	15	11	2024	13		
		Number of new jobs created					
	Agriculture	350	1000	2024	3570	Target achieved	
	Industry	50	83	2024	117		
	Service	25	42	2024	56		
		Percentage Change in IGF	2.12%	7.35%	2024	-27%	Target not achieved
		Proportion of youth into Agriculture	18%	35%	2024	27%	Target not achieved
		Extension Agents- Farmer ratio (Excluding Cocoa extension officers)	1:2456	1:2200	2024	1:2236	Target achieved
		Share of agric budget in MA expenditure	5%	6%	2024	5.8%	Target not achieved
		Proportion of registered traders benefiting from MPs soft loan scheme	20%	100%	2024	85%	Target not achieved

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio					
	Kindergarten					
	Total	55.80%	56.27%	2024	53.28%	Target not achieved
	Male	54.00%	54.82%	2024	53.74%	
	Female	57.30%	57.71%	2024	52.82%	
	Primary					
	Total	65.80%	66.38%	2024	73.13%	Target achieved
	Male	65.70%	65.92%	2024	71.71%	
	Female	66.00%	66.83%	2024	74.57%	
	JHS					
Social Development	Total	35.20%	36.17%	2024	62.32%	Target achieved
	Male	32.70%	33.52%	2024	60.19%	
	Female	37.70%	38.81%	2024	64.50%	
	Gender Parity Index					
	Kindergarten	1.05	1.06	2024	0.9	Target not achieved
	Primary	0.99	1	2024	0.96	
	JHS	1.03	1.08	2024	1	
	SHS	0.86	0.93	2024	0.98	Target achieved
	Completion Rate					
	Kindergarten					
Total	81%	82.18%	2024	104.09%	Target	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS	
				YEAR	DATA		
	Male	80.60%	81.83%	2024	105.72%	achieved	
	Female	81.40%	82.53%	2024	102.44%		
	Primary						
	Total	94.20%	95.14%	2024	100.78%	Target achieved	
	Male	95.80%	96.73%	2024	103.76%		
	Female	92.50%	93.54%	2024	97.74%		
	JHS						
	Total	67.70%	69.23%	2024	98.58%	Target achieved	
	Male	66.80%	67.52%	2024	93.21%		
	Female	68.30%	70.93%	2024	104.10%		
	SHS						
	Social Development	Total	39.60%	42.99%	2024	55.22%	Target achieved
		Male	43.10%	45.53%	2024	59.28%	
Female		36.30%	40.44%	2024	51.13%		
Pass Rate							
JHS		65.19%	100%	2024	69.1%	Target not achieved	
SHS		64.03%	100%	2024	32%		
Proficiency Rate							
English P3		40%	100%	2024	64%	Target not achieved	
Math P3		47%	100%	2024	68%		
English P6		42%	100%	2024	65%		
Math P6	47%	100%	2024	68%			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate	97%	99%	2024	52%	Target not achieved
	SHS Retention Rate	88%	89%	2024	98.80%	Target achieved
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional					
	CHP Compound	80%	100%	2024	50%	Target achieved
	Clinic	70%	100%	2024	50%	
	Health Centre	65%	100%	2024	67%	
	Hospital	70%	100%	2024	75%	
	Proportion of population with Valid NHIS					
	Formal	73.60%	100%	2024	71.54%	Target not achieved
	Indigents	4.43%	100%	2024	4.45%	
	Informal	26.32%	100%	2024	28.46%	
	Aged	6.05%	100%	2024	8.02%	
	Under 18yrs	48.66%	100%	2024	55.80%	
	Pregnant women	4.84%	100%	2024	6.21%	
	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	30/100,000	125/100,000	2024	125/100,000	Target achieved
	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)					
	District	0	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	Under five (5) years	0	0	2024	0	
	Women between 15- 49 years	0	0	2024	0	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
Prevalence of malnutrition						
	Wasting	0.10%	0%	2024	0.10%	Target not achieved
	Underweight	0.30%	0%	2024	0.30%	
	Stunting	0.50%	0%	2024	0.30%	
	Overweight	0%	0%	2024	0%	Target achieved
	Under five mortality ratio	0	38/1000	2024	0	Target not achieved
	Proportion births attended by skilled health personnel	50%	100%	2024	52%	Target not achieved
	Infant mortality ratio	0	0	2024	8/1000	
	Still birth rate	11.5%	0	2024	9%	
	Proportion of children immunized (penta 3) %	80%	100%	2024	87%	Target not achieved
Prevalence of anaemia						
	Children under 5 years	0.10%	0%	2024	7%	Target not achieved
	Women of reproductive age (15-49)	0%	0%	2024	18%	
	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	100.00%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	Percentage of communities with access to basic drinking water services					
	District	53%	100%	2024	58%	Target not achieved
Social Development	Urban	68%	100%	2024	79%	
	Rural	46%	100%	2024	56%	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services					
	District	49%	100%	2024	59%	Target not achieved
	Urban	54%	100%	2024	62%	
	Rural	47%	100%	2024	50%	
	Number of births and deaths registered					
	Births					
	Male	256	300	2024	288	Target not achieved
	Female	240	300	2024	279	
	Total	496	600	2024	567	Target achieved
	Deaths	180	150	2024	236	Target achieved
	Children (below 18 years)	7	5	2024	9	Target not achieved
	Youth (18-35 years)	8	3	2024	9	
	Adults (above 35 years)	100	60	2024	178	
	Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse					
	Child trafficking					
	Male	0	0	2024	0	Target

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	Female	0	0	2024	0	achieved
	Total	0	0	2024	0	
	Child abuse					
	Male	5	0	2024	3	Target not achieved
Social Development						
	Female	3	0	2024	2	achieved
	Total	8	0	2024	5	
Integrated Social Services						
	Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	10%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved
	Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	60%	100%	2024	100%	
	Percentage of staff demonstrating improved knowledge/skills after ISSOP training	25%	80%	2024	100%	
	Percentage of LEAP household members enrolled on NHIS	40%	100%	2024	80%	
	Proportion of households with	20%	50%	2024	60%	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP					
	Percentage of targeted communities with sustained LEAP outreach coverage	30%	100	2024	85%	Target not achieved
	Percentage of reported child violence cases that receive timely and adequate support	35%	100%	2024	75%	
	Percentage of children accessing social welfare and protection services	30%	100%	2024	70%	
	Proportion of at-risk girls receiving prevention and care services	25%	100%	2024	65%	
	Proportion of CP/SGBV cases referred that receive follow-up support	40%	100%	2024	80%	
	Percentage of trained	15%	100%	2024	70%	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	NGOs/RHCs applying new child protection standards					
	Percentage of children in RHCs reunified with families or placed in foster care	60%	100%	2024	85%	Target not achieved
	Percentage of joint inter-sectoral meetings resulting in implemented action plans	50%	100%	2024	75%	
	Percentage in basic schools needing major repairs (public/private)	60%	100%	2024	35%	
	Basic schools needing major repairs (pub/priv.) (%)	53%	10%	2024	40%	Target achieved
	Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	30:1	25:1	2024	26:1	Target not achieved
	Proportion of children with disability	20.00%	30%	2024	25%	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	accessing social protection services					
	Percentage of children with disability accessing the Disability Fund	30%	38%	2024	48%	Target achieved
Social Development	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers	2%	0%	2024	3%	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Percentage of road network in good condition					
	Total	6.50%	100%	2024	18%	Target not achieved
	Urban	8%	100%	2024	15%	
	Feeder	5%	100%	2024	12.50%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	District	72%	100%	2024	78%	Target not achieved
	Urban	80%	100%	2024	85%	
	Rural	65%	100%	2024	78%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Reported cases of crime					
	Rape	1	0	2024	11	Target not achieved

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM- TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	Armed robbery	6	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	Defilement	4	0	2024	5	Target not achieved
	Murder	3	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	Drug abuse	6	0	2024	5	Target not achieved
	Domestic violence	26	0	2024	24	Target not achieved
Emergency Planning and Preparedness	Number of communities affected by disaster					
	Bushfire	2	0	2024	5	Target not achieved
	Domestic Fire (Household)	5	0	2024	2	Target not achieved
	Industrial/Commercial Fire	1	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	Flood	1	0	2024	3	Target not achieved
	Windstorm	2	0	2024	0	Target achieved
	Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID-19					
	Total	0.02%	0%	2024	28%	Target not achieved
	Male	0.00%	0%	2024	16%	Target not achieved
	Female	0.01%	0%	2024	14%	Target not achieved
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of Annual Action Plan	78%	100%	2024	89%	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2021	2022-2025 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		REMARKS
				YEAR	DATA	
	implemented					
	Percentage of M&E Budget released	50%	100%	2024	80%	Target not achieved

Source: MPCU Construct 2025

Table 3: Financial Performance 2022-2025

S/N	Source of funds	Total estimated cost of plan (A)	Approved Budget	Total amount received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
1	GoG	688,850.00	503,261.00	81,202.82	607,647.18
2	IGF	1,720,820.00	10,421,870.00	8,372,510.30	(6,651,690.30)
3	DACF	6,106,240.00	50,335,435.46	10,480,715.61	(4,374,475.61)
4	DACF-RFG	3,878,840.00	5,210,431.25	2,979,865.80	898,974.20
5	DPs (GSCSP)	1,454,750.00	63,274,661.00	24,945,155.69	(23,490,405.69)
6	ABFA	-	-	-	-
7	Others (UNICEF & MAG)	10,546,859.50	379,143.82	166,643.81	10,380,215.69
	TOTAL	24,396,359.50	130,124,802.53	47,026,094.03	(22,629,734.53)

Analysis

GoG: Refers to Central government transfer to specific department excluding compensation of employees. Actual inflows received amounted to Gh¢ 81,202.82 as against a target of Gh¢ 688,850.00 representing low performance of 11.79% for the period under review. The poor performance hinders these departments' ability to deliver on their mandate, hence putting more pressure on the internally generated fund which is insufficient.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Internally Generated Fund (IGF) refers to revenue mobilised within the municipality from sources such as rates, fees, fines, licences, rent, and investment. Over the period under review, the Assembly recorded an accumulated IGF of GH¢8,372,510.30 against an expected target of GH¢1,720,820.00, representing 486.54% performance.

This exceptional performance is largely attributed to management's strategic decision to construct lockable stores over the years, which significantly enhanced revenue mobilisation. Additionally, the basis for setting IGF targets at the planning stage requires reconsideration to reflect realistic revenue potential and avoid substantial positive variances.

District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) is a statutory intergovernmental transfer from central government, released quarterly to support local development. The target for the review period was GH¢6,106,240.00, while actual cumulative releases amounted to GH¢10,480,715.61, representing 171% performance. It is important to note that the Assembly has no direct control over DACF releases. Over the same period, the total common fund ceiling for the Assembly was GH¢50,335,435.46, out of which only 20.82% was released. This significant shortfall in releases constrained the implementation of several planned programmes and projects.

DACF–Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF–RFG)

The DACF–RFG is a performance-based grant from central government to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). During the period under review, the Assembly realised GH¢2,979,865.80 against a target of GH¢3,878,840.00, representing 76.82% performance. Although performance was relatively satisfactory, the shortfall negatively affected the execution of some planned development projects and capacity-building activities.

Development Partner Support / Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP)

The Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP) is a multi-year intervention supporting selected MMDAs. West Akim Municipal Assembly joined the programme in its third year. Expected inflows covered capital expenditure (CAPEX) and capacity support grants tied to performance under Urban Development Grants (UDGs) 3, 4, and 5. The Assembly recorded GH¢24,945,155.69 as actual revenue against an expected GH¢1,454,750.00, representing 171.47% performance. The significant positive variance is largely due to exchange rate gains, as the fund is denominated in USD. Overall, GSCSP inflows performed exceptionally well and contributed significantly to infrastructure and capacity development within the municipality.

Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)

The Assembly did not benefit from the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) during the period under review.

Other Development Partner Support (MAG, UNICEF/ISS, World Bank Trust Fund)

These funds represent targeted support from development partners to specific departments of the Assembly. The Modernisation of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme, funded by the Government of Canada, provided budgetary support over a five-year period. Additionally, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development benefited from UNICEF/Integrated Social Services (ISS) and the World Bank Trust Fund to support delivery on its mandate. During the review period, actual receipts from these sources amounted to GH¢166,643.81 against a target of GH¢10,546,859.50 as captured in the plan cost. The substantial shortfall indicates that many planned interventions dependent on these funding sources were either scaled down or not implemented.

2.1.8 Key Problems /Issues Encountered During the Implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

The following key problems/issues were encountered during the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

- Inadequate and irregular flow of funds
- Delay in the execution of contracts resulting from delay in payment for work done
- Award of contracts from the center
- Inadequate funds and logistics for Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes
- Inadequate funding for Operation and Maintenance of assets
- Frequent staff turnover
- Weak technical capacity of staff (particularly new recruits with little no professional training/qualification)
- Public mistrust and apathy towards grassroot participation
- Unfavorable macro-economic environment affecting cost of projects

2.1.9 Lessons Learnt

A number of lessons were learnt over the plan implementation period, these include:

- Over reliance on external sources of funds affects project implementation; hence the need for improved IGF mobilization
- Resourcing the Monitoring Team will enhance efficient implementation of programmes and projects.
- Increased community participation will lead to successful project implementation, operation and maintenance.

- High stakeholders' participation in programme/project identification/implementation and monitoring and evaluation enhances achievement levels.
- Environmental and Social Safeguards Management enhances project sustainability and outcomes

2.2 Analyses of the Existing Conditions

2.3 Demographic Characteristics

2.3.1 Population Size and Distribution

The total population of the municipality stands at 123,228, with females (63,512; 51.6%) outnumbering males (59,716; 48.4%). This shows a slight female dominance, which aligns with the national pattern. In terms of settlement distribution, 59,716 persons (48.5%) live in urban areas while 63,512 persons (51.5%) reside in rural areas. The municipality therefore remains predominantly rural, although the urban share is significant, reflecting ongoing urbanization.

2.3.2 Age and Sex Structure

The population is relatively young, with a broad base in the age pyramid. Children aged 0–14 years constitute 34.6% (42,567 persons) of the total population, indicating high dependency. The largest single age group is 5–9 years (15,008 persons; 12.2%), followed closely by 10–14 years (14,274; 11.6%). The working-age population (15–64 years) accounts for about 61.3% (75,514 persons), which is a strong indicator of a potential labour force. The elderly population (65 years and above) makes up 4.1% (5,147 persons), showing that ageing is not yet a significant demographic issue. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) is 94.0, suggesting more females than males across nearly all age cohorts.

2.3.3 Growth Rate and Density

Between 2021 and 2025, the municipality experienced an exponential population growth rate of 1.15% per annum, slightly below the national average of 2.1%. Population density is 256.5 persons per square kilometre, reflecting a moderately high concentration that may exert pressure on land

and services in some localities.

2.3.4 Household Size

The average household size is 3.1 persons, which is lower than the national rural average (3.3) but higher than the urban figure (2.9). This suggests gradual nuclearisation of households, especially in urban centres.

2.3.5 Occupational Distribution

The economically active population is 41,202 persons, of which males dominate slightly (21,728; 52.8%) compared to females (19,474; 47.2%). The largest occupational category is Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Workers (14,259; 34.6%), reflecting the rural character of the economy. Service and Sales workers (12,070; 29.3%) form the second-largest group, with a striking female dominance (9,649; 80% of this group). Craft and Related Trades Workers (6,322; 15.3%) also form a notable share, again with more males (67%). Professions such as Managers (0.7%), Technicians (1.3%), and Clerical Support Workers (1.2%) are very small in proportion, pointing to limited formal sector employment opportunities.

2.3.6 Religious Affiliation

Religion plays a significant role in the social fabric: Christians form 81.3% (100,193 persons) of the population. Within this, Pentecostal/Charismatic churches dominate (53,298; 53.2% of all Christians), followed by Protestants (25,295; 25.3%) and Catholics (4,332; 4.3%). Muslims constitute 8.4% (10,300 persons), while Traditionalists (605; 0.5%) and those with no religion (7,794; 6.3%) form smaller shares.

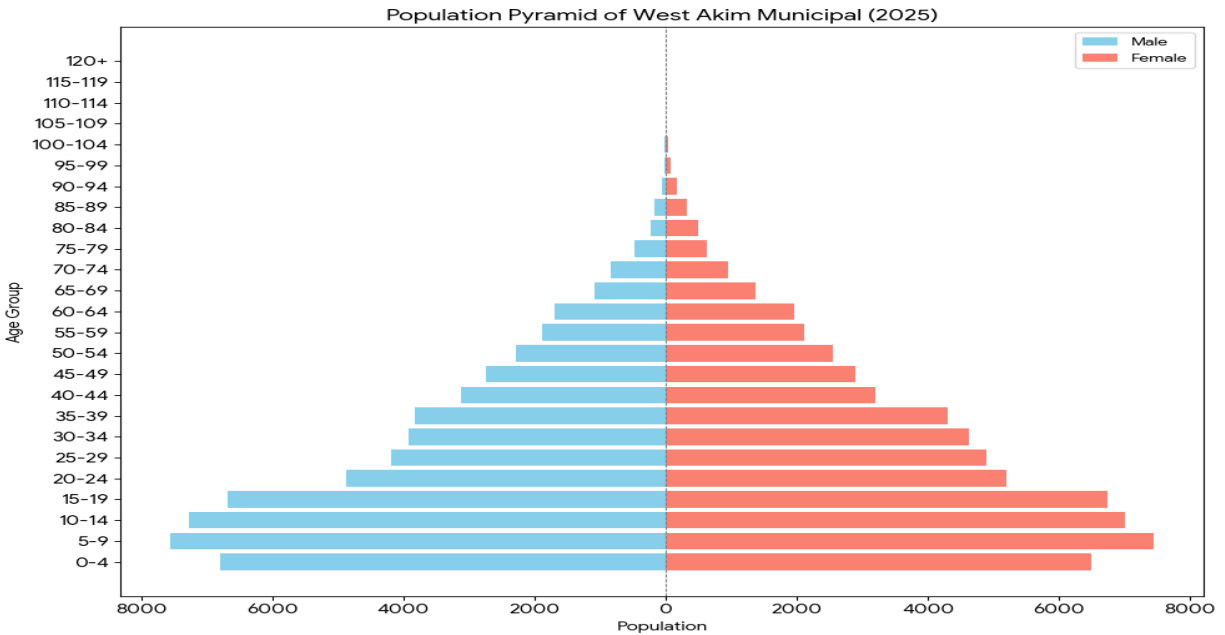
2.3.7 Ethnicity

The population is diverse but predominantly Akan (67,415; 56.3%). Other significant groups include Ewe (23,946; 20.0%) and Ga-Dangme (11,050; 9.2%). Minority groups such as Guan (5.3%), Gurma (3.5%), and Mole-Dagbani (2.5%) contribute to the ethnic mosaic.

2.3.8 Dependency ratio

West Akim Municipality has a dependency ratio of 67.2 which is higher than the regional dependency ratio of 64.7. It is 69.7 and 65.0 for males and females respectively. This means that on average one person from the active population takes care of almost two to three dependents from the inactive population in the Municipality. Child dependency ratio in the Municipality is 57.8 with old age dependency ratio being 9.5.

Figure 3: Population Pyramid



2.3.9 Population Pyramid Analyses:

The provided image displays a population pyramid for the West Akim Municipal in 2025. It is a typical "expansive" or "triangular" pyramid, characterized by a wide base and a progressively narrower top.

- **Broad Base:** The largest age groups are the youngest cohorts (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19), indicating a high birth rate and a large proportion of young dependents.
- **Narrowing Top:** As age increases, the bars become significantly shorter, especially after 60-64, reflecting lower life expectancy and/or higher mortality rates in older age groups.
- **Gender Distribution:** For most age groups, the number of females is slightly higher or comparable to males, especially in the younger and reproductive age groups. There's a notable higher number of females in older age groups compared to males, which is a common demographic trend.
- **Dominant Age Groups:** The most significant populations are in the 0-4 to 20-24 age ranges, suggesting a youthful population. The reproductive age groups (roughly 15-49) also show substantial numbers.

Implications for Planning Purposes:

The demographic structure revealed by this population pyramid has several critical implications for planning in the West Akim Municipal:

1. **Education and Youth Services:**

- **Implication:** The very large number of children and adolescents (0-19 years) demands significant investment in educational infrastructure (schools, classrooms), teachers, and educational resources.
- **Planning Focus:** Budget allocation for primary and secondary education, vocational training, and youth development programs will be paramount.

2. Healthcare Services:

- **Implication:** A large young population requires robust maternal and child healthcare services, immunization programs, and public health initiatives targeting childhood diseases. The relatively fewer older adults mean less immediate pressure on geriatric care but continued focus on general healthcare accessibility.
- **Planning Focus:** Prioritize clinics, maternal and child health centers, and public health campaigns.

3. Employment and Economic Development:

- **Implication:** In approximately 5-15 years, the large cohorts currently in the 0-14 age range will enter the workforce, creating a substantial "youth bulge." This presents both an opportunity (large labor force) and a challenge (potential for high unemployment if jobs are not created).
- **Planning Focus:** Strategies for job creation, skills development, vocational training, and attracting investment to absorb the growing labor force will be crucial to prevent social unrest and economic stagnation.

4. Infrastructure and Housing:

- **Implication:** A rapidly growing young population will lead to increased demand for basic infrastructure such as water, sanitation, electricity, and affordable housing.
- **Planning Focus:** Urban planning and development initiatives must anticipate and accommodate this growth, ensuring adequate provision of essential services and housing.

5. Social Services and Security:

- **Implication:** A large youth population can lead to increased demand for social services, recreational facilities, and potentially, if not managed well, contribute to social issues like youth crime if opportunities are lacking.
- **Planning Focus:** Investment in youth engagement programs, community centers, and initiatives to promote social cohesion.

6. Future Dependency Ratios:

- **Implication:** While currently dominated by youth dependency, as these large cohorts age, the municipal will experience a demographic shift. In several decades, there will be a large working-age population supporting a relatively smaller

dependent population (initially young, then older). Eventually, if fertility rates decline significantly, the pyramid could transition to an aging population structure.

- **Planning Focus:** Long-term planning should consider the future needs of an aging population, including healthcare for the elderly, and social support systems, even if these are not immediate concerns.

In summary, the West Akim Municipality is poised for significant population growth, particularly among its youth. Planning efforts must be proactive and prioritize investments in education, healthcare, economic development, and infrastructure to harness the potential of this young population and address their evolving needs effectively.

2.3.10 The Municipal Population and Implications for Development

Education

The rate of population growth will affect the Municipality's efforts to achieve and sustain universal free and compulsory primary education for all. With high fertility continued, the number of primary school pupils will increase. With declining fertility, the pupil population would increase gradually. The minimal required number of primary school teachers would increase with high fertility continued. In contrast, few teachers would be needed with declining fertility. In addition to the need to train, recruit, and retain more teachers, and despite the current resource constraints and overdependence on conditional central Government Grants, the municipality will need more schools, classrooms and Teachers quarter's.

Health

The health sector already faces severe human resource and infrastructure deficit. With increasing population, there is need to increase the health workers if high fertility continues. Declining fertility would reduce the severity of the health worker, Infrastructure, drugs and equipment shortages.

Urbanization.

Rapid growth puts continuous pressure on urban infrastructure – water and sanitation, roads and transport, energy, and housing, for example. Continued high fertility across the Municipality, combined with increased pressures on the land in rural areas, will lead to further urban growth. The rapid growth of urban centres will place a greater burden on the urban infrastructure (e.g., housing, transport and roads, water and sanitation, and energy) and the need for urban employment opportunities. In particular, this pressure will exacerbate the already poor living conditions for low-income populations and people in urban areas, who face overcrowding, inadequate shelter, lack of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation, and increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse.

Employment

One of the profoundest development challenges is to create sufficient employment to absorb the rapidly increasing labour force. Most new job entrants still find employment in subsistence agriculture and the informal sector. The situation may well worsen with the continued high rate of population growth. The inability of the economy to generate sufficient jobs results in unrest among the youth as the numbers of unemployed and underemployed continue to swell. The situation is likely to worsen with the growth of the population. With persistent high fertility, annual new job requirements would increase. With declining fertility, annual new job requirements would also decline.

Agriculture and Environment

Environmental degradation has also reached serious proportions in parts of Ghana. The country's forests are under tremendous pressure, with wood harvesting for fuel and timber and the clearance of agriculture and human settlement being primary contributors. Modernization of agriculture is key to achieving the national vision of Sustainable Development. Rapid population growth works against modernization by contributing to deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation, and fragmentation of small holdings in many parts of the District. Slower population growth would improve the District's ability to provide food security, would reduce pressures on the land, and would mean that more resources could be invested in agricultural modernization. Food security is a strategic priority in the development national vision. Population growth will still be a major determinant of demand for major food crops in the future. Food security remains a fundamental development objective and the rate of population growth will affect the supply and demand for food.

Gender Issues

In the Municipality, women continue to face social, economic, cultural and political marginalization brought about by historical inequalities coming out of the socio-cultural systems, customs and norms. The result is that women continue to remain marginalized, discriminated and under-represented as leaders and problem solvers, decision-makers and elected officials creating an unequal status for women and men. This situation continues to happen in spite of the fact that the Constitution and national laws of the country recognises the principle of equality and the right to non-discrimination.

Generally, women and men perform different tasks and live in different economic and social conditions, therefore, they have separate interests. Being the sex responsible for reproductive activities, women have particular interest in the allocation of local resources and services, such as water, fuel, electricity, sanitation, housing, public safety, and health services. However, resource allocations do not reflect the aspirations of women thereby resulting in only twenty percent of households being headed by women as compared to the eighty percent for men. In the area of

education and literacy only sixty-four percent of females can read and or write. Also, whooping twenty-four percent have never been to school.

Health

As a result of poverty and ignorance many women resort to unorthodox means of seeking health care in the Municipality. Many sick mothers, including pregnant women do not attend to hospital for proper care. Thus the maternal mortality rate remains 0.4 percent. In addition, the risk of HIV incidence in the area is still high, particularly for female who are more vulnerable.

2.4 Physical Characteristics

2.4.1 Location and Size

The Municipality lies between longitudes 0° 25' West and 0° 47' West and latitudes 50° 40' North and 60° 0' North. It shares boundaries with Denkyembo District to the North; Asene Manso Akroso District to the West; Upper West Akim District to the South and Ayensuano to East. The Municipal capital, Asamankese, is about 75 km. North-West of Accra.

The Municipality covers an area of about 559.9sq. Km and comprises of about 150 settlements including Asamankese (the Municipal Capital), Osenase, Owuram, Brekumanso, and others.

Implications for Development

The geographical location and size of the Municipality present both opportunities and challenges for development:

The closeness to Accra provides access to larger markets, administrative services, and investment opportunities, especially in commerce and industry. However, it also leads to a drift of the youth to Accra in search of better employment opportunities, contributing to labour shortages in local economic activities such as agriculture and small-scale manufacturing.

The large land area offers significant opportunities for commercial agriculture, agro-processing, and manufacturing, if properly harnessed. Availability of fertile land can support programmes in food security, cash crop expansion, and investment in value chains.

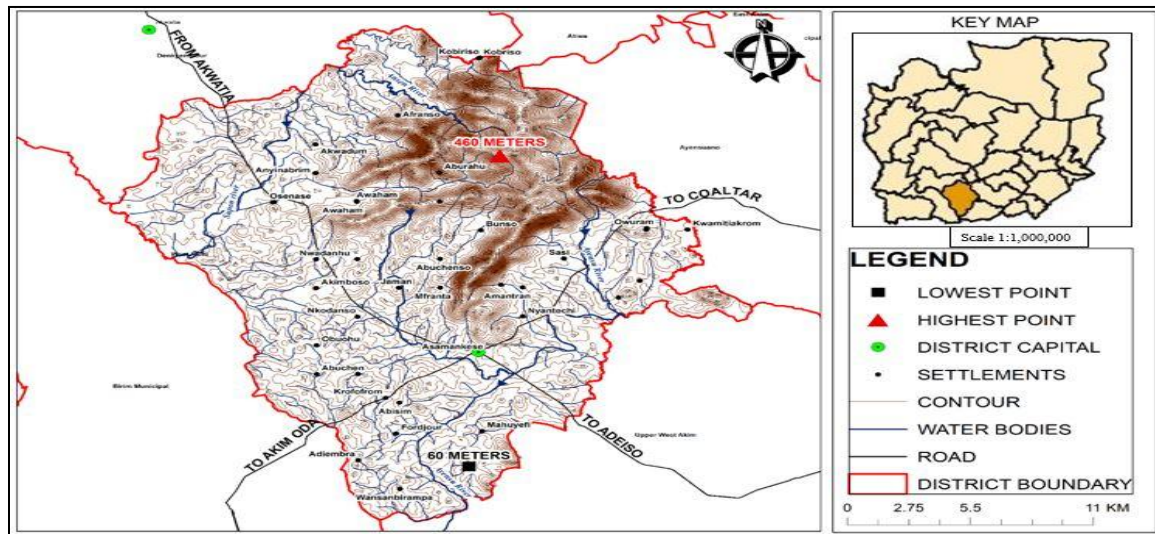
As a nodal town, Asamankese connects several adjoining districts, positioning it as a hub for trade, transport, and service delivery. This role enhances the Municipality's potential to develop into a regional growth pole, attracting investment in wholesale/retail trade, finance, and transport services.

2.4.1 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the Municipality is generally undulating with heights ranging between 60 meters and 460 meters above sea level. The highest point is around the Atewa Range, located between Pabi-Wawase and Asamankese in the Northern part of the Municipality, most of which is occupied by the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve.

The Municipality is well drained by rivers like Ayensu, Ntoasu, Abukyen, Akora, Supon, and Obotwene/Ansing among others. These rivers flow in the Southern direction. Most of the rivers take their sources from the Atewa Range and a few taking their sources from the Eastern part.

Figure 4: Relief and Drainage Map



Source: MPCU, 2025

Implication for Development

The undulating topography and elevation range (60–460m) present both opportunities and constraints for development in the Municipality. The Atewa Range and its Extension Forest Reserve provide ecological services such as watershed protection, biodiversity conservation, and climate regulation, which are critical for sustainable development. However, the hilly terrain also limits large-scale mechanized agriculture, road construction, and settlement expansion in certain areas, increasing infrastructure costs. The well-drained river systems (Ayensu, Ntoasu, Abukyen, Akora, Supon, Obotwene/Ansing) are vital sources of water for domestic use, irrigation, aquaculture, and small-scale agro-processing. Their southward flow also offers potential for hydrological studies and eco-tourism. On the downside, these rivers are prone to seasonal flooding, pollution, and siltation, which can threaten livelihoods, water security, and infrastructure if not properly managed.

2.4.2 Climate and Rainfall

The Municipality lies within the wet-semi-equatorial climatic zone which receives rainfall between 1,238mm and 1,660mm. This is characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern which supports all-year round farming. The major rainy season is from March to June with the heaviest rainfall in June. The second rainfall season is from September to October. The average temperature ranges between 25.2⁰C minimum and 27.9⁰C maximum. Relative humidity is highest during the rainy season of about 80-95% and 55-80% during the dry season.

Implications for Development

The Municipality’s climatic conditions are highly favorable for agriculture, particularly crop

cultivation throughout the year due to the reliable bimodal rainfall pattern. This enhances food security and provides opportunities for commercial farming and agro-processing. However, heavy rainfall in peak months may also result in flooding, erosion, and post-harvest losses if proper drainage and storage facilities are lacking.

The relatively stable and moderate temperature range provides a conducive environment for human settlement, livestock rearing, and industrial development. High humidity levels, though beneficial for crop growth, may also increase the prevalence of pests, diseases, and post-harvest spoilage, underscoring the need for climate-smart agriculture and improved storage systems.

2.4.3 Vegetation Cover

The West Akim Municipality lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone, characterised by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth. The forest contains many valuable economic tree species such as Odum, Wawa, Sapele, Obeche, Onyina, and Emire, which play a vital role in local livelihoods and the timber industry. However, large sections of the forest have been degraded into secondary growth due to human activities such as indiscriminate farming, lumbering, settlement expansion, and illegal mining. The Municipality also hosts approximately 42 km² of the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve, which is a unique ecological asset with high biodiversity and critical watershed functions.

Implications for Development

Continuous deforestation from illegal mining (galamsey) and unsustainable farming practices threatens the loss of vegetation cover, leading to land degradation and desertification. The destruction of vegetation reduces soil fertility, undermining agricultural productivity and food security. Pollution and siltation from mining activities negatively affect rivers and water bodies, threatening safe water supply.

The Atewa Range, home to unique plant and animal species, faces risks of biodiversity loss due to human encroachment. This undermines opportunities for eco-tourism, medicinal plant use, and conservation-based livelihoods. Deforestation contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and reduces the Municipality's resilience to climate change. The forest reserve provides carbon sequestration and climate regulation services, which are vital for sustainable development.

Protecting and restoring vegetation offers scope for afforestation, climate-smart agriculture, and eco-tourism projects. Sustainable exploitation of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as fruits, honey, medicinal plants, and bamboo could diversify livelihoods. Partnerships with NGOs, Forestry Commission, and development partners can strengthen conservation and provide alternative livelihoods for communities dependent on illegal mining.

2.4.4 Geology and Soil

The Municipality is predominantly underlain by granite and Birimian rock formations, which

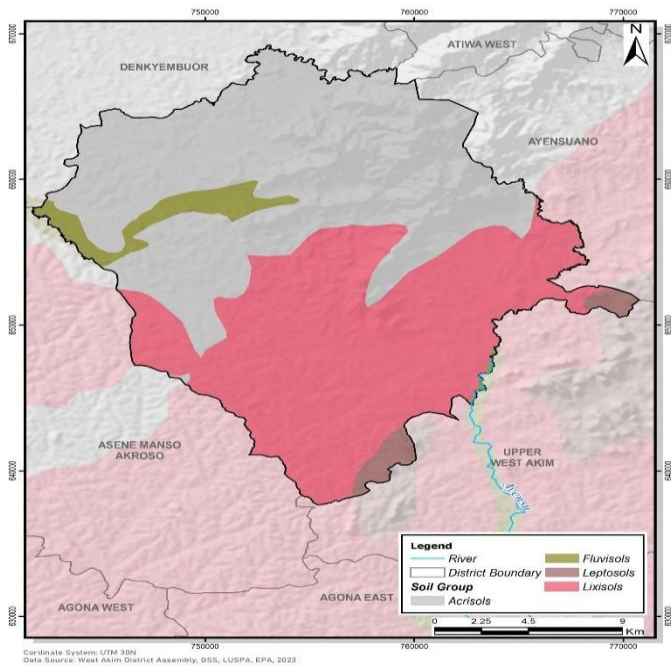
influence the types of soils found across different locations. The **Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin, Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin, and Bekwai-Nzima/Oda Soil Associations** constitute the largest soil group, typically developing over granite. These soils are characterized by grayish-brown loamy topsoil overlying red clay and thin layers of grey alluvial sand. They are mainly found around Abamkrom and Kumikrom. This soil type is highly fertile and supports the cultivation of cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, oil palm, and ginger, as well as staples like maize, cassava, plantain, and cocoyam. It also permits the production of dry-season vegetables, soybean, sugarcane, sweet potato, and rice.

The Yaya-Bedies/Bejua, Nyanoa-Tinkong/Opimo, and Pimpimso-Sutawa/Bejua Soil Associations are gravelly, shallow soils with

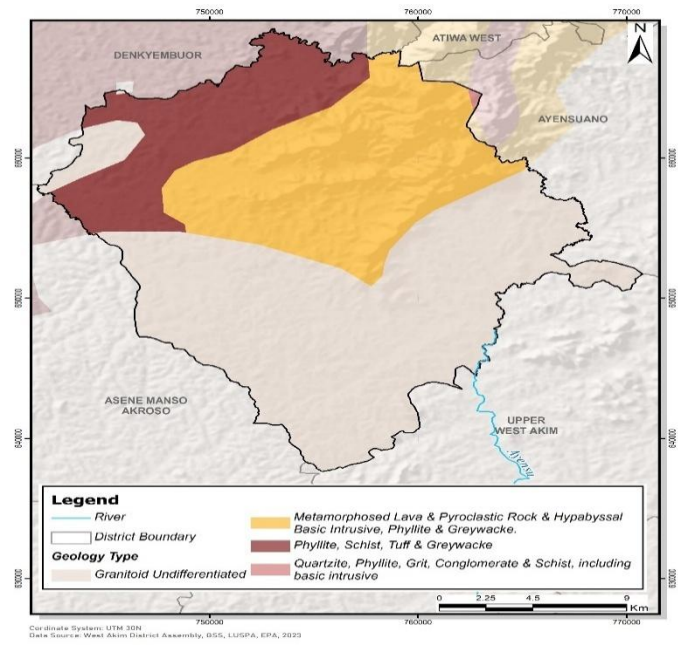
The Kakum and Amo-Tefle Soils occur mostly along floodplains of rivers and major tributaries. These soils are moderately permeable with good moisture retention capacity and medium surface runoff. They are characterized by pale brown to yellowish fine sand and are well-suited for both tree crops and arable farming. Crops commonly cultivated on these soils include pepper, tomatoes, onions, and garden eggs.

Overall, the soils of the Municipality are largely fertile, making agriculture a dominant activity that engages about 36 percent of the population. In addition, their composition and stability also make them suitable for construction works. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the soil and geological distributions within the Municipality.

Soil types



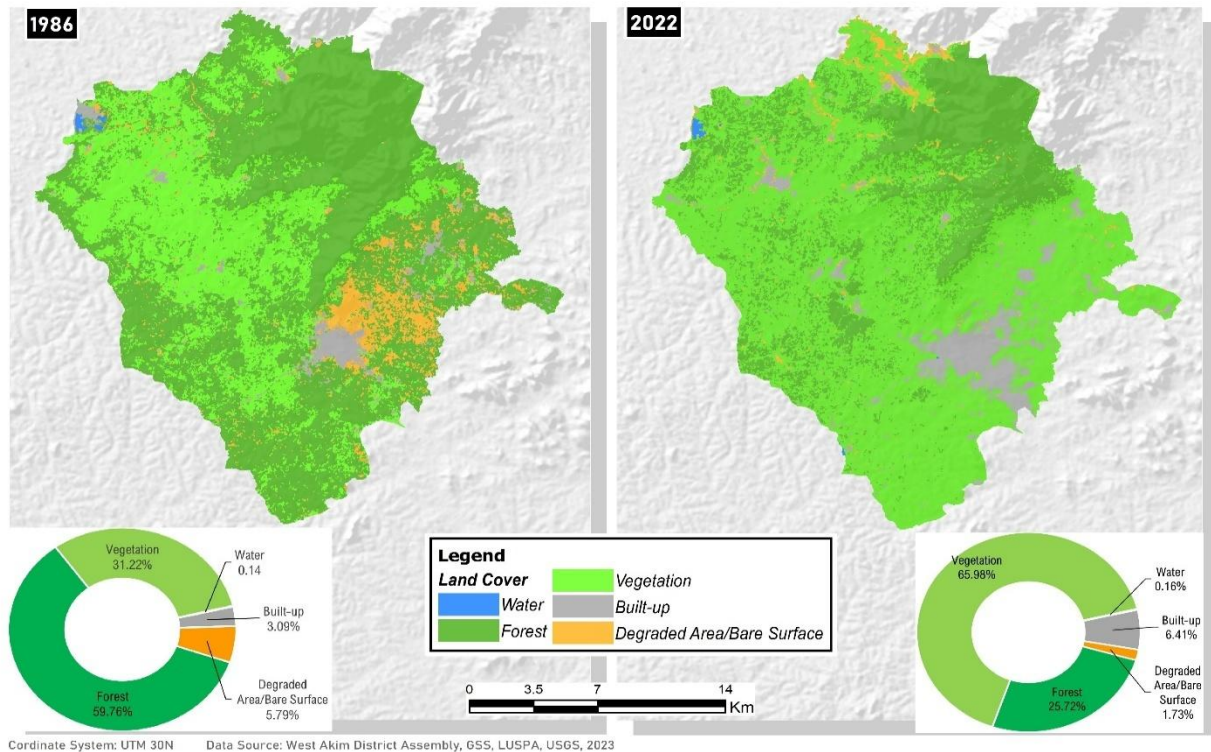
Geology



2.4.5 Land Cover Status and Change

The land cover in West Akim Municipality can be classified into five major categories: water bodies, forest, vegetation, built-up areas, and bare surfaces. An analysis of land cover change was conducted for the period 1986 to 2022 (a span of thirty-six years). Table 1 presents the distribution of land cover for the two reference years, while Figure 5 illustrates the spatial status and changes observed over the three-and-a-half decades.

Figure 5: Land use Cover Change



Source: GLODA, 2024

Forest cover has reduced drastically from 59.76% in 1986 to 25.72% in 2022. This represents a loss of more than half the forest area, largely due to logging, agricultural expansion, settlement growth, and illegal mining activities. Secondary vegetation cover expanded significantly from 31.22% in 1986 to 65.98% in 2022. This increase can be attributed to afforestation and reforestation programmes, natural regeneration on degraded lands, and fallow practices. Vegetation areas serve as a reserve for biodiversity, providing wildlife habitat, in-situ conservation of genetic resources, and sources of livestock feed, medicinal plants, and other useful products. There has been a steady increase in built-up cover due to urbanisation and population growth, especially around Asamankese and other major settlements. Water cover has also shown a slight increase, likely due to small-scale irrigation, creation of man-made reservoirs, and improved water conservation practices.

Implications for Development

The drastic forest loss threatens biodiversity conservation, ecosystem stability, and watershed protection. Increased vegetation, although positive, does not fully compensate for the ecological and economic value of primary forests. Deforestation reduces availability of economic timber species (Odum, Wawa, Sapele, etc.), affecting livelihoods tied to forestry. Expanding vegetation and afforestation projects, however, provide opportunities for eco-tourism, carbon credit initiatives, and sustainable NTFP (non-timber forest products) harvesting. Forest decline increases the Municipality's vulnerability to climate variability (flooding, droughts, and temperature shifts). Expansion of vegetation cover helps mitigate this by providing carbon sequestration and soil fertility restoration but needs careful management. Growth in built-up areas requires effective spatial planning, land use control, and infrastructure investment to avoid haphazard development and environmental degradation.

2.4.6 Geology and Natural Resources

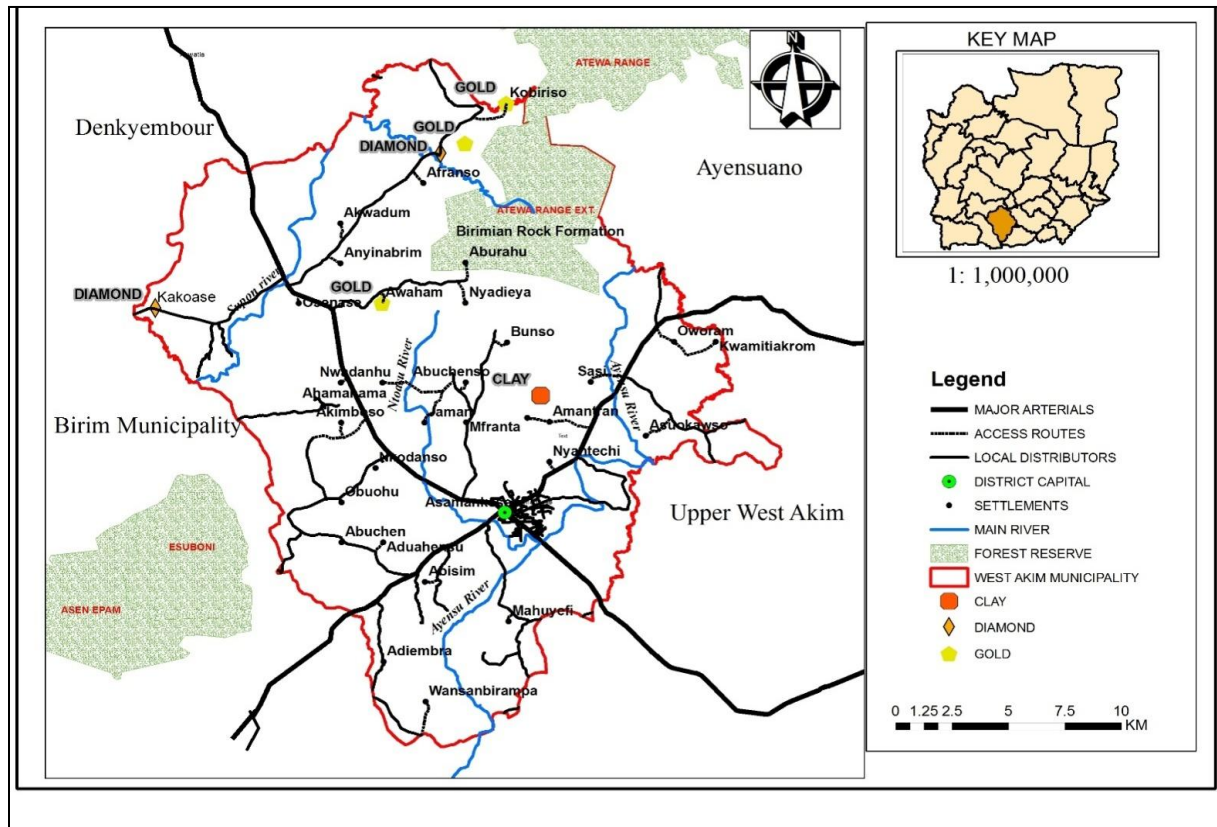
The geology of an area reflects its rock formations, mineral composition, and deposits. West Akim Municipality is predominantly characterized by Birimian rock formations, with igneous rocks such as granite forming the dominant feature. These geological formations are notable for their richness in clay, gold, and diamond deposits.

Gold deposits are concentrated in communities such as Awaham, Akanteng, and Kobriso, while diamond deposits are found at Akanteng and Anomakwadwo near Osenase. Additionally, significant clay deposits occur around Odumkyere-Darmang, supporting both local construction and artisanal activities. These mineral resources are illustrated in Figure 4 of the profile.

Implications for Development

The presence of gold and diamond deposits offers opportunities for small- and large-scale mining, which can contribute to local revenue generation, job creation, and infrastructural development if properly regulated. Unregulated mining activities, however, may lead to environmental degradation (deforestation, land degradation, and water pollution), necessitating strong monitoring and enforcement of sustainable mining practices. Clay deposits provide opportunities for small-scale industries, including brick and tile production, thereby supporting the construction sector and boosting local employment. The mineral-rich geology positions the Municipality as a potential hub for mining and mineral-related industries, but also highlights the need for balancing resource exploitation with environmental conservation.

Figure 6: Mineral Deposits Map



Source: MPCU, 2025

2.5 Economy

2.5.1 Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

Between 2022 and mid-2025, West Akim Municipality recorded commendable performance in the mobilization of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), achieving an average realization rate of about 90% of its targets. Despite this progress, there remain gaps in revenue mobilization, particularly in fees, rent collection, and investment-related income. Conversely, performance in property rates, licenses, and land revenues has been relatively strong and requires consolidation.

The total budgeted IGF revenue for the period 2022–2025 was GHC10,035,181.00, out of which GHC8,988,640.79 had been realized by mid-2025. This translates into an overall performance rate of 89.69%. Performance varied across the years, with 2024 being the best-performing year, recording an achievement rate of 107.60%. Rent, as a revenue item, remained the largest contributor to total IGF within the period under review.

To sustain and improve IGF mobilization, the Municipality needs to:

1. Strengthen weak revenue areas (fees, rents, and investments) through improved monitoring and enforcement.
2. Digitize billing and collection systems to reduce leakages and improve efficiency.
3. Enforce existing by-laws to ensure compliance by individuals and businesses.
4. Enhance asset management and valuation to fully tap into property rates and related levies.
5. Explore innovative revenue streams such as PPP-driven local investments to reduce dependency on central government transfers.

Table 4: IGF Performance

Revenue Head	2022		2023		2024		2025		TOTAL		PERF
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	%
Pro. Income	166,280.00	99,055.35	166,280.00	134,215.51	166,780.00	305,929.75	181,000.00	196,381.72	680,340.00	735,582.33	108.12
Fees	220,400.00	274,887.00	260,600.00	253,112.00	319,000.00	243,538.00	532,000.00	258,399.00	1,332,000.00	1,029,936.00	77.32
Fines	132,000.00	127,079.04	132,000.00	122,247.00	135,000.00	172,154.00	155,000.00	76,925.42	554,000.00	498,405.46	89.96
Licenses	280,288.00	299,101.04	369,468.00	730,763.85	442,300.00	318,037.22	562,300.00	240,669.05	1,654,356.00	1,588,571.16	96.02
Lands	261,000.00	238,214.00	321,000.00	325,785.20	501,000.00	531,969.00	236,000.00	207,420.00	1,319,000.00	1,303,388.20	98.82
Rent	1,830,672.00	1,497,413.00	1,819,272.00	1,494,354.00	509,800.00	671,628.60	270,741.00	78,049.00	4,430,485.00	3,741,444.60	84.45
Miscellaneous Income	0.00	43,735.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,577.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	53,313.04	-
Investment Income	5,000.00	3,000.00	40,000.00	35,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	38,000.00	58.46
TOTAL	2,895,640.00	2,582,484.53	3,108,620.00	3,095,477.56	2,093,880.00	2,252,834.51	1,937,041.00	1,057,844.19	10,035,181.00	8,988,640.79	89.57

Source: MPCU Construct 2025

2.5.2 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) in the Municipality is largely driven by Micro, Small, and Medium-scale Enterprises (MSMEs), particularly in agriculture, trading, and artisanal services. These enterprises play a central role in job creation and income generation. Interventions by the Municipal Assembly, NGOs, and other stakeholders in infrastructure improvement, skills training, and market access have supported the growth of MSMEs. Nonetheless, persistent challenges such as limited access to credit, poor road networks, and high youth unemployment continue to constrain their potential. Strengthening MSME support systems is therefore crucial to sustaining economic growth.

The National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI), established under Act 434 of 1981, was the first state institution mandated to promote small-scale industries in Ghana. Through its decentralized Business Advisory Centres (BACs), including the Asamankese BAC, the NBSSI provided business development services and financial support to small enterprises. With the increasing importance of MSMEs, the Government of Ghana repositioned the institution. In 2020, Parliament passed the Ghana Enterprises Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1043), which repealed both Act 434 (1981) and NRC 330 (1975), officially creating the Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA). Under this new framework, district-level BACs including that of West Akim continue to operate, but with expanded responsibilities to provide comprehensive support for MSME development nationwide.

2.5.3 Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs, typically employing between 1 and 100 workers with fixed assets or turnover not exceeding GHC18 million, form the backbone of West Akim's economy. They significantly contribute to employment creation, poverty reduction, and income generation. Unlike large industries overseen by the Ministry of Trade, MSMEs are directly supported at the local government level.

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) has been instrumental in promoting MSME growth. Its interventions include entrepreneurship training, business management workshops, technical skills development, financial literacy training, and facilitation of market access and business registration. These initiatives not only sustain existing businesses but also stimulate innovation, encourage start-ups, and create a resilient local economy.

Key Interventions and Outcomes

The BAC has implemented targeted initiatives to address youth unemployment, build entrepreneurial capacity, and promote agro-industrialization:

- **ENABLE Youth 1D1F** – Supported 12 beneficiaries to establish cassava value-chain enterprises, creating jobs and adding value to agricultural produce.
- **GEA/Cocoa Life Youth in Farm Service Providers Project** – Established 13 youth-led

businesses, generating 63 jobs in cocoa-growing communities.

- **YouStart Ghana Jobs and Skills Project** – Provided financial and technical support to 40 individuals, of whom 24 are actively operating businesses.
- **Business in the Box (BIZBox)** – Created 106 jobs by equipping 144 trained youth with start-up kits in trades such as hairdressing, tailoring, and welding.
- **Business Counselling** – Offered guidance to 327 entrepreneurs on financial management, pricing, customer retention, and sustainability strategies.

Challenges of Local Economic Development

- Limited financial support for MSMEs
- Inadequate provision of start-up kits for graduate apprentices
- Insufficient skills training and business management opportunities
- Poor access to both local and international markets

Strategies to Promote Local Economic Development

To sustain and expand economic growth, the following strategies have been proposed:

- Provide tax reliefs for processors and artisans
- Strengthen the Association of Small-Scale Industries (ASSI) to unify artisans under one umbrella
- Enact business-friendly policies and improve infrastructure
- Organize trade fairs and exhibitions to promote local products
- Strengthen collaboration between banks and artisans to improve access to finance
- Promote public-private partnerships to support entrepreneurial activities

Investment Potentials in West Akim

The Municipality has untapped opportunities for investment, particularly in agro-processing:

- **Oil Palm Value Chain** – Establishment of palm oil processing factories to supply both local and export markets. By-products such as palm kernel oil also present commercial potential.
- **Cassava Value Chain** – With an existing cassava processing factory under the ENABLE Youth 1D1F project, opportunities exist to expand cassava production for sustainable agro-industrial growth.

2.5.4 Structure of the Municipal Economy

The economy of West Akim Municipality is dominated by the Services sector, which employs 53.77% of the economically active population. This is followed by Agriculture (35.79%) and Industry, which remains the smallest contributor to employment (around 10%) (see Figure 14). The sectoral composition marks a significant structural shift compared to 2010. In that year, Agriculture was the leading employer, engaging nearly 45% of the workforce, while Services accounted for only 41%. Currently, Services have overtaken Agriculture to employ more than half of the entire workforce, while Agriculture has declined to about 36%. Industry has also contracted, falling from 14% to just 10% of total employment.

2.5.5 Drivers of the Changed Economic Structure (2010–2025)

Agriculture Sector Decline

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing have experienced a steep reduction in workforce participation, losing more than a quarter of workers compared to 2010 (see Table 3). This decline is largely attributed to urbanization: farmlands have been converted into residential and commercial uses, displacing many farmers. Displaced agricultural workers often transition into low-capital activities such as petty trading, contributing to the expansion of the Services sector.

Services Sector Expansion

The Services sector has grown substantially, driven mainly by other service activities, transportation and storage, and human health and social work services. While wholesale and retail trade—including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles—remains the largest employer within the sector, its growth has been relatively moderate. Interestingly, professional, scientific, and technical activities registered the steepest decline in absolute employment, suggesting a shift away from higher-skilled services towards lower-skilled, informal activities.

De-Industrialization Trends

The Municipality is experiencing de-industrialization, with the manufacturing, mining, and quarrying sub-sectors losing nearly 3,000 employees over the past decade. This trend runs contrary to Ghana's national industrialization agenda, which emphasizes the establishment of manufacturing firms to stimulate employment. The only industrial sub-sector with significant growth is *construction*, reflecting increasing demand for housing and infrastructure due to urban expansion.

Development Implications

The declining share of Agriculture signals a weakening food production base, which could threaten local food security if not counterbalanced with modernized farming and agro-processing. The rapid growth of Services, though offering employment opportunities, is skewed towards informal and low-productivity jobs, which may perpetuate underemployment and income instability. The trend

of de-industrialization undermines the Municipality’s alignment with the national industrialization agenda, calling for renewed efforts to attract investment in manufacturing and value addition.

Urbanization-induced land conversion demands stronger spatial planning and land management policies to safeguard agricultural lands while accommodating residential and commercial growth. The growth in construction highlights investment opportunities in housing, infrastructure, and related services, but also calls for attention to environmental sustainability and building standards.

Table 5: Employment by Industrial Sectors

Industry	2010		2025		Change	
	Number of people employed	Percent Share	Number of People employed	Percent Share	Absolute Change	Percent Share Change
Total	45,077	100.00	41,202	100.00		
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,105	44.60	14,745	35.79	-5,360	-8.81
Mining and quarrying	769	1.70	204	0.50	-565	-1.20
Manufacturing	4,708	10.40	2,297	5.57	-2,411	-4.83
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	49	0.10	135	0.33	86	0.23
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	60	0.10	25	0.06	-35	-0.04
Construction	863	1.90	1,640	3.98	777	2.08
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,628	19.10	8,835	21.44	207	2.34
Transportation and storage	1,647	3.70	2,273	5.52	626	1.82
Accommodation and food service activities	2,311	5.10	2,400	5.82	89	0.72
Information and communication	52	0.10	71	0.17	19	0.07
Financial and insurance activities	132	0.30	423	1.03	291	0.73
Real estate activities	5	0.00	25	0.06	20	0.06
Professional scientific and technical activities	602	1.30	344	0.83	-258	-0.47
Administrative and support service activities	217	0.50	226	0.55	9	0.05
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	377	0.80	308	0.75	-69	-0.05
Education	1,820	4.00	2,201	5.34	381	1.34
Human health and social work activities	435	1.00	907	2.20	472	1.20
Arts entertainment and recreation	222	0.50	281	0.68	59	0.18
Other service activities	1,853	4.10	3,678	8.93	1,825	4.83
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	222	0.50	181	0.44	-41	-0.06
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.00	3	0.01	3	0.01

Source: GSS 2024

2.5.6 Agricultural Development

West Akim Municipality is regarded as an agricultural production corridor, owing to its vast tracts of fertile land, particularly in rural areas. This has attracted a considerable number of migrant farmers from other regions, further boosting agricultural activity. Agricultural Extension Services (AES) are fairly well distributed across the Municipality, with the Municipal Agriculture

Directorate in Asamankese serving as a hub for farmer support and information dissemination.

The Municipality's agricultural economy is dominated by crop farming, which accounts for 56.91% of employment in the agriculture sector. The main crops of economic significance include cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, and citrus. Farm sizes are generally larger than the national smallholder average: about 61% of sampled farmers cultivate more than 3.7 hectares, with an overall average of 3.92 hectares per farmer, compared to the national average of 3.0 hectares.

Despite these advantages, farming in the Municipality remains largely subsistence-based, with surpluses sold in local markets. Traditional "slash-and-burn" farming techniques dominate, accounting for about 82% of cultivation methods. This practice, coupled with the expansion of permanent cash crop plantations such as cocoa, oil palm, and citrus, has increased pressure on available land, leaving limited space for staple food crops.

The Municipality has significant potential to expand agricultural production. Its strategic location and the growing population of Asamankese provide a ready market for farm produce. Additionally, the network of rivers across farming zones presents opportunities for future small-scale irrigation schemes, which could improve dry-season farming and crop diversification. However, poor road infrastructure remains a major constraint, undermining large-scale production and access to markets.

Development Implications

The abundance of fertile land and relatively larger farm sizes provide an opportunity for increased agricultural productivity and commercialization. The dominance of slash-and-burn farming and land pressure from cash crops call for sustainable land management practices, intensification of farming, and adoption of climate-smart agriculture. Cocoa, oil palm, and citrus offer potential for agro-processing and value addition, aligning with industrialization and job creation goals.

Opportunities exist for irrigation-based farming, which could boost dry-season vegetable and rice production, improving food security and income diversification. Poor rural road networks limit farmers' access to markets and discourage large-scale production, making feeder road rehabilitation and rural infrastructure investment critical for agricultural growth. The growing urban demand in Asamankese presents opportunities for linking rural producers to urban markets, strengthening value chains and enhancing livelihoods.

2.5.7 Women in Agriculture

A gender analysis of agricultural participation in West Akim Municipality shows that women are more active than men in food crop production, while men dominate in cocoa, citrus, and oil palm farming. These cash crop ventures require individualized land ownership, which women often find difficult to access due to customary and structural barriers. Nonetheless, women provide significant labour on cocoa, citrus, and oil palm plantations, underscoring their critical but undervalued contribution to the agricultural economy.

Despite their active role, women in agriculture constitute the majority of the poor. This is largely due to their limited access to land, capital, and credit facilities, which forces them to rely on subsistence and small-scale farming. Their economic vulnerability is further compounded by dependence on informal markets and lack of bargaining power.

Given the pivotal role women play in ensuring household food security, poverty reduction strategies must prioritize women as producers and income earners, not only as beneficiaries of social services. Empowering women through access to credit, land, technology, extension services, and agro-processing opportunities would significantly enhance productivity, household incomes, and overall food security in the Municipality.

Development Implications

Limited access to land and credit restricts women's ability to scale up farming, reinforcing gender inequalities in agriculture. Women's concentration in food crop production highlights the need for targeted support in staple crop value chains, including storage, processing, and marketing. Women's economic vulnerability underscores the urgency of gender-responsive agricultural policies that enhance access to productive resources. Supporting women farmers through cooperatives, microfinance, and capacity building can contribute directly to poverty reduction and improved household welfare. Empowering women in agriculture strengthens food security, resilience, and inclusive local economic development.

2.5.8 Marketing/Storage for Agricultural Produce

Markets and marketing are under-developed and are constrained by several factors, especially transportation and poor storage system. As a result, the cost of marketing food accounts for about 66 per cent of retail price for most commodities. There are also wide seasonal fluctuations in prices of agricultural produce. The lack of post-harvest storage facilities, the high cost of agricultural inputs, the over-dependence of the prevalent agricultural system on natural conditions and the inadequate animal husbandry services in the West Akim Municipality affects the production levels of agricultural products.

2.5.9 Agricultural Finance

Farmer's own savings is the main source of credit for funding farming activities. Other sources of farm credit in the district are private money lenders, relatives, banks and investment and loan companies.

Most farmers are not able to access agricultural credit from the formal financial institutions especially the banks because of lack of collateral on their part. Again, rain fed agriculture is considered as a risky business by the banks hence their reluctance to lend money to farmers. However, recognized Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and few farmers with very good records in terms of credit worthiness readily access credit from the financial institutions. Since majority of the farmers cannot access loans from the financial institutions, they resort to borrowing from

private money lenders who charge very high interest rates.

2.5.10 Marketing of Agricultural Products

Market plays a very vital role in the agricultural value chain. The Municipality can boast of three major markets. During the various market days, farmers, middlemen and traders from within and outside the municipality undertake marketing of farm produce. Majority of these marketers are wholesalers who buy the produce in bulk and transport them to urban marketing centres.

The prices of the various commodities in the municipality depend on the season of the year or demand and supply of the commodity at a time. Prices of commodities are generally low during the major season where there is glut on the market. The lean season usually records high prices of produce since demand for the commodities is high during this period.

Even though prices of farm produce are determined by demand and supply, middlemen usually bargain with the farmers for low prices in order to maximize their profit; a situation which is unfavourable to the farmers.

2.5.11 Market Infrastructure

Available market infrastructure in the district consists of the physical places where periodic buying and selling takes place. The municipality has three main markets centres at Asamankese, Osenase and Owuram which form the vibrant commercial hubs of the municipality. These market centres operate interchangeably five days in a week where one can get almost all kinds of food stuff to buy at affordable prices. Also, a bulk of livestock is traded in the municipality.

2.5.12 Industries

The industrial sector of the West Akim Municipality is underdeveloped, with weak linkages between agricultural production and industrial processing. Industries in the Municipality are categorised into three groups based on labour force and scale: small, medium, and large-scale enterprises. In the area of agro-processing, the Municipality has considerable potential, given the abundance of raw materials such as oil palm and citrus, which thrive under favourable local climatic conditions.

Labour Force of the small-scale industries comprises of 41% owner-workers, 21% family members, 20% paid labourers, 18% apprentices, that of medium-scale industries: 8% owner-workers, 10% family members, 62% paid labourers, 20% apprentice. Large-scale industries employ predominantly paid labour (100%). The structure shows that small-scale industries are largely family-based and informal, while medium and large-scale industries are more capital-intensive and labour-reliant.

Most industrial goods are sold outside the Municipality, reflecting limited local demand and weak internal market linkages. Approximately 70% of medium and large-scale industrial products are exported outside the country, showing some integration into external markets.

Challenges facing the sector

- i. Financial constraints – lack of start-up capital for entrepreneurs.
- ii. Infrastructure gaps – low electricity coverage, unreliable power supply, and inadequate industrial zones.
- iii. High production costs – due to expensive inputs and weak supply chain linkages.
- iv. Weak institutional support – limited extension services and inadequate training facilities.

Development Potentials

The Municipality has great potential for local economic development (LED) if agro-based industries are scaled up and linked to agricultural production. The presence of the NBSSI (National Board for Small Scale Industries) and the RTF (Rural Technology Facility) provides a foundation for entrepreneurial support, skills training, and technology transfer. Opportunities exist for value chain development in palm oil, cassava, citrus, bamboo, and wood processing, as well as for creating synergies between farming, agro-processing, and marketing.

Table 6: Categories of Industries

GROUP	INDUSTRY
Agro-based	Palm Oil extraction, Cassava Processing, Akpeteshie Distillery
Wood-based	Saw Milling, Wood Processing, Carpentry, Bamboo Processing
Textiles	Dressmaking, Tailoring, Kente Weaving
Construction	Block Making, Sand and Stone Winning, Stone Quarrying
Other	Chop Bars, Corn Milling, Soap Making

Source: MPCU Field Survey 2025

2.5.13 Banking and Finance

West Akim Municipality is home to a number of commercial banks, rural banks, savings and loans institutions, credit unions, and insurance companies. Most of these financial institutions are concentrated in Asamankese, the Municipal capital, which serves as the primary financial hub. While this concentration makes services accessible in the capital, it also poses challenges for residents in remote communities, who face difficulties in accessing timely financial services.

Table 7: Banking Institutions in the Municipality

NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (BANKS)	NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (CREDIT UNION/SAVINGS & LOANS)	NAME OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (INSURANCE COMPANIES)
1. GCB Bank 2. Republic- Bank	1. Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans	1. State Insurance Company (SIC) 2. Enterprise Insurance

4. Upper Manya Klo Rural Bank 5. Suhum Rural Bank 6. South Akim Rural Bank 7. Kwaebibrim Rural bank. 8. Agona Rural Bank	3. Multi-Credit Financial Services	3. Prime insurance
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Source: MPCU Survey, 2025

Implications for Development

The limited spatial distribution of financial institutions outside Asamankese restricts access to banking and credit services for rural communities. This hampers financial inclusion and slows down local enterprise development. Credit facilities from rural banks, savings & loans, and microfinance institutions are crucial for supporting smallholder farmers and SMEs, yet many complain of high interest rates and limited credit facilities. Insurance services exist but coverage remains low, especially in rural areas. Expanding insurance education and uptake can help farmers and small businesses manage risks. Expanding the reach of financial services (e.g., through mobile banking, agency banking, and digital platforms) can significantly promote entrepreneurship, investment, and savings culture. The presence of microfinance institutions like Sinapi Aba and Multi-Credit offers opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially women and youth, to access credit for livelihood activities.

2.5.14 Post and Telecommunication

The Municipality has only one Post Office, located in Asamankese, which is currently understaffed and struggles to meet the growing demand for postal services. This limited postal infrastructure restricts access to formal communication and courier services, especially for rural communities. On the other hand, cellular network coverage is more widespread. All four major telecommunications companies—MTN, Vodafone, AirtelTigo, and Glo operate in Asamankese and other urban and peri-urban areas of the Municipality. This has greatly enhanced business transactions, access to information, and social connectivity. However, coverage in remote rural communities remains weak, limiting full access to mobile communication and internet services. The Assembly has also supported efforts to strengthen ICT access by facilitating the establishment of an internet café and leveraging the Central Government’s ICT programmes. These initiatives are aimed at bridging the digital divide, expanding opportunities in education and commerce, and integrating the Municipality into the global information economy.

Implications for development

Although urban and peri-urban areas enjoy good mobile network services, many rural settlements remain underserved, which restricts access to mobile money, e-learning, telemedicine, and other

digital services. Expanding telecommunication coverage will enhance local economic development, by enabling farmers, traders, and SMEs to connect to broader markets.

ICT facilities also strengthen governance and service delivery by improving communication between citizens and the Assembly.

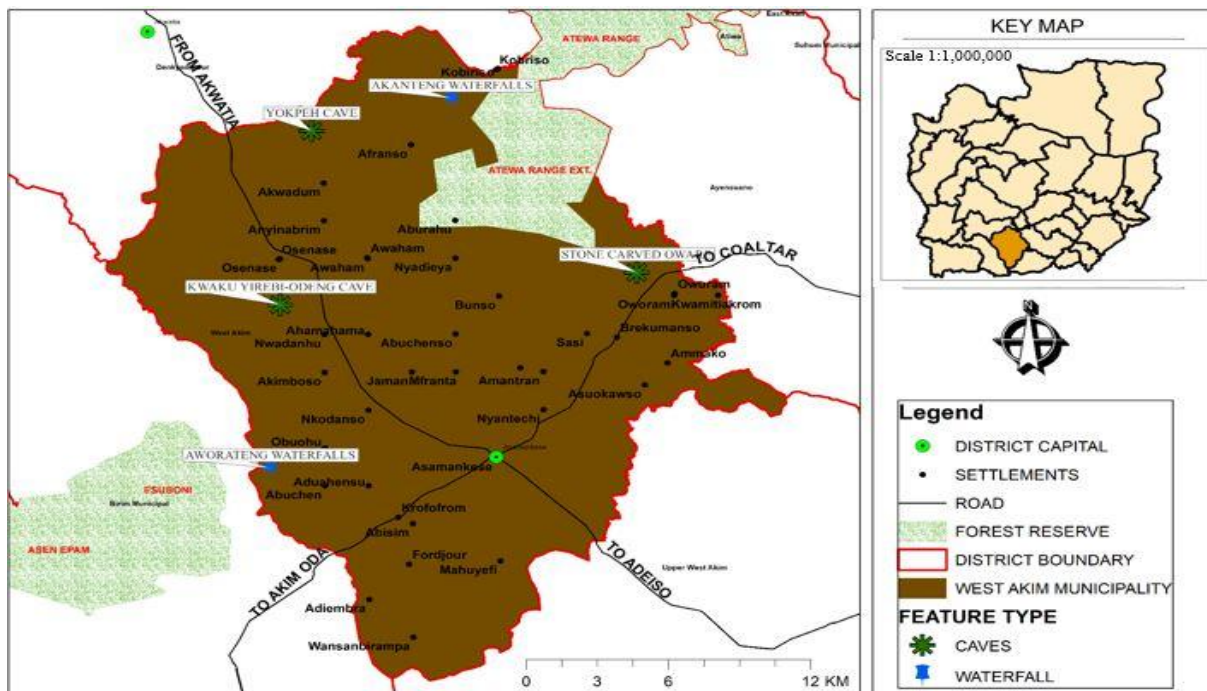
2.5.15 Recreation and Tourism

The West Akim Municipality is endowed with number tourism potentials which remains untapped or unexploited for economic development. These include the Atewa Range Forest Reserve which is located at the Northern end of the municipality, the Kwaku Sae, Akanteng and Aworoteng waterfalls which take their source from the Atewa Range Forest. They have heights of 20 meters, 50 meters and 55 meters respectively. There are 2 caves; Kwaku Yirebi-Odeng and Yokpeh, which are described as tunnels. These caves can accommodate 10-15 people at a time.

2.5.16 Hospitality

The Municipality is home to a number of Hotels, Guess Houses and other receptive facilities. Notable amongst them are 1st Stop Hotel, Ju’Niel Lodge, Owusua Royal Lodge. Available are catering services, spa and fitness, swimming pools, pubs and restaurants.

Figure 7: Tourism Sites



Source: WAMA MPCU, 2025

Implication for development

The tourist sites and the hospitality facilities given the necessary publicity and investment could serve as a catalyst to massive local economic development.

2.5.17 Food Security

West Akim Municipality enjoys both comparative and competitive advantages in crop and livestock production. The area produces a wide variety of crops, ranging from tree crops (such as oil palm, citrus, and cocoa) to food crops and vegetables (including cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam, and garden eggs). Livestock rearing is also common, with cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry kept by households and commercial farms. Poultry production is particularly vibrant, comprising both exotic breeds and local varieties, including the popular guinea fowl.

A key indicator of food security in the Municipality is the availability and accessibility of food outlets. In addition to three major vibrant markets (Asamankese, Osenase, and Adeiso), nearly every community has one or more food outlets, which ensure year-round food distribution. Importantly, no community is entirely dependent on a single crop, although certain areas show crop dominance (e.g., cassava, maize, or oil palm). This diversification strengthens resilience against crop failures and contributes to overall food stability.

Implications for Development

The diversity of crops and livestock provides strong dietary and income security for households. Multiple food outlets and markets enhance food availability and access, ensuring that both rural and urban communities are served. Surpluses in cassava, oil palm, maize, and poultry offer potential for agro-processing and value addition, linking agriculture more directly to industry. The Municipality can build on its comparative advantage by promoting commercial farming, irrigation schemes, and improved livestock management.

2.6 Social

2.6.1 Education

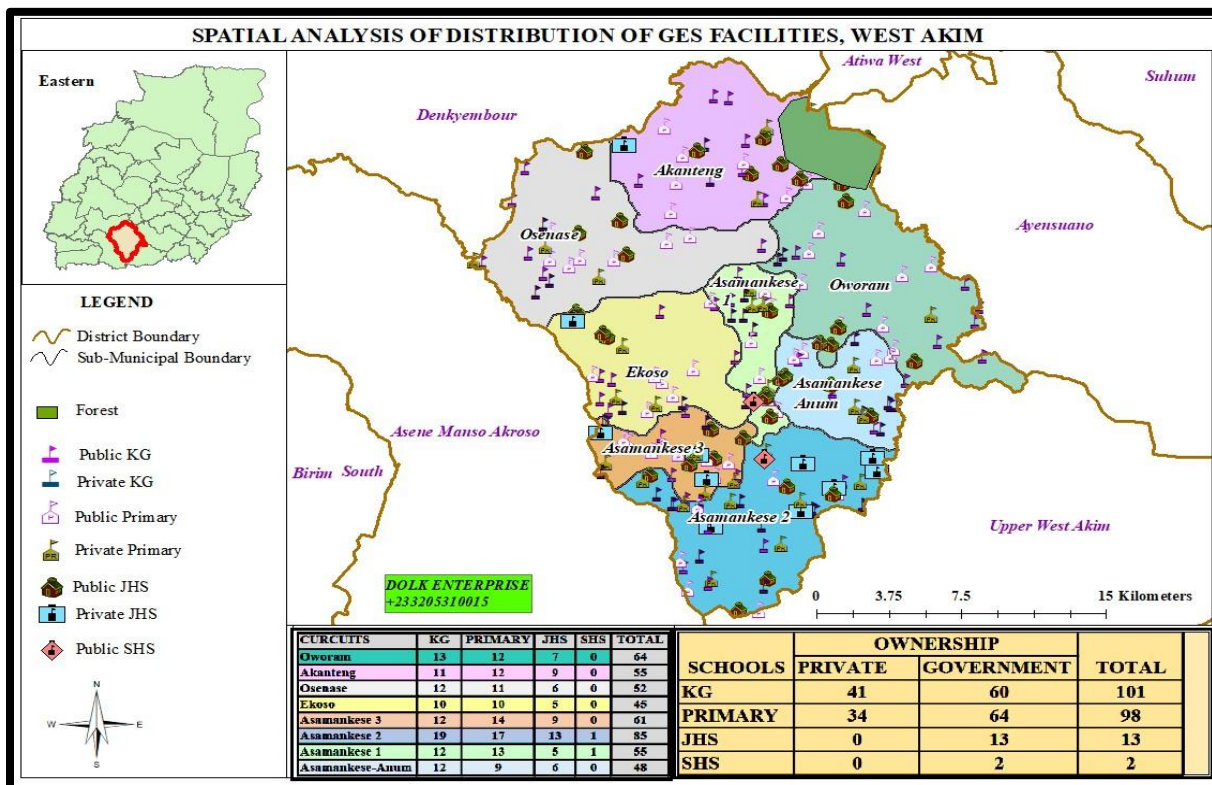
The Municipality has a total of 113 Kindergartens with an enrolment of 7,743 pupils, 110 Primary Schools enrolling 17,990 pupils, and 87 Junior High Schools (JHS) with 6,601 students. At the second-cycle level, there are three institutions, comprising two Senior High Schools (SHS) with 5,054 students and one Vocational/Technical School with 227 students. This distribution reflects a fairly extensive educational infrastructure base, covering the full spectrum of pre-tertiary education from kindergarten to vocational training. The large enrolments at the primary and SHS levels highlight both the demand for education and the challenge of ensuring adequate resources, infrastructure, and teacher support across schools.

Table 8: Educational Facilities Table

School Level	Facilities and Enrolment	
	Number of Schools	Total
Kindergarten	113	7,743
Primary	110	17,990
Junior High	87	6,601
Senior High	2	5,054
Vocational/Technical	1	227

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Figure 8: Distribution of Educational Facilities



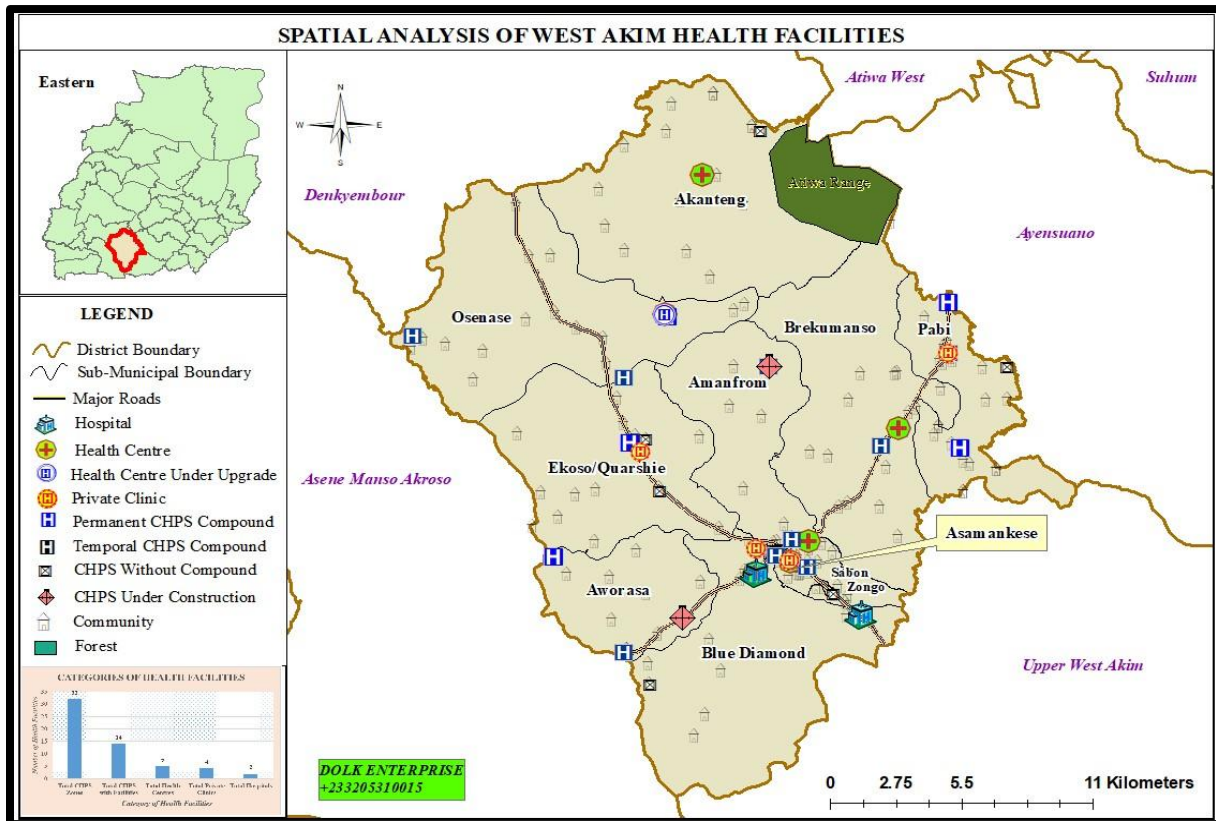
Implications for Development

The presence of schools across all levels ensures widespread access to education, reducing the risk of school dropouts at transition points. However, enrolment pressures at the SHS level (over 5,000 students in two schools) point to the need for expansion of facilities and teacher recruitment. The presence of a vocational/technical school provides an entry point for skills development and youth employability. Expanding vocational education will help reduce unemployment and bridge the skills gap.

2.6.2 Health Care

The municipality has 42 health facilities which comprise 1 government hospital, 1 private hospital, 4 private clinics, 5 health centers and 32 CHPS compound. As part of the effort for Ghana Health Service to improve access to health care delivery, all the 28 Electoral Areas have been demarcated as functional CHPS zones. About 90% of these functional CHPS zones are with compounds. The predominant ailment both OPD and administrations is Malaria. HIV/AIDS for the past five (5) consecutive years has been a major cause of deaths in the municipality. Figure 1.13 presents the health facilities in West Akim.

Figure 9: Distribution of Health Facilities



Source: MPCU-WAMA, 2025

Implications for Development

The high prevalence of malaria continues to strain health services and reduce productivity. Intensified malaria prevention and control interventions are essential. The persistence of HIV/AIDS as a leading cause of death highlights the need for targeted education, testing, treatment, and stigma reduction measures. The two hospitals (government and private) are heavily burdened as the main referral centres.

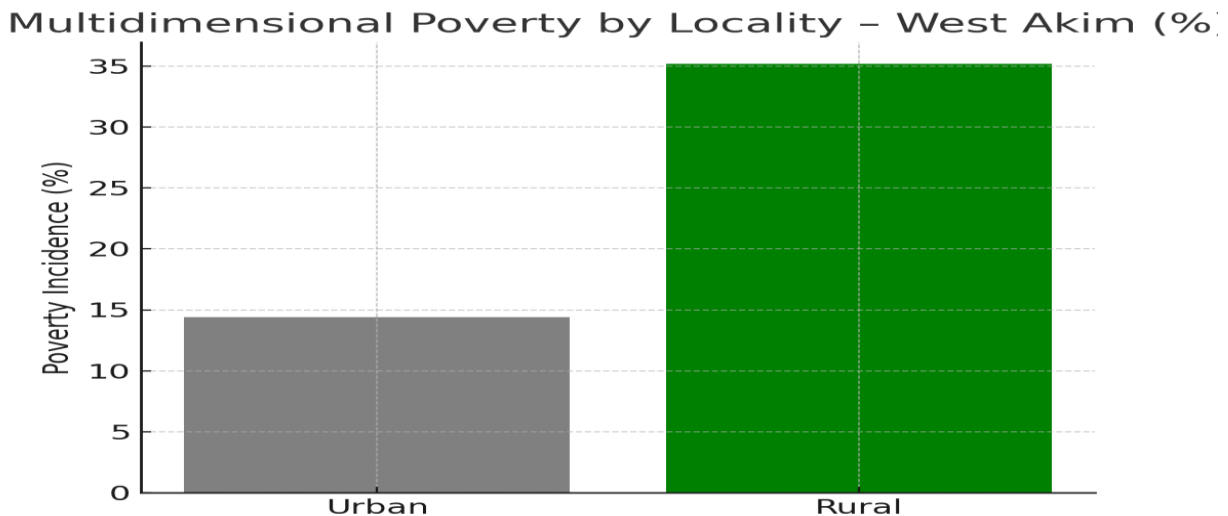
2.6.3 Poverty, Inequality and Vulnerability

Poverty in the West Akim Municipality is manifested in both income poverty and deprivation of basic services such as quality education, health, potable water, and sanitation. Although the Municipality benefits from fertile land and proximity to Accra, a significant proportion of households particularly in rural communities remain vulnerable due to limited livelihood opportunities, underemployment, and poor infrastructure.

2.6.3.1 Multidimensional Poverty

Multidimensional poverty in West Akim affects 23.7% of the population (27,211 people), with an intensity of 43%. Female-headed households are more affected (27.6%) than male-headed (21.1%). Rural areas have a poverty incidence of 35.2% compared to 14.4% in urban settings. Education strongly influences poverty: 38.9% of households headed by persons with no education are poor compared to 6.4% of those headed by tertiary graduates. Agriculture-dependent households (26.9%) are poorer than those in industry (10.5%) and services (7.8%). Bunso, Kofi Jaller, and Ekoso No.1 are the most deprived communities, with over 50% poverty incidence. Employment deprivation, health insurance coverage, and school lag are the leading contributors to MPI. Interventions should prioritize jobs, rural infrastructure, and education.

Figure 10: Multidimensional Poverty by Locality



2.6.3.2 Childhood Vulnerabilities

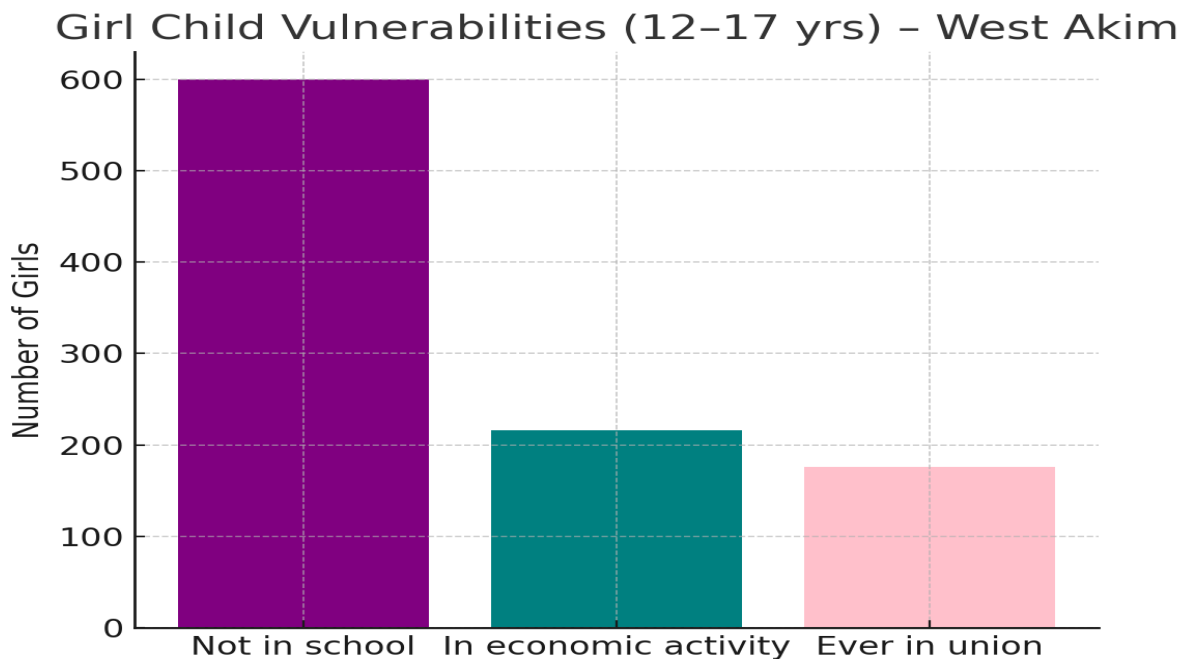
According to the 2021 PHC, 12,353 children (0–17 years) are multidimensionally poor, representing nearly a quarter of the child population. The most affected are children aged 5–11 years. Vulnerabilities manifest in education (children out of school or behind grade-for-age), parental survival (many children live without one or both parents), and child labour and early

unions. Nationally, over 1.2 million children were out of school in 2021, and about 36.8% of those enrolled were behind their expected grade level. For West Akim, this creates intergenerational poverty risks, worsened by girls’ higher vulnerability. Children with disabilities also face limited access to inclusive education and services. Rural children are disproportionately affected.

2.6.3.3 Girl Child Status and Vulnerabilities

Girls in West Akim face multiple overlapping vulnerabilities. Out of girls aged 12–17 years, 600 were not attending school, 216 were engaged in economic activity, and 176 had ever been in a union or marriage as of the 2021 Census. These figures reveal risks of educational exclusion, child labour, and early marriage. Girls in rural areas are especially disadvantaged, as they are 76.6% more likely not to attend school and 39.4% more likely to be in economic activity than urban girls. These vulnerabilities perpetuate gender inequality, teenage pregnancy, and long-term poverty cycles. Empowering the girl child requires targeted interventions in education, reproductive health, and child protection.

Figure 11: Girl Child Status and Vulnerability



2.6.3.4 Digital Exclusion

Digital exclusion affects a significant portion of the population in West Akim. In 2021, 19,081 people aged 6 years and older did not use an ICT device, comprising 8,888 males and 10,193 females. The gender gap highlights that women are more excluded than men. Children and youth

face disadvantages in ICT literacy, as over a third of school-going children nationally did not use ICT devices and over 40% had no internet access. In West Akim, this implies rural schoolchildren are at risk of digital illiteracy and low employability. Exclusion also extends to mobile money, limiting women's access to financial services and economic participation.

2.7 Social and Child Protection

Social and child protection in West Akim Municipality remains a critical component of human development and poverty reduction. The Municipal Assembly, working through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (SWCD), implements a range of interventions targeted at vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

2.7.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme has become one of the most important social protection interventions targeting extremely poor and vulnerable households. It currently covers forty-one communities with a total of 772 household beneficiaries, a figure that has remained consistent between 2022 and 2024. These beneficiaries include the aged, persons with disabilities without productive capacity, and caregivers of orphans and vulnerable children.

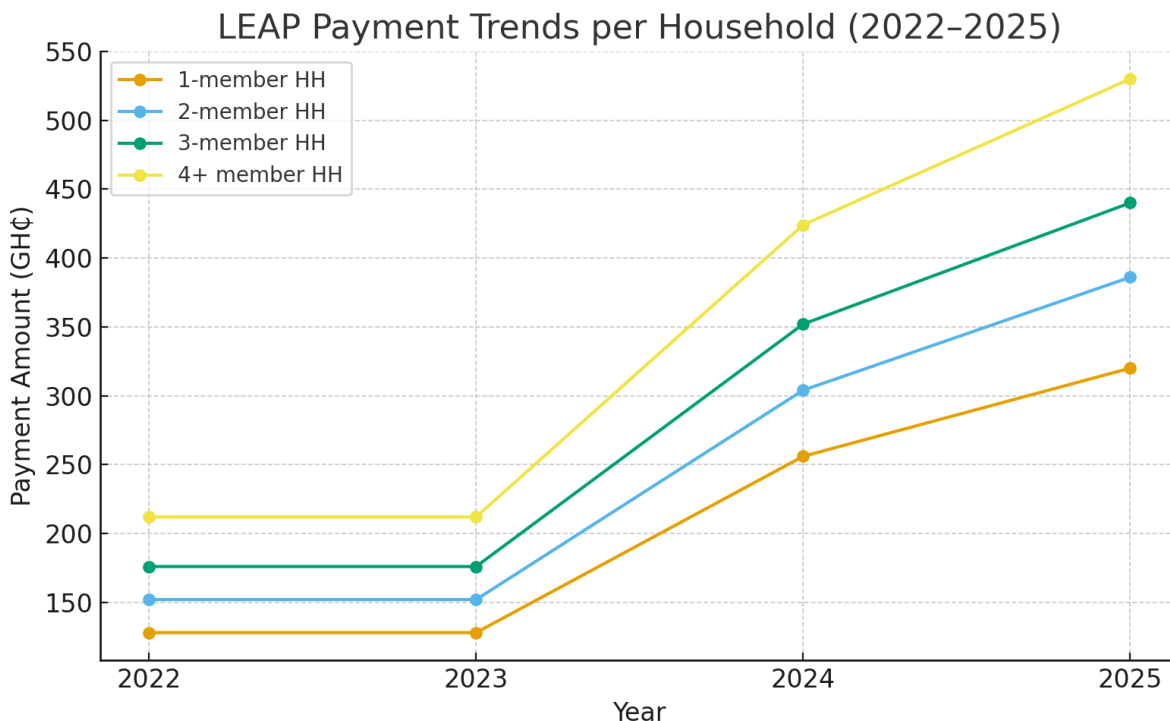
Payment levels under LEAP have steadily increased over the years to improve the welfare of recipients. In 2022 and 2023, single-member households received GH¢128, two-member households GH¢152, three-member households GH¢176, and households with four or more members GH¢212 every two months. In 2024, government doubled the transfer values, increasing payments by 100 percent, which meant that single-member households received GH¢256, two-member households GH¢304, three-member households GH¢352, and four or more-member households GH¢424. In 2025, the amounts were revised upwards again by 25 percent, with one-member households now receiving GH¢320, two-member households GH¢386, three-member households GH¢440, and households with four or more members GH¢530. Payments are made every two months, and for 2025 two cycles had been completed by mid-year, with a third cycle scheduled for August.

During the most recent disbursement, the total amount earmarked for beneficiaries was GH¢265,750. Out of this, GH¢206,600 was successfully paid at the payment points by designated banks, while GH¢59,150 was later collected by beneficiaries from financial institutions. The distribution of households by size shows that 356 households are single-member, 198 are two-member, 122 are three-member, and 96 households have four or more members, making up the total of 772.

The LEAP programme has therefore provided direct consumption support to vulnerable households, cushioning them against extreme poverty. The upward adjustments in transfer amounts in 2024 and 2025 have significantly improved the capacity of beneficiaries to meet basic needs such as food, healthcare, and school-related expenses. Beneficiaries have also begun

interacting more with formal financial institutions through the cash-out system, which promotes financial inclusion. However, the programme still faces limitations in terms of sustainability, as it remains largely focused on consumption support. Without stronger linkages to productive inclusion initiatives such as vocational training, microenterprise development, or agricultural input support, many households risk remaining dependent on cash transfers. Operational challenges, including occasional delays in disbursement and logistical difficulties during cash-outs, also continue to affect smooth delivery. Despite these challenges, LEAP has improved the resilience of vulnerable households in the Municipality. Its integration with complementary services, particularly the renewal of NHIS cards for beneficiaries, enhances access to healthcare and contributes to human development outcomes. The programme remains a critical poverty reduction tool, but its long-term impact will depend on how effectively it is linked to sustainable livelihood and empowerment initiatives.

Figure 12: LEAP Payment Trends



2.7.2 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

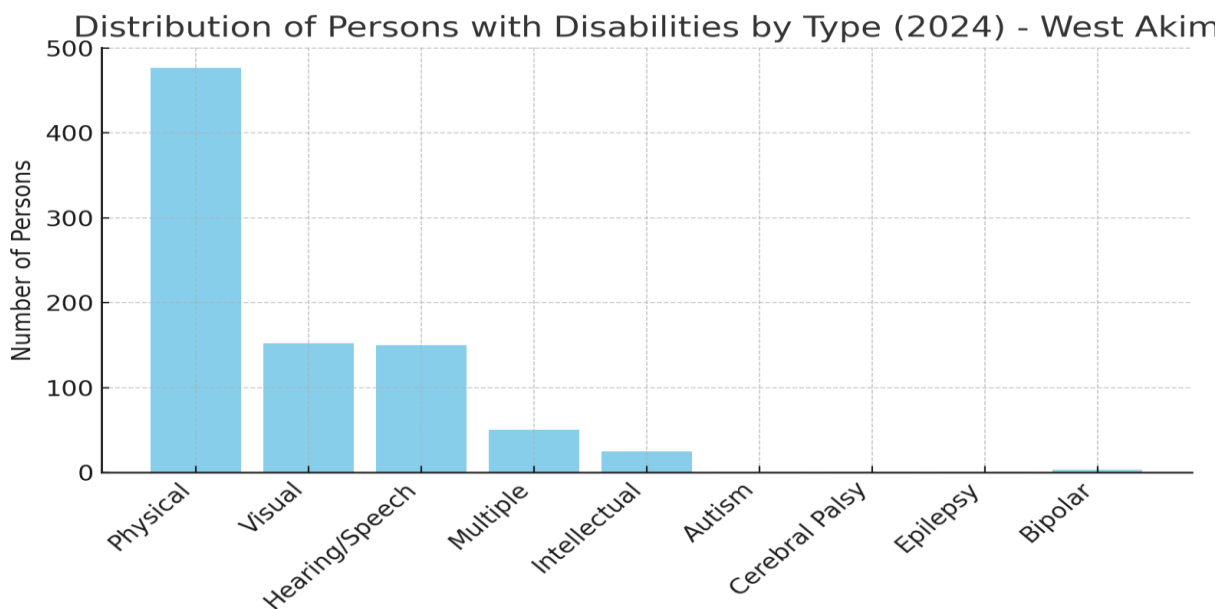
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) form a significant vulnerable group in West Akim Municipality. As of the most recent update, there are 860 PWDs recorded, with physical disabilities forming the largest category at 477, followed by visual impairments with 152 and hearing or speech impairments with 150. Smaller proportions are made up of intellectual disabilities, multiple disabilities, and a few cases of autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and bipolar disorder. The

distribution reflects the diverse challenges PWDs face and underscores the need for targeted interventions that go beyond welfare support to economic inclusion.

Between 2022 and 2024, the Municipality made notable progress in supporting PWDs through the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF). In total, 296 PWDs benefited during the period, with 130 receiving income-generating items such as deep freezers, fufu machines, and wheelchairs in 2024 alone. These disbursements marked a shift in approach, as PWDs increasingly requested productive items instead of cash, highlighting a preference for sustainable livelihoods over temporary support. Complementing this, the Department organized skills training sessions, including yogurt and soap-making, which targeted forty PWDs and their caregivers to build their capacity for self-employment.

While these interventions have contributed to improved living conditions and reduced dependency among beneficiaries, challenges persist. The 2024 programme, for instance, did not make any direct fund disbursements due to resource constraints, limiting the reach of support. In addition, logistical gaps have affected the registration and renewal of NHIS cards for PWDs, thereby restricting their access to affordable healthcare. Despite these gaps, the evidence shows that PWD interventions are gradually shifting from short-term welfare support to empowerment, and with sustained investment, this transition can strengthen self-sufficiency and inclusivity.

Figure 13: Distribution of PWDs by Type



2.7.3 Community Care, Child Rights Promotion and Protection

Community Care and Child Rights Promotion focuses on ensuring child survival, development, and protection from abuse, exploitation, and neglect. The Department of Social Welfare and

Community Development plays a pivotal role in sensitizing both community members and school learners on key issues, including child labour, child online safety, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and general child protection. These sensitization programmes have not only raised awareness but also created platforms for reporting and resolving child-related cases.

The reach of these activities has grown steadily over the years, largely due to the support from UNICEF's Integrated Social Services (ISS). In 2022, a total of 323 people (85 males and 238 females) were sensitized. This number grew significantly in 2023 to 1,432 people (538 males and 894 females), and further to 1,722 people (761 males and 961 females) in 2024. Cumulatively, between 2022 and 2024, a total of 3,477 people were reached, made up of 1,384 males and 2,093 females. The consistent gender disparity, with more females participating than males, indicates greater female involvement in child rights education but also highlights the need to mobilize more male participation, especially fathers and guardians.

The department has also directly handled and resolved child welfare cases, including issues of maintenance, custody, and child neglect. Although the total number of cases remains relatively modest compared to the sensitization reach, these interventions underscore the Municipality's efforts to provide not just awareness but also practical support for children's rights and welfare.

The upward trend in participation shows growing community responsiveness to child protection issues. However, sustainability will depend on continuous funding for ISS activities, stronger community child protection committees, and improved coordination between the Department, schools, and civil society partners.

Implications for Development

The upward adjustments (100% in 2024, 25% in 2025) have significantly enhanced household consumption, particularly for food, healthcare, and school-related expenses. Beneficiaries increasingly use formal financial institutions for collections, which can strengthen local banking participation and financial literacy. While LEAP provides immediate relief, it remains largely a consumption support programme. Without strong linkages to productive inclusion (skills training, microenterprise support, farm inputs), households may remain dependent.

The linkage of LEAP beneficiaries with NHIS (400 cards renewed in 2024) enhances resilience, but broader integration with education, agriculture, and livelihood initiatives is necessary for long-term poverty reduction.

2.8 Nutrition

Nutrition is influenced by both dietary diversity and health service delivery. The wide range of food crops and livestock produced locally (cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam, vegetables, poultry, cattle, sheep, and goats) provides a strong basis for household food and nutrition security. The existence of vibrant markets and numerous food outlets ensures food availability throughout the year. Despite this advantage, nutrition outcomes are still challenged by poor dietary practices,

limited nutrition education, and poverty-related food insecurity in vulnerable households. Malnutrition manifests in both undernutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight) among children under five, and micronutrient deficiencies (anaemia and vitamin A deficiency). At the same time, changing consumption patterns and sedentary lifestyles are contributing to overweight and diet-related non-communicable diseases in adults.

2.8.1 Nutritional Status of Children

Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) data shows that malnutrition persists but has generally been low in prevalence. Between 2022 and 2024, underweight rates fluctuated between 0.4% and 1.23%, with a slight decline to 1.0% in 2024. Sub-municipal variations were evident: Akanteng recorded the highest underweight prevalence in 2023 at 5.3%, but by 2024 most sub-municipals had returned to below 1%.

The trend from 2023–2025 indicates progress in reducing underweight cases: 434 cases (1.4%) in 2023 dropped to 74 cases (0%) in 2024, before rising slightly to 101 cases (0.36%) in 2025. While the 2024 figure may partly reflect underreporting, the overall pattern demonstrates sustained improvement.

2.8.2 Child Feeding and Growth Monitoring

Attendance at Child Welfare Clinics (CWC) has remained high for infants (0–11 months) but declines as children grow older. In 2024, 62,327 children under five were weighed at CWC sessions, with 99.7% classified as normal weight, 124 moderately underweight, and 51 severely underweight. The increase in attendance for children 12–23 months in 2024 suggests effective community sensitization and school health activities.

2.8.3 Maternal Nutrition and Anaemia

Maternal health indicators point to persistent anaemia in pregnancy. By 2024, 762 pregnant women (HB < 11 g/dl at 36 weeks) were recorded, reflecting a rising trend compared to 637 cases in 2022 and 728 in 2023. This indicates that iron deficiency remains a significant challenge, increasing risks of complications in pregnancy and childbirth.

2.8.4 Food Availability and Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture

The Municipality is an agricultural production corridor, producing staples such as cassava, plantain, and cocoyam, alongside cash crops like cocoa and oil palm. However, reliance on cash crops, coupled with post-harvest losses (20–30% nationally), limits dietary diversity. Households depend heavily on starchy foods, with limited intake of vegetables, legumes, and animal protein, which impacts micronutrient sufficiency.

2.8.5 Double Burden of Malnutrition

Like other urbanizing areas, West Akim is beginning to experience a double burden of

malnutrition. While child undernutrition is still a concern in rural communities, urban areas such as Asamankese are recording increasing cases of diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including hypertension and diabetes. This shift is attributed to poor dietary habits, high consumption of processed foods, and sedentary lifestyles.

Development Implications

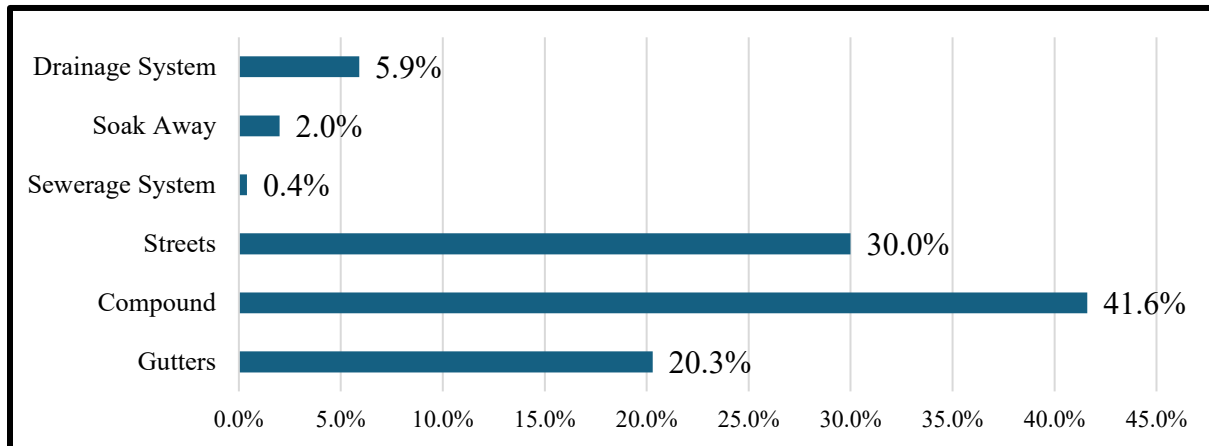
1. **Child Nutrition:** Sustained low underweight prevalence (around 1%) is encouraging, but vigilance is needed to prevent relapse. Strengthening GMP, complementary feeding education, and addressing micronutrient deficiencies remain priorities.
2. **Maternal Nutrition:** Rising anaemia cases highlight the need for intensified iron-folate supplementation, nutrition education, and dietary diversification for pregnant women.
3. **Dietary Diversity:** The Municipality must promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture by encouraging vegetable, legume, and small livestock production to supplement staples.
4. **School Feeding:** Expansion and better resourcing of the School Feeding Programme could improve children's dietary diversity while supporting local farmers.
5. **Post-Harvest Management:** Reducing food losses through improved storage and processing would enhance food availability year-round.
6. **NCD Prevention:** Nutrition education campaigns are needed to tackle urban dietary shifts and promote healthy lifestyles to reduce hypertension and diabetes.

2.9 Water and Sanitation

The main source of drinking water for households in the Municipality is pipe-borne accounting for 48.0 percent. Borehole/pump accounted for 21.8 percent, 11.5 percent use sachet water, 9.6 percent use rivers/streams, 7.1 percent relied on protected wells while the remaining 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent use tanker supply/vendor providers and bottled water respectively. Access to potable water is woefully inadequate in the Municipality and therefore, some rural communities resort to the use of streams and rivers as their main sources of water for drinking and domestic purposes. Most of the households that depend on the streams and rivers as their source of drinking water are seriously affected and prone to water-related diseases such as onchocerciasis.

The issue of sanitation poses a big challenge in the Municipality. About 8.2 percent of the houses have internal toilet facilities such as KVIP and pit latrines. The number of public toilet facilities required by end of the planning period has been estimated to be 40. In relation to liquid waste, 41.6 percent of the households throw their waste onto the compound, 30.0 percent onto the street/outside and the remaining 20.3 percent into gutters. Less than 1 percent (0.4 percent) of the household use the sewerage system to dispose of their liquid waste, disposal through the draining system accounts for 5.9 percent with 2.0 percent using soak away. Figure 1.14 depicts the liquid waste disposal methods in the Municipality.

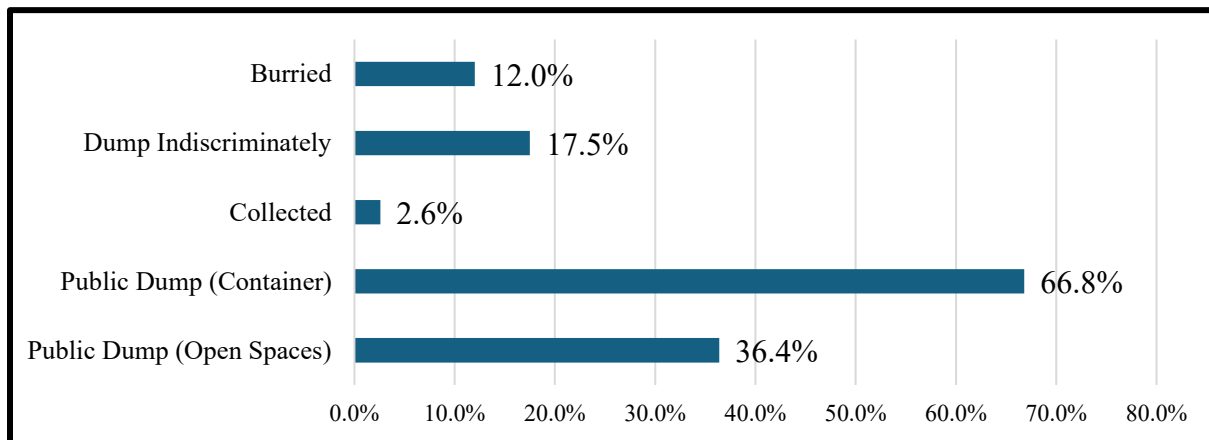
Figure 14: Methods in Liquid Waste Disposal



Source: EHU – WAMA, 2025

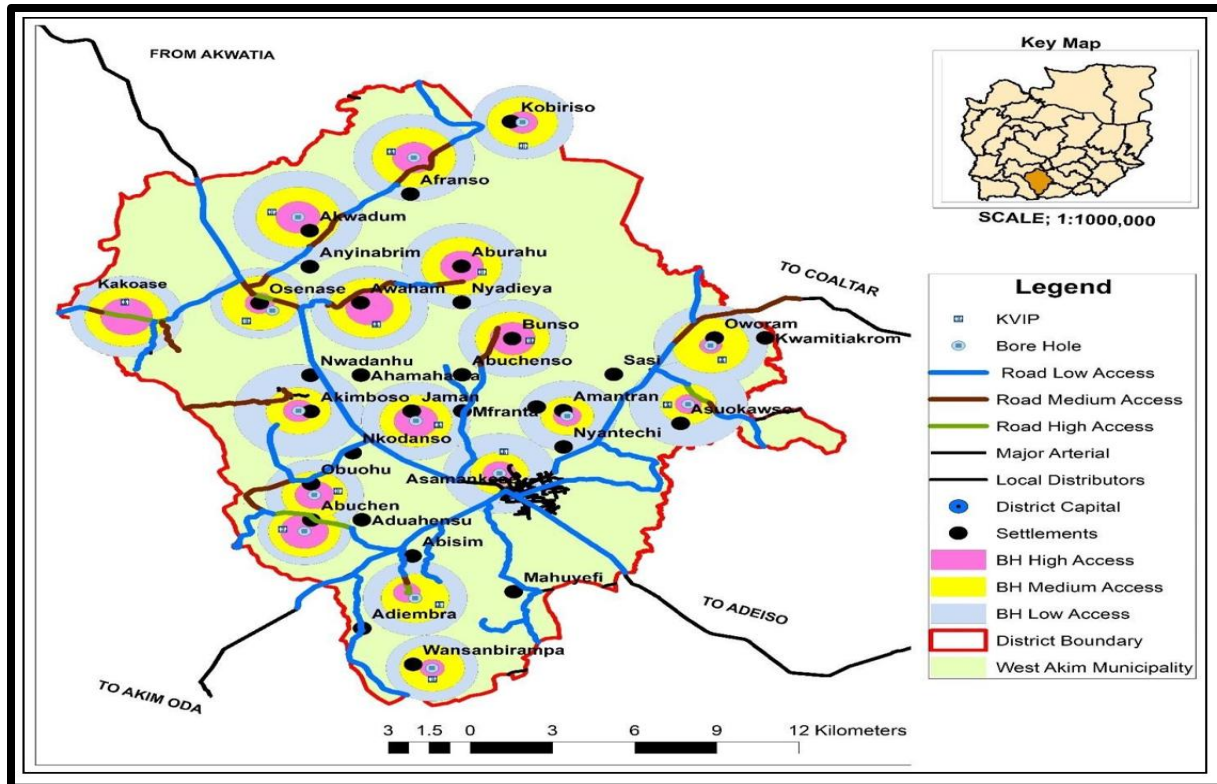
For solid waste disposal, it is noted that 36.4 percent of the households dump their solid waste in open spaces and public dump sites. Almost 2.6 percent of the households’ solid waste are collected. In contrast, indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is predominant in rural areas (15.4 percent) against 2.1 percent in urban areas. As much as 63.9 percent of the households’ in the urban areas use the public dump (container) as against 2.9 percent of the rural households. 8.3 percent of the rural households buried their solid waste with only 3.7 percent of the urban households adopting this practice. Figure 1.15 depicts the solid waste disposal methods in the Municipality.

Figure 15: Methods of Solid Waste Disposal



Source: EHU – WAMA, 2025

Figure 16: Accessibility to Water and Sanitation Facilities



Source: MPCU-WAMA, 2025

2.10 Housing

From the GSS Multi-dimensional poverty report, the Municipality has a total of 22,713 residential structures, reflecting the growing demand for housing due to population expansion and urbanisation. The majority of these, 22,426 units (98.7%), are conventional structures constructed with cement blocks, concrete, landcrete, burnt bricks, or mud. This demonstrates a relatively stable housing stock, with durable construction materials being predominant.

Spatially, 13,319 of the conventional structures (59.4%) are located in rural areas, while 9,107 (40.6%) are in urban centres. This distribution reflects the Municipality's largely rural character but also underscores the importance of urban growth centres such as Asamankese in absorbing residential expansion.

Non-conventional housing types are far fewer but still important for understanding shelter vulnerability. There are 244 wooden structures (1.1% of total housing stock), with rural areas (159) hosting almost twice as many as urban (85). Metal containers (18 units) and kiosks (10 units) are largely urban-based, indicating their use as temporary or improvised housing in towns. An additional 15 units fall under "other" categories.

While the dominance of conventional structures suggests a generally improved housing situation compared to previous decades, the persistence of wooden, container, and kiosk dwellings

highlights issues of affordability, informality, and spatial inequality. These non-durable structures are more vulnerable to environmental hazards, overcrowding, and poor living conditions. The data also capture levels of completion including fully completed houses, those completely roofed but unfinished, and partially roofed houses. This signals that a number of residents still live in partially completed structures due to financial constraints, which can affect their safety, health, and quality of life.

Development Implications

The housing situation indicates significant progress in conventional housing development, but also reveals housing inequality and the persistence of vulnerable dwelling types. Urbanisation pressures in Asamankese and other towns are encouraging the growth of kiosks and containers as shelter, while rural poverty drives reliance on wooden structures.

2.11 Gender issues

Women in West Akim Municipality continue to experience social, economic, cultural, and political marginalization, stemming from entrenched socio-cultural systems, customs, and norms that historically placed women in subordinate positions. Despite the guarantees of equality and non-discrimination under the 1992 Constitution and other national laws, women remain under-represented in leadership, decision-making, and political participation. This has resulted in persistent inequalities between men and women across different sectors of life.

Women and men generally perform different tasks and operate under different socio-economic conditions, which leads to varying interests and needs. Women, as the primary caregivers responsible for reproductive roles, have a greater stake in the equitable allocation of essential resources such as water, fuel, sanitation, housing, health care, and public safety. However, current patterns of resource allocation fail to reflect women's aspirations. This is evident in the fact that only 20 percent of households are headed by women, compared to 80 percent headed by men. In education, the literacy rate for females is 64 percent, with as many as 24 percent of women having never attended school, revealing persistent gender gaps in education and literacy.

2.11.1 Women's Health

The health-seeking behavior of women is constrained by poverty, low literacy, and cultural barriers. Many women, including pregnant mothers, resort to unorthodox health practices instead of formal medical care. Consequently, maternal mortality in the Municipality stands at 0.4 percent, while the risk of HIV infection remains disproportionately higher among women, making them more vulnerable to reproductive health complications and socio-economic shocks.

2.11.2 Women in Decision-Making

Although women constitute nearly half of the municipal population, their representation in governance structures remains disproportionately low. Out of the 47-member General Assembly,

only 7 are women (15 percent), with just three elected and four appointed. While this marks a slight improvement from the previous assembly, women’s representation remains far below the national gender parity goal. The absence of strong female voices in decision-making bodies undermines inclusiveness and weakens the democratic process, given that women’s specific needs and perspectives are often overlooked.

2.11.3 Why Focus on Women

Women face the most severe forms of marginalization, including gender discrimination, socio-cultural subordination, and low literacy. Yet, they play diverse and significant roles in family, community, and local economies. Global evidence confirms that no country advances without women’s effective participation in all levels of development. Women’s involvement in decision-making ensures that policies are responsive to the unique needs of women and children, and that gender perspectives are fully integrated into local development planning. Moreover, democratic governance is incomplete when women are excluded from leadership and decision-making.

2.11.4 The Way Forward

The Municipality must adopt deliberate strategies to reduce gender inequality and strengthen women’s participation. This includes identifying and mentoring women leaders early, engendering economic development and resource allocation, creating awareness of women’s rights, and promoting education on the importance of women’s participation in decision-making. Increasing women’s representation in local government structures such as District Assemblies, WATSAN committees, and Unit Committees will be key to fostering inclusiveness. At the policy level, advocacy for legislation to enforce gender quotas in local government should be prioritized, alongside continuous capacity-building to enhance women’s confidence and leadership skills.

Development Implications

The marginalization of women not only undermines social justice but also constrains the Municipality’s development potential. Gender inequality reduces productivity, perpetuates poverty, and hinders inclusive growth. Promoting women’s participation in governance and equitable access to resources will create a more democratic society, improve service delivery, and accelerate sustainable development.

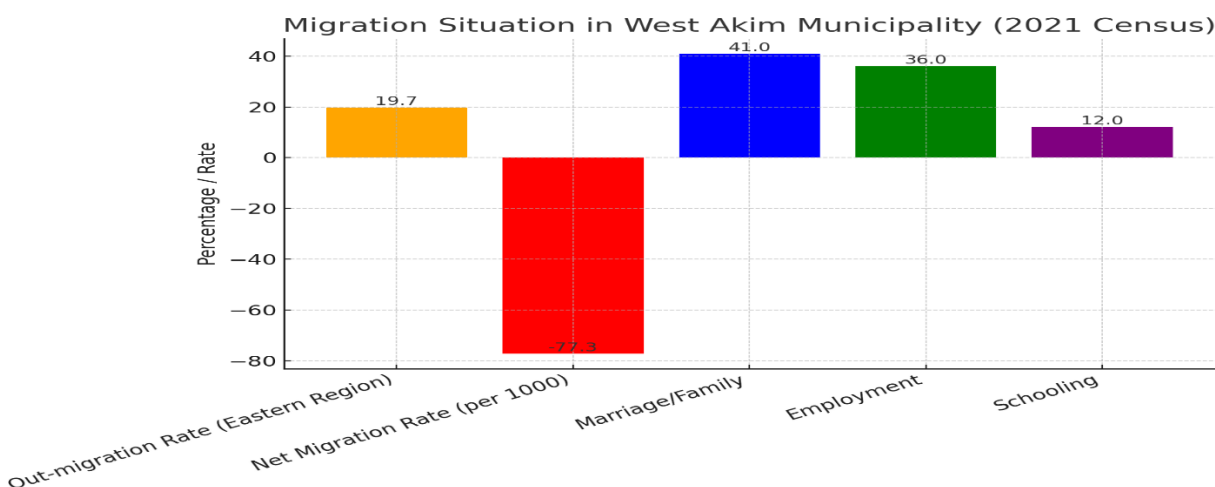
2.12 Migration

West Akim forms part of the Eastern Region’s broader migration dynamics which remains one of Ghana’s most important out-migrating areas, recording an out-migration rate of 19.7% during the 2010–2021 intercensal period. This means that nearly one-fifth of people born in Eastern Region had moved to other regions by 2021. At the same time, the Region also attracted in-migrants, but the balance between in- and out-migration produced a negative net migration of about –243,928 people, translating into a net migration rate of 77.3 per 1,000 population.

For West Akim specifically, this indicates that the Municipality is part of a wider regional pattern of population loss through migration. Out-migration is often driven by young people leaving in search of jobs, education, and opportunities in Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Western regions. In-migration into West Akim tends to be from nearby rural districts, particularly migrant farmers drawn by the fertile agricultural lands.

The reasons for migration nationally, which also apply to West Akim, are largely related to marriage and family reunification (41%), employment opportunities (about 36%), and schooling (12%). For females, marriage and family are the dominant drivers, while males move more often for work and education.

Figure 17: Migration in the Municipality



Development Implications

1. Labour force changes: Out-migration, especially of the youth, reduces the available labour force for agriculture and local industries. This contributes to West Akim’s ongoing de-industrialisation and decline in agricultural employment.
2. Urbanisation pressures: In-migration to Asamankese and other towns from rural areas within and outside the Municipality is contributing to growing urban populations, straining infrastructure and social services.
3. Gendered impacts: With women migrating mostly for marriage and men for work, there are imbalances in household structures, which can increase vulnerabilities for children left behind.
4. Agricultural change: Migrant farmers settling in West Akim bring both opportunities (expanded production of cocoa, oil palm, and food crops) and challenges (land pressure, conflicts, and environmental degradation).

2.13 Aged Care

The aged population continues to grow as life expectancy improves nationally, yet their care and

welfare remain a major challenge. Most aged persons (60 years and above) reside in rural communities where social amenities are limited. They are predominantly dependent on subsistence farming, petty trading, and remittances from relatives, but rising youth out-migration has weakened traditional family support systems. Consequently, many elderly persons experience economic insecurity and social isolation.

Access to health care for the aged is constrained by poverty, limited geriatric services, and cultural reliance on unorthodox medical practices. While the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) provides free enrolment for persons aged 70 and above, many elderly individuals struggle to renew or access services due to logistical and financial barriers. Chronic illnesses such as hypertension, diabetes, arthritis, and visual impairments are common among the aged but are poorly managed due to inadequate specialist care.

Social protection initiatives such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme provide cash transfers to some aged-headed households, but coverage remains limited compared to the overall number of elderly persons in need. Similarly, community-based support networks and religious groups offer assistance, yet these efforts are inconsistent and insufficient.

Culturally, the elderly remain respected figures in community life, but modernization and urbanization have gradually eroded traditional roles that once assured them dignity and sustained care. As a result, many aged persons face neglect, inadequate nutrition, and vulnerability to abuse.

2.14 Family life

West Akim's family life reflects both traditional values and the changing dynamics of modernization, migration, and economic pressures. Traditionally, the extended family system provided the foundation for care, security, and socialization. However, urbanization, youth migration, and increasing economic hardship have contributed to the gradual weakening of the extended family structure, with the nuclear family becoming more prevalent, particularly in urban centres such as Asamankese.

Households are often large, especially in rural areas, where polygynous marriages and extended kinship ties remain common. The 2021 Population and Housing Census shows that about 80% of households are male-headed, compared to 20% female-headed, underscoring gendered dynamics in family leadership. Female-headed households are often more vulnerable due to limited income sources, higher dependency ratios, and reduced access to resources.

Marriage remains a key institution shaping family life, but challenges such as teenage pregnancy, early unions, and marital instability affect family stability. Teenage pregnancy and school dropout rates remain high, particularly among adolescent girls in rural communities, disrupting both their educational attainment and long-term livelihood opportunities. Child neglect and maintenance cases are also regularly reported to the Department of Social Welfare and Community

Development, reflecting strains on family responsibilities.

2.15 The Youth

The youth, who make up about a third of the municipal population, face challenges in education, employment, health, and participation. School dropout rates are high due to teenage pregnancy and “okada” work, while limited vocational training leaves many without employable skills. Unemployment and underemployment remain widespread, pushing youths into migration, petty trading, subsistence farming, and in some cases, illegal mining.

Health concerns include high rates of teenage pregnancy, HIV infections among young women, and substance abuse. Access to adolescent-friendly health services is still inadequate. Despite their numbers, youth participation in local governance and decision-making is limited, leaving their voices underrepresented in development planning.

Development Implications

1. High unemployment and migration reduce the Municipality’s productive labour force and increase dependency ratios.
2. Educational and skills gaps perpetuate cycles of poverty and constrain human capital development.
3. Health vulnerabilities such as teenage pregnancy, HIV, and substance abuse undermine the productivity and resilience of youth.
4. Limited participation in governance diminishes youth ownership of local development processes and weakens social cohesion.

2.16 Environment

2.16.1 Settlement Systems: Natural and Built Environment

According to the PHC (2021), the rural/urban split for the Municipality is 44.6/55.4. Urban growth has generally been accompanied by sprawl in the centre and peripherals, slum formation and makes shift structures as residence and piecemeal development by private developers and informal dwellers. The commonest farming practice in the Municipality is the slash and burn method. This practice has over the years exposed the Municipality to erosion as a result of the destruction of the natural vegetation. Over the years, the landscape of the natural environment has been altered as a result of human-related activities. These human-related activities have to some extent rendered a greater proportion of the lands infertile and has also caused some of the rivers to dry perennially.

The built environment has almost taken over the natural environment in the region due to urbanisation. Consequently, urbanisation and rapid growth exerts continuous pressure on urban infrastructure. Most of the indigenous and urban settlements are faced with issues poor layouts and poorly constructed structures thus, rapid growth and urbanisation will exacerbate the already poor living conditions for low-income populations in the urban areas. The housing environment in the

Municipality is characterised by poor drains, un-evacuated heaps of refuse, unkempt surroundings, exposed foundations of housing units a result of erosion and cracked walls. The housing conditions as well as issues of congestion in relation to rapid growth and urbanisations makes both the areas and households vulnerable to disasters. This implies that the households are physical or structural and humanly vulnerable to disasters as the structures are likely to be damaged or disrupted by a hazard event.

2.16.2 Spatial Analysis

There was the need for the spatial aspects of the plan to be adequately integrated into the MTDP. The analysis highlighted the population distribution, location and distribution of services or facilities, as well as hierarchy of settlements. The scalogram was used to determine the centrality and spatial linkages between the settlements. This helps to determine where future facilities and services would be located.

In all, 10 settlements were considered. The services considered were 27. The most populous settlement was Asamankese (44,266) followed by Osenase which has a population, 8,056. The least is Amaako with 1,295. The Municipality has both urban and rural settlements with the population of 5,000 being used as threshold for the classification. Therefore, the cut-off for selecting the settlements was 1,000 thus, settlements with populations above 1,000 was considered and used in the scalogram analysis.

The hierarchy of settlements was based on the centrality index of each settlement, and not simply the number of functions or percentage functions of the settlement which shows how many of the services are performed by the community in question. The centrality index or total weighted centrality of a settlement is the summation of the weighted centrality of the services in each settlement. There is always the need to determine a cut off to depict the order of settlements. The first order settlement, also known as level one, must have a centrality index or total centrality above 400, level 2 and 3 settlements must have a score of 399 to 300 and 299 to 200. Level 4 settlements must have a score of 199 to 100 and level 5 settlements below 100.

In all, 5 levels of hierarchy were derived. Asamankese, the Municipal capital with a population of 44,266 was found to be the only level one (1st) settlement, having 29 services. This was followed by Brekumanso and Osenase as the level two (2nd) settlements with 18 services. Owuram was found to be the only third (3rd) level settlement, with 14 services. On the other hand, Awaham and Kobriso are level four (4th) settlements whilst communities such as Akanteng, Krofofrom, Amaako and Pabi are the level five (5th) settlements, with few services and a total centrality less than 100. The settlements were arranged in a descending order based on its populations. The Table 1.5 below presents a scalogram analysis of selected communities in the municipality.

Table 9: Scalogram Analyses

Facilities																																	
	Settlements	Population	Basic Schools	Senior High School	H.D.W	Pharmacy	Daily Market	Electricity	Health Centre	Post Office	Pipe-Borne	Boreholes	Warehouses	Z/A Council	Stream/River	Financial Institutions	Comm Centre	Hotel/Restaurant	Library	CHPS	Weekly Market	Hospital	Dist. Admin	Circ. Court	Police Station	LPG Station	Fire Service	Slaughter House	Agric Extension	Total No. of Functions	Percentage	Weighted Centrality Score	Hierarchy Level
1. Asamankese	44,266	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	26	96.3	1319.1	1 st
2. Osenase	8,056	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x				x			x					x	x	16	59.3	281.6	2 nd	
3. Brekumanso	4,050	x		x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x			x			x					x	x	16	59.3	281.6	2 nd	
4. Owuram	3,409	x		x	x	x	x	x			x			x	x				x						x		x	x	13	48.1	165.0	4 th	
5. Akanteng	4,566	x		x			x	x			x			x											x		x	x	9	33.3	82.5	4 th	
6. Awaham	1,812	x		x			x	x			x			x					x						x		x	x	10	37.0	95.0	4 th	
7. Krofofrom	3,806	x		x				x			x			x					x						x		x	x	9	33.3	95.0	4 th	
8. Amaako	1,295	x		x			x				x			x	x				x						x		x	x	10	37.0	102.5	4 th	
9. Kobriso	2,989	x		x			x	x			x			x					x						x		x	x	10	37.0	95.0	4 th	
10. Pabi	3,028	x		x			x				x			x					x						x		x	x	9	33.3	82.5	4 th	
No. of Settlements with services		10	1	10	4	4	9	8	1	2	10	1	3	10	5	2	1	1	8	1	1	3	1	10	1	1	10	10					
Centrality Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Weighted Centrality Score		10	100	10	25	25	11.1	12.5	100	50	10	100	33.3	10	20	50	100	100	12.5	100	100	33.3	100	10	100	100	10	10					

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.17 Climate Change

Climate change and climate variability may affect people negatively depending on their ability or inability to cope with the changing situations. The Municipality is experiencing adverse effects from climate change in the areas of flooding, reduced agricultural activities, land degradation, siltation in water bodies, loss of aquatic lives and pollution in all forms. All these have happened as a result of temperature and rainfall variability as well as drought risks and human-induced factors.

Human activities that have contributed to these in the Municipality include conversion of open spaces into the construction of physical structures, bush fires, indiscriminate burning of farmlands, deforestation and conversion of arable lands into mining sites. Other causes are the emission of gases from motor vehicles, the burning of waste and other improper waste disposal methods leading to flooding and the influx of diseases. Other activities that result in rise in temperatures include increasing amount of greenhouse gases. This plan intends to employ adaptation and mitigation measures against climate change and greening of the local economy.

Climate change and climate variability impacts directly and indirectly. Some direct effects are erosion, outbreak of diseases, loss of land in decrease in production and reduced yields. The indirect and long-term effects include production risks, malnutrition, loss of income and loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, poverty and reduced national income.

Table 10: Summary of Climate Risks and Impacts

Climate Risk	Projected Impact	Affected Sectors/Groups
Flooding	Increased intensity and frequency of flash floods, riverine flooding, and urban inundation (particularly during peak rains)	Infrastructure (roads, bridges), Housing, Health, Water supply systems, Urban sanitation, Disaster management, Livelihoods (especially traders and farmers), Education facilities
Drought	Reduced rainfall (10–20%) and higher temperatures (2–4°C by 2050); extended dry seasons in northern, transitional, and savannah zones	Agriculture and food security, Water resources, Livestock, Energy (hydropower), Health (heat stress), Women and smallholder farmers
Extreme Heat and Temperature Extremes	Increased frequency of days >35°C; prolonged exposure to heat stress especially in urban and semi-arid areas	Public health (heatstroke, dehydration), Workers in informal and outdoor jobs (e.g., traders, construction workers), Children, Elderly, Urban transport and education systems
Windstorms	Destructive wind events during the rainy season damaging roofs, electricity poles, and weak infrastructure	Rural housing, Schools, Electricity infrastructure, Disaster response agencies

Pest and Disease Outbreaks (Agricultural and Human)	Climate-induced expansion of crop pests (e.g., fall armyworm) and vector-borne diseases (malaria, cholera, meningitis)	Agriculture (crop losses), Public health systems, Water and sanitation services, Livelihoods of farmers and fisherfolk
Bushfires	Dry season fires, especially in savannah and forest transition zones, intensified by drought and land clearing	Forests and biodiversity, Agriculture, Livestock, Settlements, Air quality, Energy (biomass fuel), Cultural and sacred sites
Water Stress and Scarcity	Depletion of boreholes, drying of streams and small dams	Water supply, Domestic use, Agriculture, Health and hygiene, Gender equity (burden on women and girls), Education (school sanitation)
Landslides and Erosion (Inland)	Gully erosion and land slips during intense rainfall events, particularly in hilly or mined landscapes	Agriculture (soil degradation), Roads and transport, Settlements in highland areas, Mining and infrastructure zones

2.17.1 Biodiversity

The West Akim Municipality is rich with biological diversity as it has the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve. The Forest Reserve is found at the northern end of the Municipality stretching up to 42 square kilometers. The altitude of the ridge ranges from 230 to 845m above sea level (NASA 2014) and it is this relatively high elevation that supports the Upland Evergreen Forest type of Atewa that is otherwise rare within Ghana. It was originally reserved in 1926 under the Akyem Abuakwa State Native Authority byelaws in order to “protect the headwaters of the major rivers, namely Birim, Densu, Ayensu and their tributaries; to maintain a forest cover on the steep slopes of the hills to prevent excessive erosion; and to halt shifting cultivation and extension of the boundaries of existing cocoa farms.

The main threat to biodiversity in the municipality is agriculture and lumbering activities around the reserve. There is a high incidence of bush burning in the Municipality, especially during the dry seasons. This has been highly attributed to the slash and burn method of farming adopted by farmers as well as group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farmlands without fire belts and the failure to seek fire volunteers during burning. As a result, most crops and wildlife species are destroyed. Another notable activity causing loss of biodiversity in the municipality is mining activities which is gradually taking over agricultural lands further compounding livelihood and vulnerability issues.

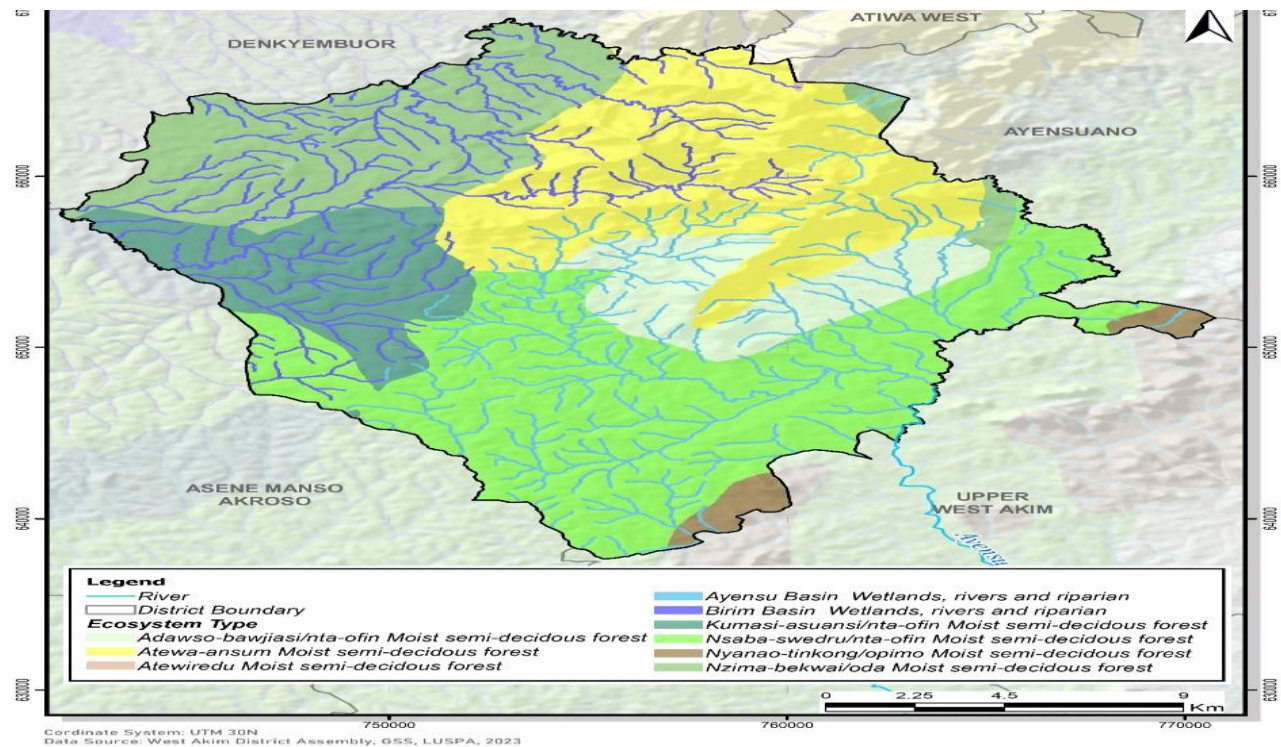
Implications for development

The Forest Reserve has a great potential for eco tourism industry. This with the requisite investment would engender economic diversification with its rippling effect on income levels and local economic development. Efforts must therefore be made to ensure biodiversity conservation by strengthening legal and institutional frameworks.

2.17.2 Ecosystem Types

The municipality is divided into nine (9) ecosystem types. However, it can be summarized into moist semi-deciduous forest, wetlands, riparian, and rivers. Figure 18 provides details on the location of the ecosystem types within the municipality.

Figure 18: Ecosystem Types Map



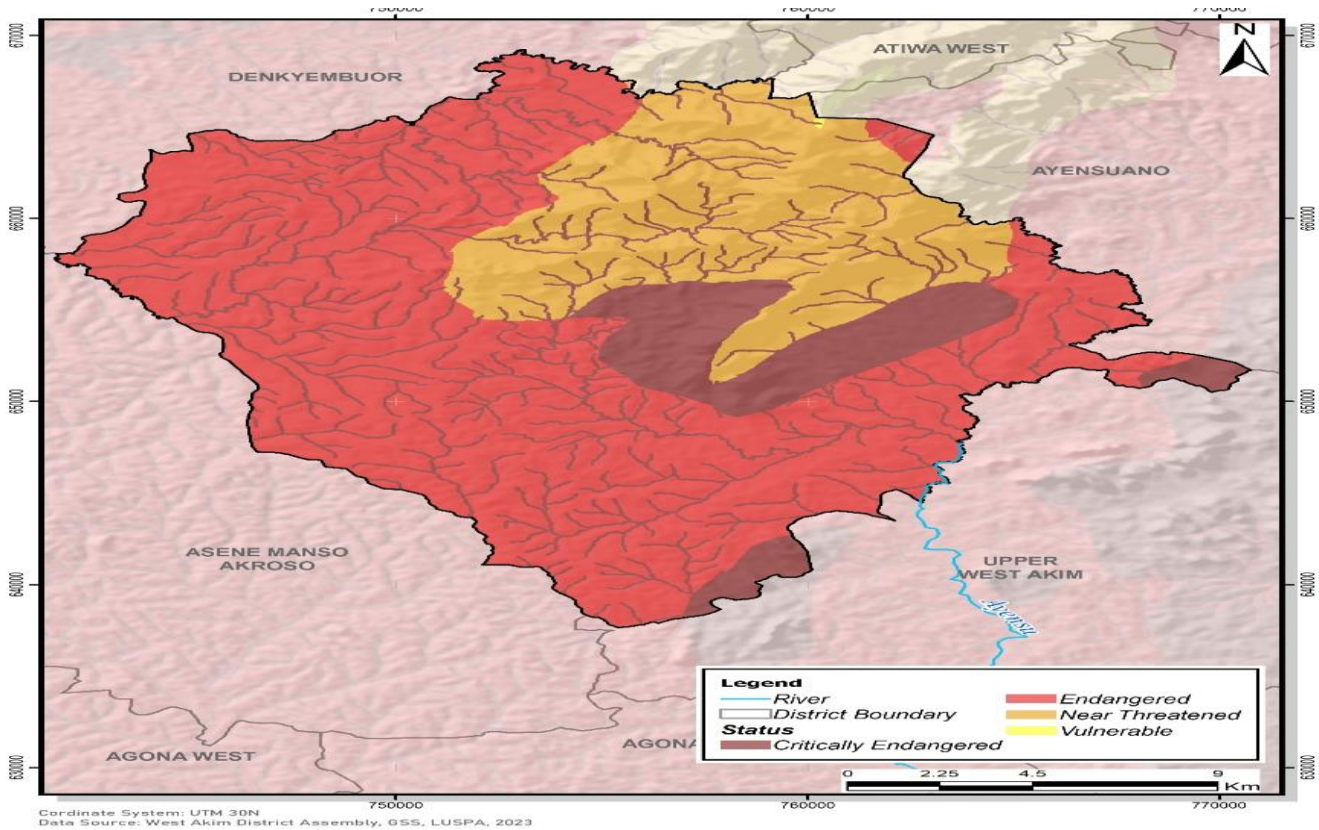
Source: GLODA, 2025

2.17.3 Ecological Condition

It defines the degree of modification of the landscape, varying from areas that remain in a natural

or near-natural condition, to those that are severely or irreversibly modified. The purpose of the map of ecological condition is to determine the amount and location of natural habitat that remains available for achieving biodiversity targets. Figure 19 identifies areas that are endangered, critically endangered, near threatened and vulnerable.

Figure 19: Ecological Conditions Map

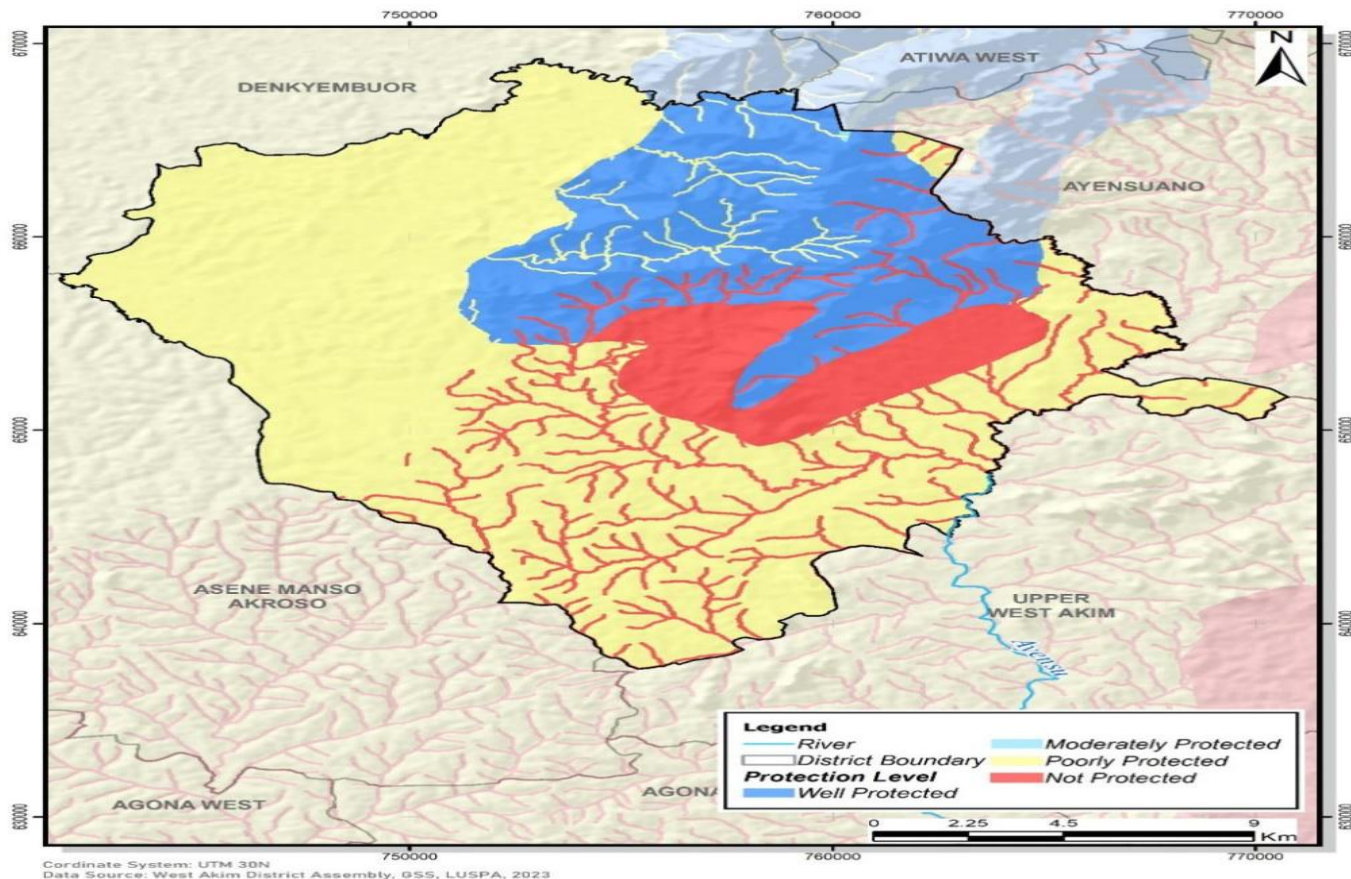


Source: GLODA, 2025

2.17.3 Protected Areas

Protected areas are areas of land or sea that are formally protected by legal or other effective means and are managed mainly for biodiversity conservation. Figure 8 shows the map of locations of well protected areas and poorly protected areas within the municipality.

Figure 20: Protected Areas Map



GLODA 2025

2.17.4 Green Economy Issues

The West Akim Municipality recognises that its development drive has direct implications for the environment, and therefore embraces sustainable consumption, production, and resource efficiency as guiding principles. The overarching objective is to minimise resource use, reduce waste, and promote environmentally friendly technologies in the production and consumption of goods and services.

Ongoing Green Economy Initiatives

Alternative Energy Promotion: The Assembly has been promoting the adoption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as an alternative household fuel to reduce dependency on fuelwood and charcoal, thereby curbing deforestation and indoor air pollution.

Renewable Energy Solutions: Some rural communities have benefited from the installation of solar-powered street lights and solar mechanised boreholes, which enhance energy access while lowering dependence on the national grid and fossil fuels.

Environmental Conservation: The Assembly has introduced policies and sensitisation programmes to protect the Municipality's lands, forest reserves, and biodiversity against degradation from farming, mining, and population pressure.

Reforestation and Afforestation: Tree planting campaigns have been initiated in schools, communities, and degraded lands as part of efforts to restore ecological balance and mitigate climate change.

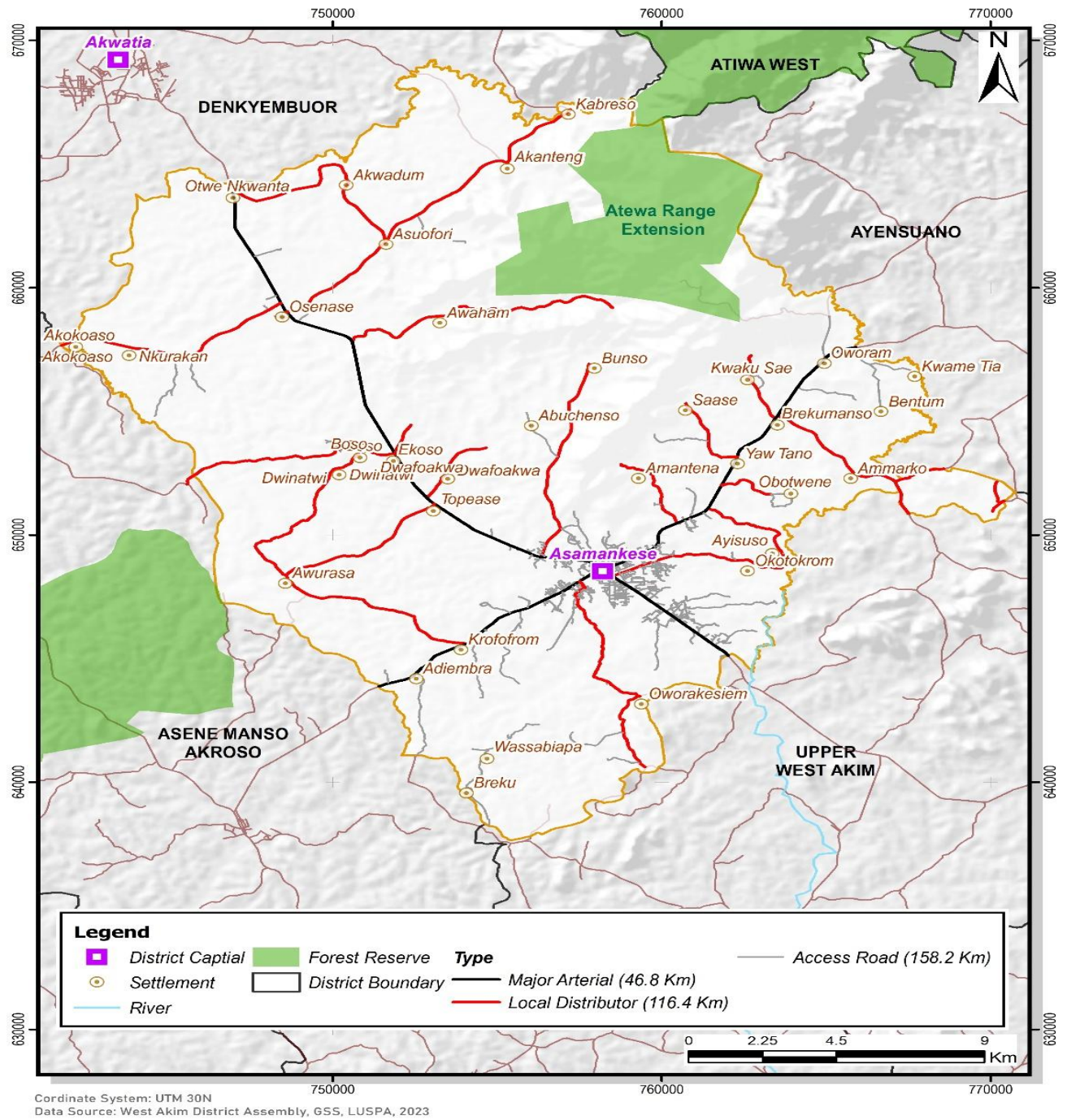
2.18 Road and Transportation

Road transportation is the dominant means of transportation in the Municipality. It plays an important role by facilitating the movement of goods and services to and from the Municipality. About 53 percent of roads in the Municipality are not motorable throughout the year especially during the rainy season, making it difficult to access rural communities. This has really affected agricultural productivity in the Municipality as high post-harvest losses are mostly recorded due to the poor road network.

Analysis of the existing road conditions also revealed that about 73 percent of the roads in the municipality are in poor conditions. This has resulted in high transport fares for both goods and passengers. The road network and infrastructure in the Municipality consist of arterials, collectors and local roads. About 20 percent of the roads in the municipality are arterials, 7 percent are collectors and the remaining 73 percent are local or access roads as can be seen in Figure 21. In terms of the 300 km road mix in the municipality, 27 percent is in good condition, 20 percent is fair and 53 percent are in bad condition.

Furthermore, the municipality is blessed to have one of the colonial railway lines passing through it. However, it has been abandoned and therefore its potential of contributing to sustainable transportation infrastructure in the municipality is not being explored. The poor nature and un-motorable conditions of majority of the road network in the municipality has the potential of affecting agricultural productivity, businesses and tourism. There is the need for the Municipal

Figure 21: Transportation Map of the Municipality



Source: GLODA, 2025

2.19 Communication Infrastructure and Services

In Municipality, 19,081 persons aged 6 years and older did not use an ICT device in the three

months preceding Census Night 2021. This comprised 8,888 males and 10,193 females, showing a clear gender gap with more females excluded from ICT usage than males.

This level of digital exclusion is significant given the municipality's population size and its growing service economy. The numbers suggest that large sections of the population especially women and rural residents are unable to access or utilize ICT devices such as mobile phones, tablets, or computers.

At the national level, digital exclusion is linked to factors such as multidimensional poverty, education, age, and gender. Persons in poor households, those with low or no formal education, and residents of rural areas are far more likely to be digitally excluded. These same factors are at play in West Akim, where rural communities dominate and female vulnerability is high.

Children and young people also face challenges. National data indicate that over one-third of school-going children did not use ICT devices and over 40% did not access the internet despite ICT being part of the curriculum. For West Akim, this implies that rural schoolchildren, especially in underserved communities, are likely disadvantaged in digital literacy and future employability.

Mobile money use, which is central to Ghana's digital economy, also reflects exclusion. Nationally, about one in three adults did not use a mobile phone for financial transactions in 2021, with exclusion rates higher for women. Given that West Akim's excluded population is majority female, this highlights financial and economic marginalisation risks for women in the Municipality.

2.20 Energy Infrastructure and Services

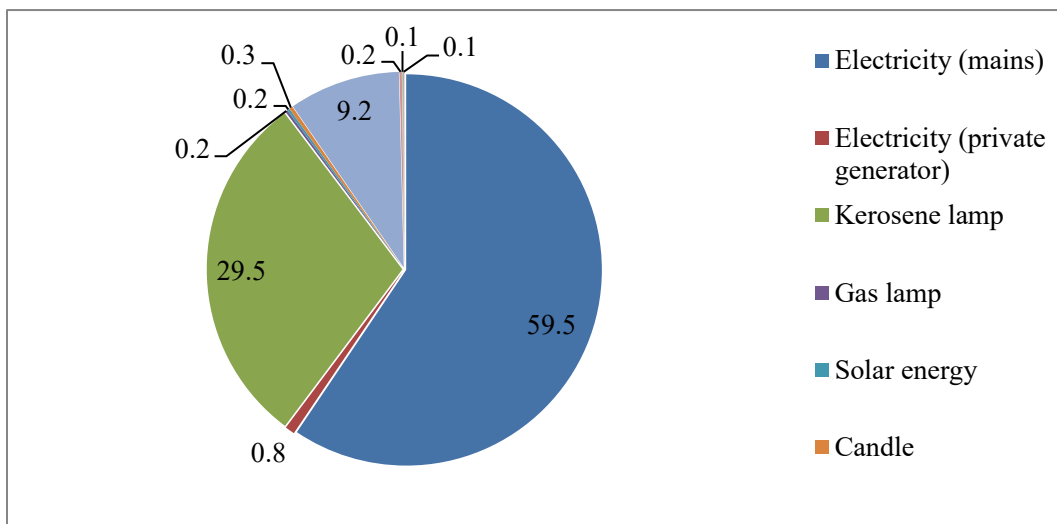
Maintaining and expanding West Akim Municipal energy infrastructure will be critical to continued economic growth and development. From oil and gas pipelines to rail and roadways, infrastructure brings vital energy resources to homes and businesses. Getting public buy-in to expand that infrastructure will require that industry do a better job of educating the public about the importance of energy and how that energy is delivered to them.

West Akim Municipality depends on the national grid for the supply of electricity. About 59.5 percent of households in the Municipality use electricity as the predominant energy for lighting as can be seen in Figure 20. The proportion of households that use the candles, electricity (generator), solar energy, firewood, crop residue and other sources constitute almost two percent (1.9 percent) of the total household. There is a low usage of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy even though the opportunities for its use exist. The unreliable nature of power from the national grid presents opportunities for the development of renewable energy sources as an alternative to the dependence on hydro and thermal power.

Biomass is still the main source of energy for cooking in the municipality, either through fuel wood or charcoal, which has a negative impact on forests and agro-forestry where trees among crops are taken by charcoal burners. Majority of households in the municipality use fuel wood (47.6 percent)

and charcoal (35 percent) as energy for cooking. About 11.1 percent of households use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as the main source of energy for cooking. An efficient and effective LPG distribution system coupled with a reduction in its price could provide an increasing substitute for wood and charcoal, especially in urban areas.

Figure 22: Energy Sources



Source: MPCU Construct 2025

2.21 Governance

The West Akim Municipal Assembly derives its authority as the highest Political and Administrative structure exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and was established by Legislative Instrument 2050 (2012). The Municipality has one (1) Constituency and 32 Electoral Areas. The Assembly currently has 48 Assembly Members comprising the Municipal Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament, 32 Elected Assembly Members and 15 others appointed by the Government in consultation with the Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders within the Municipality. The Member of Parliament is an Ex-Officio Member with the Heads of Departments providing technical direction for policy formulation and implementation. The Municipal Chief Executive is both the Political and Administrative head of the Assembly.

The Executive Committee is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Assembly which is made up of 9 members comprising the 5 Statutory Sub-committee chairpersons, the chairman of the Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises Sub-committee, and 2 other Appointees from the Assembly with the Municipal Chief Executive as the Chair. The Assembly has 160 Unit

Committee Members from the 32 Electoral Areas. The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly and is elected for a period of mandatory two-year term. The Executive Committee is therefore responsible for the administrative functions of the Assembly and is supported by six (6) other Sub-committees namely: Finance and Administration, Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises, Social Service, Works, Justice and Security and Development Planning.

There is also a Public Relations Committee chaired by the Presiding Member which is mandated to receive and address petitions and complains from aggrieved persons against actions of Hon. Assembly Members and Staff of the Assembly.

2.22 Peace and Security

The security situation in municipality is relatively peaceful and stable. That notwithstanding, police reports show an upsurge in the incidence of crime. There also pockets of chieftaincy disputes which spring to life once in a while. The municipality has in place an oversight security committee comprising of security agencies and chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. The Committee collaborates with the traditional council, opinion leaders and other relevant organizations to manage security issues.

The increase in crime rates especially armed robbery on highways is partly due to the inadequate staff of the district police force. Also, the absence of a police barracks, inadequate logistics make the mobilization of men for operational duties very difficult.

There is therefore the need to strengthen the Municipal police force from the current 65 to the recommended standards. The construction of police barracks and the provision of adequate logistical support should be considered a priority. There is also the need to install additional streetlights and replace non-functioning ones.

2.23 Community Action Planning

Community Action Planning is a participatory process designed to ensure that communities themselves actively shape their development priorities. It is rooted in Ghana's Decentralised Planning System (Act 480, Act 936, and L.I. 2232), which mandates that local aspirations feed into Municipal Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). The new 2024 CAP Guidelines provided a framework to guide how data for the West Akim's MTDP 2026-2029 preparation was collected, validated, and integrated. These three foundational pillars were strictly adhered to:

1. **Integrated Planning** – addressing infrastructure, environment, economy, and social services together to build comprehensive community plans.
2. **GIS and Remote Sensing** – using spatial data and mapping to visualise community resources, risks, and land use.

3. **Community Engagement** – ensuring that local knowledge, voices, and cultural values directly shape priorities.

2.24 Popular Participation

The Municipal Assembly has a popular participation plan (P2P) in place which identifies the various stakeholders and the platforms used to interact with them from time to time. Participation takes place through multiple channels Zonal Councils, Unit Committees, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs), and the General Assembly. These forums empower communities to hold the Assembly accountable while also promoting ownership of development initiatives.

Despite these structures, participation faces challenges. Attendance at public hearings is often low, with only the most active community leaders and opinion shapers present. Women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) are underrepresented in discussions due to cultural barriers, time constraints, or lack of confidence. In decision-making bodies like the 47-member General Assembly of West Akim, women make up only 15% of members, further reflecting gaps in inclusive participation.

Economic and social barriers also limit participation. Many citizens are preoccupied with daily survival activities and cannot consistently attend meetings or follow Assembly activities. Limited awareness about citizens' rights and the Assembly's role compounds the problem, leaving room for elite capture of decision-making by a few influential actors.

Nonetheless, popular participation remains vital for transparency, accountability, and development effectiveness. Participation not only ensures that the Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) reflects real community needs but also builds trust between citizens and the local authority.

2.25 National Anti-Corruption Action Plan

The NACAP 2015–2035 provides a coordinated framework for addressing corruption and promoting integrity, transparency, and accountability in Ghana. At the local government level, including West Akim Municipality, It is operationalised through measures that strengthen institutional systems, promote civic participation, and enforce accountability in public resource management.

NACAP have been integrated into governance structures by mainstreaming anti-corruption measures into planning, budgeting, procurement, and service delivery processes. This includes ensuring compliance with the Public Financial Management Act (2016, Act 921) and Public Procurement Act (Act 663 as amended), as well as promoting transparency in the use of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and donor resources.

The Assembly, through its Internal Audit Unit, Finance and Administration Sub-Committee, and Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), provides oversight and reporting mechanisms to prevent misuse of funds and to strengthen financial discipline. Public accountability mechanisms such as town hall meetings, budget hearings, and public expenditure tracking also reflect NACAP's emphasis on citizen participation in governance.

2.26 Social Accountability and Participation

The Municipal Assembly is mandated by law to meet with stakeholders and citizenry from time to time to account for the stewardship. These come in the form of Public Financial Management Town Hall meetings where presentations are made on the performance of the AAP/Budget for the previous year the prospects for the ensuing year. These afford the populace the opportunity to seek for clarification on issues bothering their minds for redress.

The MCE also engages with communities municipal wide to brief them on what the Government for that matter the assembly was doing. Over the period, the MCE has organized about 150 community engagements with different communities.

All the above have help improved service delivery and goodwill among the Municipal Assembly and the citizens over the period. It has also contributed to ownership and sustainability of development interventions.

2.27 Traditional Authority

The Municipality is under the authority of the Oseawuo Division of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council. The Council plays a very important role in the local government system of the Municipality and is therefore considered as an essential part of the decentralization process. In the rural areas, particularly, they command the respect of large numbers. Traditional authorities therefore have a crucial role to play in facilitating government policies and mobilizing their people for development. Another key role of traditional Authority is the issue of support for land administration reforms. With a large migrant farmer population in the Municipality, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable becomes very crucial. The role of traditional authority in this context holds positive contribution to economic and social transformation. Partnership with traditional authority could therefore provide a mechanism for improved consultation and co-operation.

2.28 Implementation and Coordination

The successful execution of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029) depends on strong implementation and coordination mechanisms that bring together the Municipal Assembly, decentralized departments, development partners, private sector actors, Traditional Authorities and community stakeholders. Implementation is guided by the National Development Planning (System) Act 480 (1994), Local Governance Act 936 (2016), and L.I. 2232, which mandate Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to serve as the fulcrum of local

planning and implementation.

At the institutional level, the West Akim Municipal Assembly, through its General Assembly, Executive Committee, and Sub-Committees (such as Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Social Services, Works, and Justice and Security), plays the central role of translating the MTDP into actionable Annual Action Plans (AAPs). The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) coordinates the integration of departmental work plans, ensures alignment with national priorities, and monitors implementation. Zonal Councils and Unit Committees serve as the grassroots arms, providing feedback from communities and supporting project oversight.

Sector departments such as Education, Health, Agriculture, and Social Welfare are responsible for implementing sector-specific activities within the MTDP, while the Municipal Finance Office manages resource mobilization, including Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and statutory transfers such as the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). Development partners, NGOs, and private sector actors complement these efforts through technical and financial support.

Coordination is achieved through regular stakeholder meetings, joint monitoring visits, and collaborative platforms such as Town Hall meetings, public hearings, and MPCU sessions. These allow for harmonization of activities, prevention of duplication, and fostering accountability. Inter-sectoral collaboration is particularly important for cross-cutting issues like gender, youth, climate change, and digital inclusion.

2.29 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical tool for assessing the progress of development interventions, ensuring accountability, and enhancing learning in the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of West Akim Municipality. The M&E system is anchored on Ghana's National Development Planning (System) Act 480 (1994), Local Governance Act 936 (2016), and the NDPC's M&E Guidelines, which require Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare Annual Progress Reports (APRs) and submit them to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) serves as the coordinating body for M&E. It tracks the implementation of Annual Action Plans (AAPs), compiles data from decentralized departments, and reports on performance against set indicators. The MPCU also ensures that interventions align with national development priorities, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP).

M&E in the Municipality involves a two-tier system:

1. **Monitoring:** Continuous tracking of project implementation through field visits, stakeholder meetings, and progress reports. This ensures that activities are on schedule, resources are used efficiently, and challenges are identified early for corrective action.

2. Evaluation: Periodic assessments (mid-term and end-of-plan) to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of interventions. These evaluations provide evidence for decision-making and feed into the design of future plans.

The M&E system also integrates community participation through public hearings, town hall meetings, and feedback from Unit Committees and Zonal Councils. Civil society organisations (CSOs), development partners, and traditional authorities also play roles in validating progress and holding the Assembly accountable.

2.3 Emergency Preparedness and Response

2.3.1 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The Municipality is prone to both natural and human-induced disasters. The major hazards in the West Akim Municipality are: floods and bush fires. Across the Municipality, flooding and bush fires takes centre stage when it comes to hazards as it accounts for more than half of the disasters recorded in the Municipality. The aftermath of hazards is the potential to cause disasters. The notable hazards in the West Akim Municipality and its subsequent consequences has been presented in Table 11

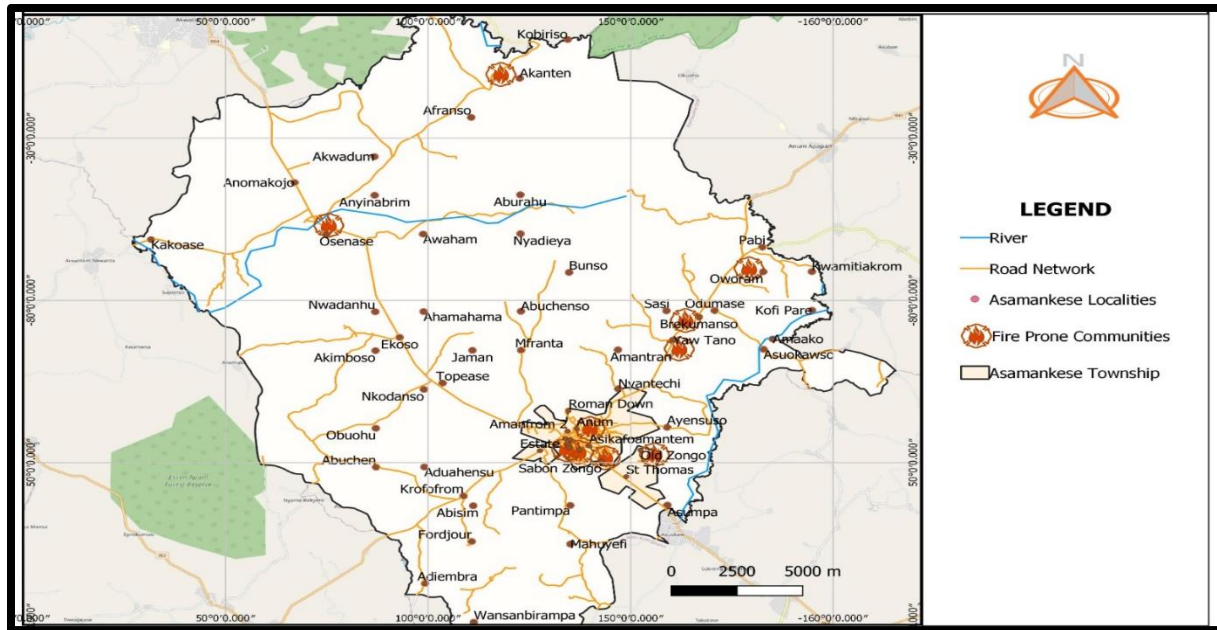
Table 11: Hazards and Disasters in the Municipal

Hazards	Disaster	Effects of Disasters
Poor conditions of roads	Flood	Loss of lives and properties
Poor electrical wiring	Fire	Injuries
Building on waterways	Rain storms	Erosion and land degradation
Poor drainage system	Accidents(vehicular)	Destruction of farms and crops
Deforestation	Outbreak of diseases	Destruction of roads
Improper disposal of waste		Low productivity
Poor planning of communities		Accidents
Lack of regulatory enforcement		Emotional/psychological trauma
Gaseous fires		Land lost
Irregular fire safety checks		Loss of livelihood
Weak structures (buildings)		Pollution of waterbodies
Pest infestation		Climate change issues
Indiscriminate sand winning		Financial drain
Choked gutters		Air pollution
Lack of emergency accesses		Health implications
Lack of traffic management		Food insecurity
Illegal mining		Disruption of academic calendar
Leakage of gas cylinders		
Activities of palm wine tapping		
Charcoal burning and hunting		

Source: Field Survey 2025

Again, from the hazard mapping done, these areas within the West Akim Municipality are prone to disasters and have been presented in Figure 23 below.

Figure 23: Fire Prone Areas in the Municipality



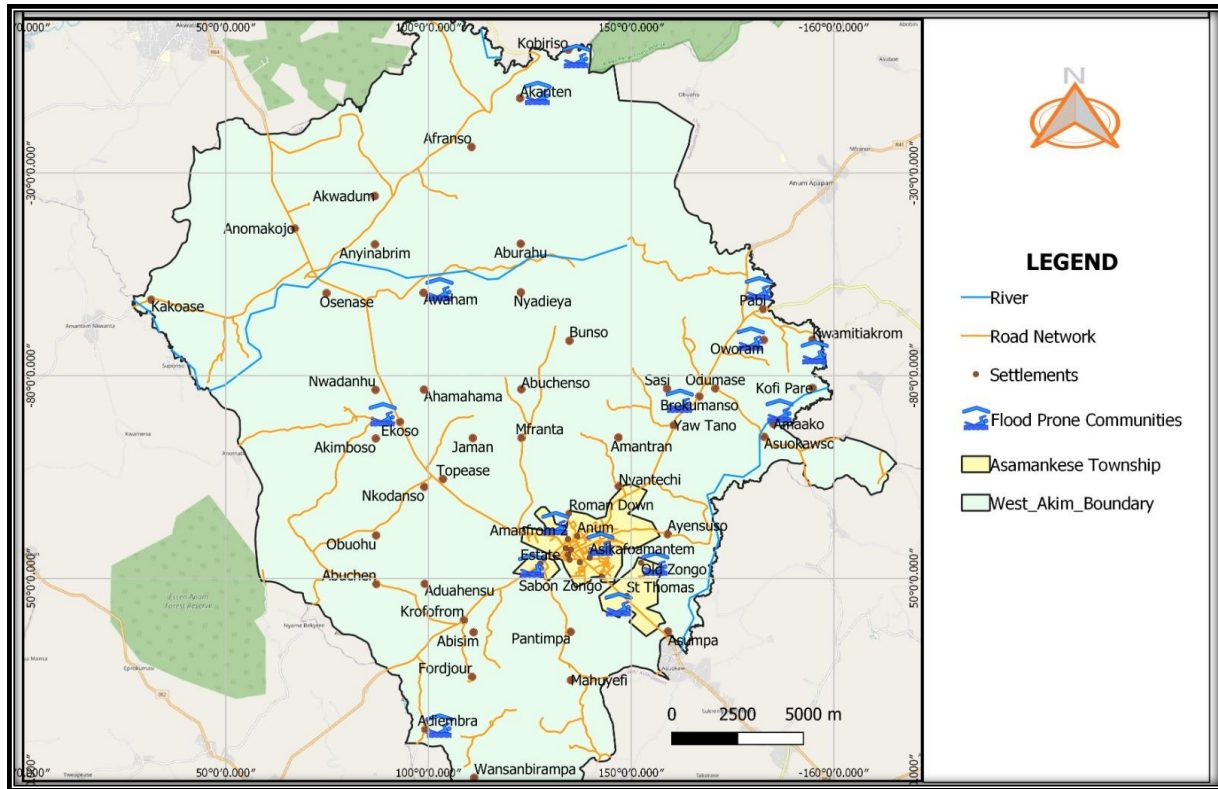
Source: MPCU Construct, 2024

The fire prone areas within the West Akim Municipality include: Brekumanso, Abaase, Old Zongo, Akanteng, Jamestown, Mpesempese, Beposo, Oworam, Osenase, Anum, Yaw Tano, Fire Stop Area, Esaase, Kwahu Lane. The areas identified as fire prone areas in the hazard mapping presents depict areas that have the potential to develop into disasters. The Figure 1.4 above presents the fire prone areas in West Akim.

2.3.2 Flood Prone Areas in West Akim

In relation to the flood prone areas, 22 communities/areas were identified from the hazard mapping as areas with the potential to result in disasters. These areas include; Brekumanso, Abaase, Old Zongo, Akanteng, Jamestown, Mpesempese, Beposo, Estate, Amanfrom No. 2, ICGC Area, Oworam, Kobireso, Ekoso Zongo, Kwaku Sae, Odjarde, Asikafo Amanten, St. Thomas Area, Sabon Zongo, Okotokrom, Frantwoma, Adiembra and Amaako. These flood prone areas have been presented in Figure 1.5.

Figure 24: Flood Prone Areas in the Municipality

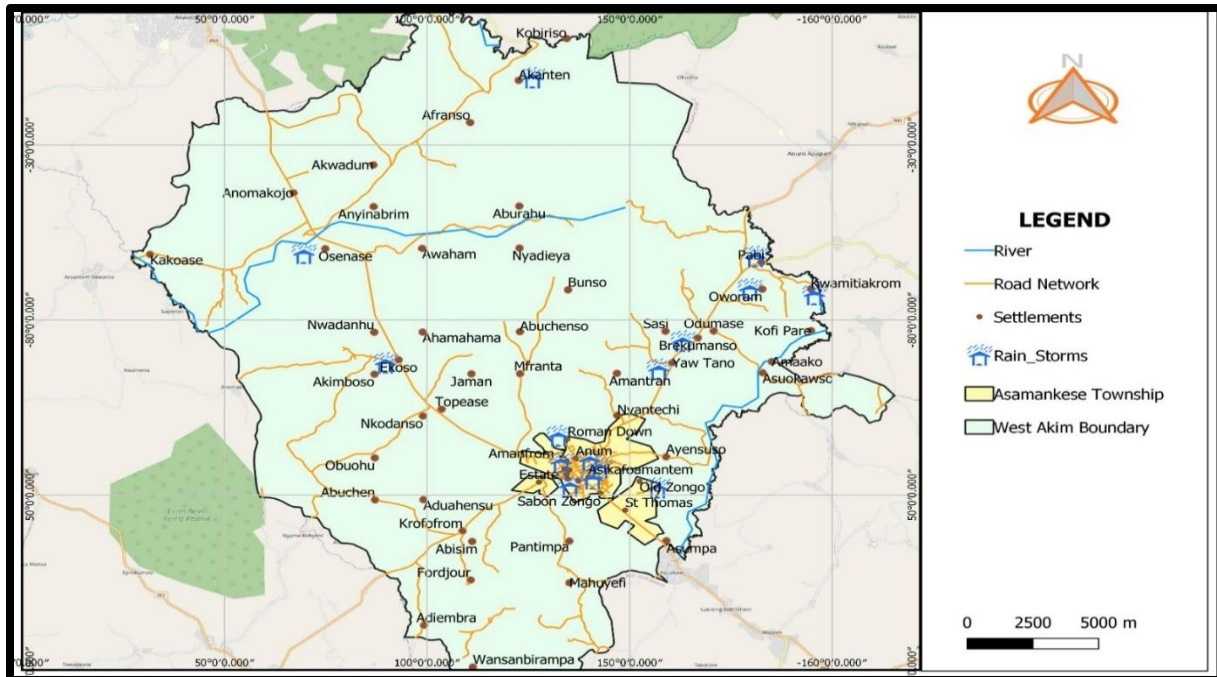


Source: MPCU Construct, 2024

2.3.3 Rain/Windstorm Prone Areas in West Akim

As part of the hazard mapping, the stakeholders identified rain/wind storm as a hazard with the potential to result in disasters within the Municipality. A total of 19 areas/communities was identified as rain/wind storm prone areas and they include: Brekumanso, Abaase, Old Zongo, Akanteng, Jamestown, Mpesempese, Beposo, Oworam, Amanfrom No. 2, Odjarde, Asikafo Amantem, Osenase, Anum, Roman Down, Yaw Tano, Pabi, Betom and Kwame Tia. These areas have been depicted in Figure 25

Figure 25: Rain/Windstorm Prone Areas in the Municipality

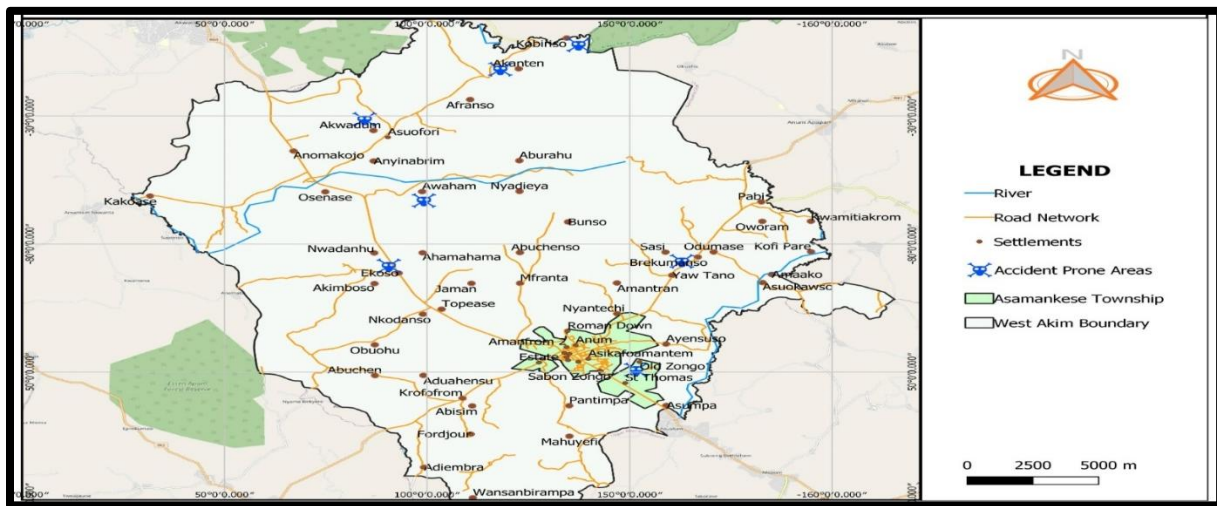


Source: MPCU Construct, 2024

2.3.4 Accident Prone Areas in West Akim

The hazard mapping exercise helped stakeholders to identify accident prone areas within the Municipality. Accidents as a hazard was explained within the context of environmental related were prone in 10 areas/communities and they include; Brekumanso, Abaase, Akanteng, Kobireso, Awaham, Wamase, Miremire, Mataheko, Asuofori and Akwadum.

Figure 26: Accident Prone Areas in West Akim

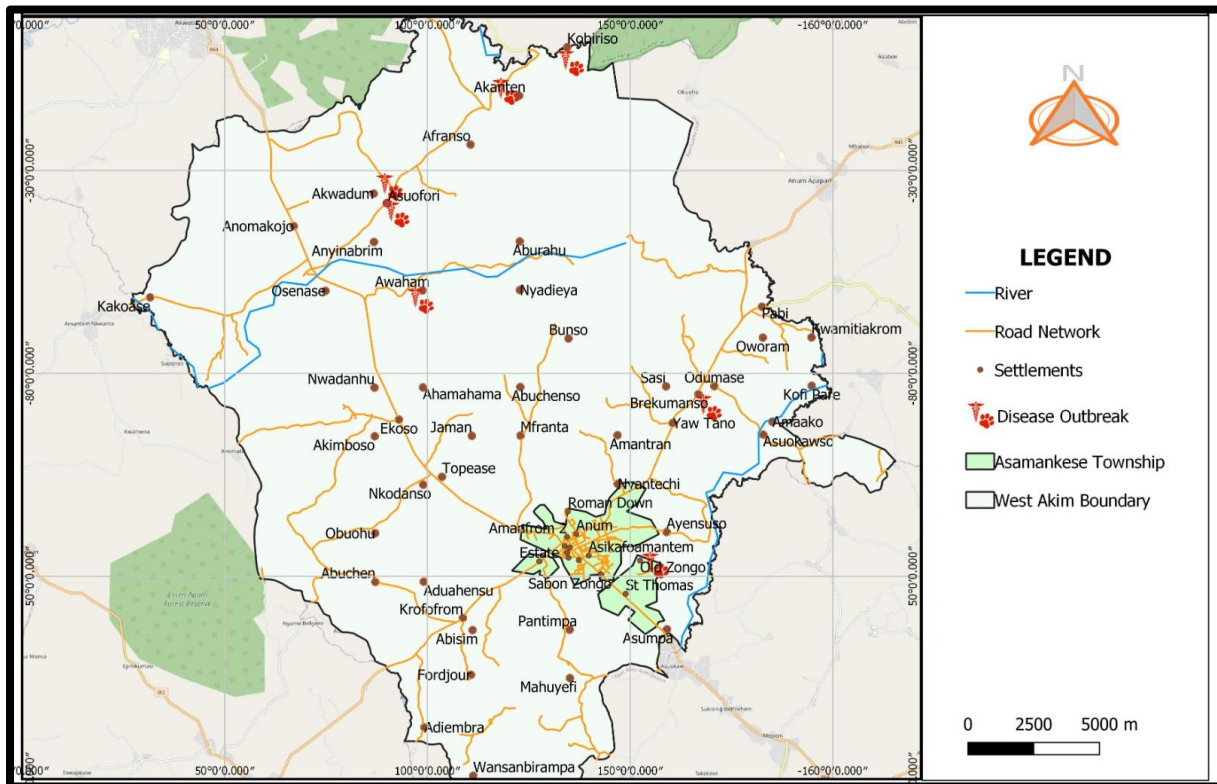


Source: MPCU Construct, 2024

Areas Prone to Disease Outbreaks in West Akim

Due to poor sanitary conditions and practices observed in some areas/communities within the Municipality, as part of the hazard mapping exercise, the following 10 communities/areas were identified as areas with the potential to result in disasters. These areas included; Brekumanso, Abase, Akanteng, Kobireso, Awaham, Wamase, Miremire, Mataheko, Asuofori, Akwadum. Figure 1.8 presents areas that are prone to disease outbreaks in West Akim.

Figure 27: Areas Prone to Disease Outbreaks

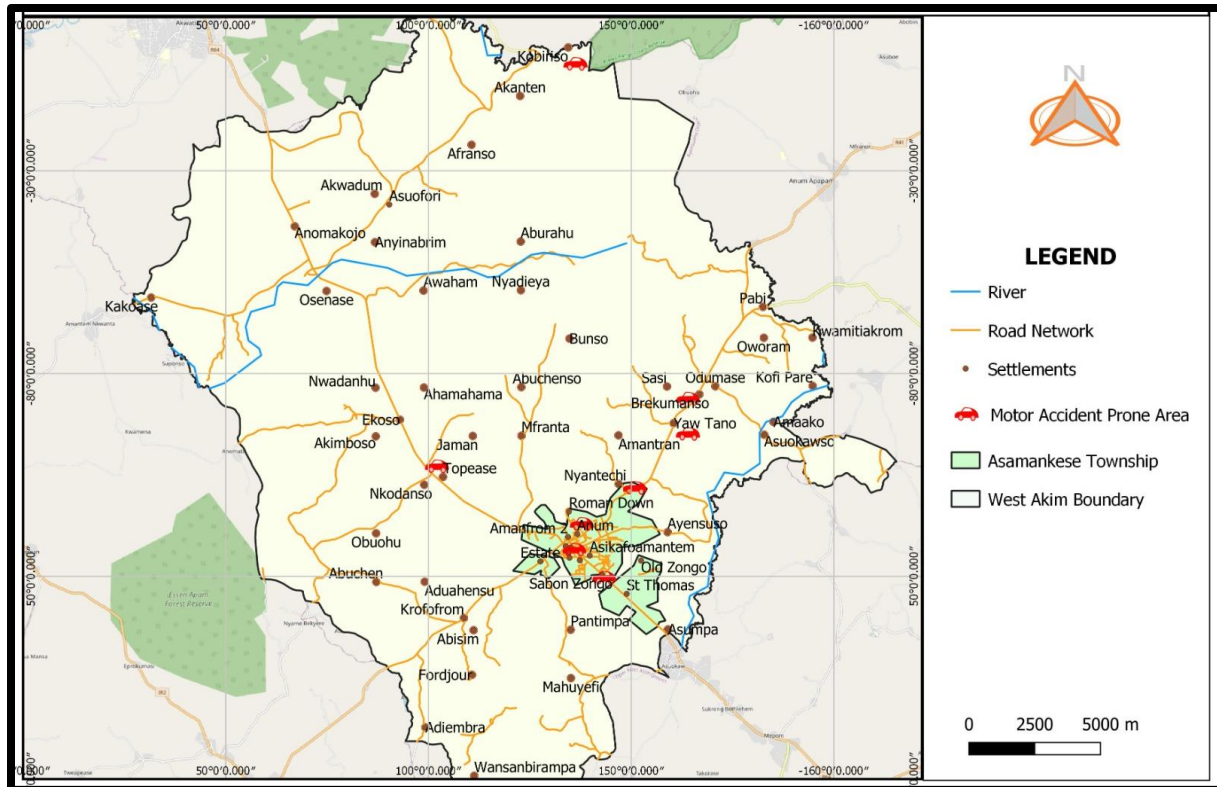


Source: MPCU Construct, 2024

Accidents (Vehicular) Prone Areas in West Akim

Vehicular accidents were identified as a major hazard within the Municipality. The hazard mapping helped to identify the areas/communities prone to vehicular accidents. As a result, 8 areas/communities were identified and they were: Brekumanso, Oworam, Osenase, Roman Down, Topease, Yaw Tano, Sabon Zongo and the 3rd Force Supermarket Area. These areas have been depicted in Figure 1.9 below.

Figure 28: Accident Prone Areas in the Municipality

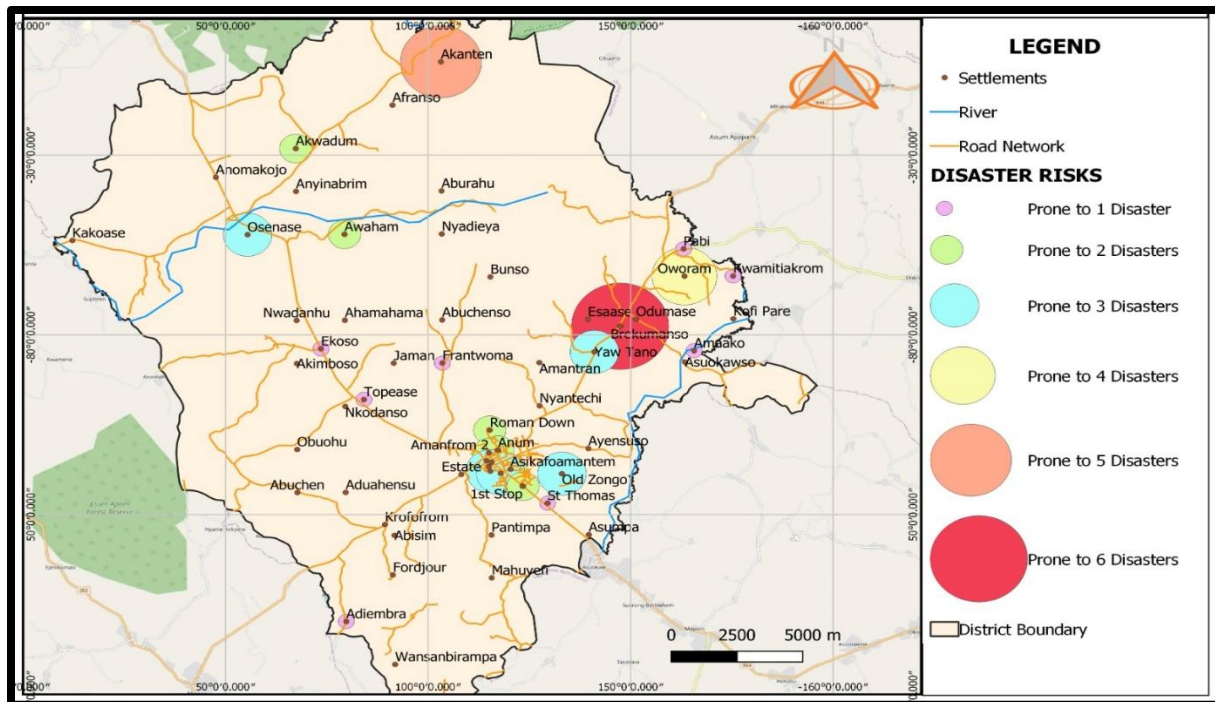


Source: Compiled from Training Workshop, WAMA, 2024

1.2.5 Hazards Severity and Classification

The severity of the hazards was assessed on the regularity and frequency. Figures 1.4 to 1.9 revealed that the areas namely: Brekumanso, Abaase, Akanteng, Oworam, Old Zongo, Jamestown, Beposo, Kobireso, Osenase, Mpesempese among others are severely affected by hazards with West Akim. Again, these areas/communities within the Municipality are prone to two or more hazards identified. To illustrate, Brekumanso is prone to all the six hazards identified; Abaase and Akanteng are prone to five of the hazards; Jamestown, Old Zongo, Mpesempese, Beposo, Osenase, Yaw Tano are prone to three of the identified hazards. The severity of the hazards in the areas identified have been presented in Figure 29

Figure 29: Hazard Prone Areas in the Municipality



Source: Compiled from Training Workshop, WAMA, 2024

Hazards in West Akim can be classified into three broad areas: environmental related hazards, hydro-meteorological hazards and biological hazards. Table 12 presents the classification of hazards.

Table 12: Hazards Classification in West Akim

S/N	Hazard	Examples
1.	Environmental Related Hazards	Land degradation, deforestation, desertification, wild fire, loss of biodiversity, land, water and air pollution, climate change, Improper ways of putting out fire used by palm wine tappers, hunters, farmers and charcoal burners.
2.	Hydro-Meteorological Hazards	Floods, wind, rain, lightening, building on waterways, poor drainage systems, silted and choked drains, Structural defects, poor roofing, deforestation
3.	Biological Hazards	Non-adherence to best farm practices, Poor sanitation, improper disposal of solid and liquid waste, non-adherence to safety protocols, lack of potable water
4.	Domestic Fire	Faulty electrical gadgets, inferior electrical materials, gas leakage, poor electrical wiring, irregular fire safety checks
5.	Accidents (vehicular)	Poor road conditions, non-road worthy vehicles, driver tiredness, lack of pedestrian walkways, speed humps and guardrails

Source: Compiled from Training Workshop, WAMA, 2023

As part of efforts to mitigate the adverse effects of disasters on both the natural and built environment, the West Akim Municipal in collaboration with its disaster management stakeholders

have and continue to implement the following strategies:

- Communal dredging of all culverts and drains in the flood prone areas;
- Sensitisation and awareness creation on the adverse environmental and health effects of indiscriminate and improper disposal of both liquid and solid wastes;
- Sensitisation and training of farmers on the application of appropriate environmentally-friendly farming practices;
- Provision of relief items to victims of disasters; and
- Liaising and providing safe havens to victims of disasters in churches and classrooms.

2.4 Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

The SWOT analysis was done by systematically applying the SWOT framework to each development issue, documenting strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, compiling them into a matrix, and then synthesising them into strategic focus areas. This method ensured that both sector-specific and cross-cutting issues were adequately captured.

Each issue was analysed systematically using the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) tool guided by NDPC's guidelines:

Strengths (S): Internal resources, structures, or advantages within the Municipality that could be leveraged (e.g., fertile land, youth population, existing schools, Road Fund).

Weaknesses (W): Internal gaps and challenges that hinder progress (e.g., inadequate infrastructure, weak institutions, low IGF mobilisation).

Opportunities (O): External prospects or enablers from national policies, donor programmes, or global trends (e.g., Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs, PPPs, climate funds).

Threats (T): External risks or constraints that could derail progress (e.g., climate change, illegal mining, youth unemployment, epidemics).

Table 13: SWOT Analyses of Development Issues

Development Issue	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Poor and inadequate rural and urban road infrastructure	Road Fund, local contractors, labour force	Poor maintenance, inadequate financing, weak enforcement	Donor/PPP road projects, GoG interventions	Flooding, climate change, rising construction costs
Inadequate & unreliable potable water	Surface & underground water, DWST, CWSA, GWCL	Limited coverage, poor maintenance, weak logistics, ineffective WATSAN committees	NGO/donor projects, small-town systems	Drought, pollution, mining contamination
Dilapidated & inadequate educational infrastructure	Schools exist, GES Directorate, PTAs, MPCF, Local NGOs, DACF_RFG	Dilapidated facilities, rural teacher reluctance, Road and Network accessibility issues	Free SHS, GETFund, NGOs, Government Flagships	Dropouts due to poverty, illegal mining, okada
Inadequate Health Infrastructure & Services	CHPS, DHA, MOH support, Local NGOs, MPCF, DACF_RFG	Few facilities, weak logistics, self-medication	Hospital projects, donor support, Government Flagships	High disease burden, climate health risks
Inadequate electricity coverage	SHEP, ECG grid, solar potential	Outages, illegal connections	Rural electrification programme, renewable energy, Energy Commissions support	Climate risks to hydro, affordability
Limited agricultural production & productivity	Fertile land, water bodies, FBOs, Agric Dept.	Low mechanisation, limited storage, weak extension, seasonal variability of prices	Mineral Commission's Alternative Livelihood Support Project, Buffer Stock, IDIF, agro-investment, 24 hour Economy Flagship Programme	Climate variability, high cost of inputs, post-harvest losses
High post-harvest losses	Existing FBOs, Buffer Stock	Weak storage & logistics	Warehouse construction, agro-processing	Market volatility, climate variability
Inadequate ICT & network coverage	Telecom operators, ICT centres	Poor rural coverage, low ICT literacy	National digitalisation policy, private sector investment	Cybersecurity risks, high broadband cost
Ineffective solid & liquid waste management	Environmental Health Dept., Zoomlion	Weak logistics, poor segregation	PPP recycling, donor projects	Epidemics, illegal dumping

Low spatial development control	Planning laws, Physical Planning Dept.	Weak enforcement, low staff capacity	Land reforms, digital mapping	Haphazard development, litigation
High unemployment & underemployment	Youth population, trade associations	Limited jobs, poor entrepreneurship	TVET, YEA, LESDEP, 1D1F	Youth drifting to galamsey, crime
Untapped tourism potential	Festivals, heritage sites	Poor promotion, weak infrastructure	GTA support, PPP tourism	Competition, land disputes
Low HIV/AIDS awareness	GHS, NGOs, schools	Low outreach, stigma	National AIDS policy, donor campaigns	Rising new infections, stigma persistence
Inadequate social protection	LEAP, Social Welfare Dept.	Weak coverage, poor logistics	National Social Protection Policy, DACF	Poverty persistence, vulnerable excluded
Low IGF	Markets, properties, business activity	Weak revenue systems, tax evasion	GRA reforms, digitisation	Resistance to taxation, politics
Limited SME credit	Financial institutions exist	High collateral, low savings	MASLOC, NEIP	High interest rates, defaults
Lack of alternative livelihoods in mining areas	Youth/women willing to learn	Overreliance on galamsey	YES, MASLOC, 1D1F, NGOs	Poverty, conflict, environmental destruction
Teenage pregnancy	Schools, CHPS, NGOs	Weak reproductive education	UNFPA, Adolescent Health Strategy	School dropouts, poverty cycle
School drop-outs (galamsey, okada)	Schools, TVET	Youth leaving school early, poverty,	Free SHS, skills training	Rising illiteracy, child labour
Environmental degradation (mining, sand winning)	Forests, EPA/Forestry Commission, MA by-laws	Weak enforcement	Green Ghana, climate funds	Floods, biodiversity loss
Traffic congestion & knockdowns	NRSA, police	Poor traffic control, weak roads	Road safety campaigns	Road accidents, fatalities

Weak disaster prevention & response	NADMO structures	Weak logistics & awareness	National disaster policy, donors	Climate-related disasters
Poor asset maintenance	Existing public facilities	Weak maintenance culture	PPP facility management	Deterioration, costly rehab
Inadequate M&E	Planning Unit, NDPC guidelines	Weak data & staff capacity	ICT M&E systems, NDPC training	Poor accountability, weak compliance
Inadequate logistics for departments	Staff exist	Low funding & logistics	DACF/GoG resource allocations	Inefficiency, weak service delivery
Apathy to local participation	Chiefs, unit committees	Weak substructures, low motivation	NCCE civic education	Declining trust, exclusion
Low participation of women leaders	Women's groups, queen mothers, NGOs, Gender Strategic Plan	Gender bias, low capacity, low interest	Gender policy, NGOs, media	Continued exclusion, inequality, funding limitations
Poor sports infrastructure	Youth, schools	Inadequate facilities	Sports policy, PPPs, GNPC Support	Low youth engagement, social vices
Open defecation	By-laws, EHOs, Sector NGOs, TA	Inadequate toilets, behavioural challenges, weak enforcement	CLTS, donor sanitation projects	Cholera, diarrhoea outbreaks
Underfunded education sector	Teachers, schools exist, DACF, MPCF, D	Poor logistics, funding gaps	GETFund, NGOs, Gov't Flagships	Weak quality, dropouts
Weak sub-structures	Unit Committees exist, administrative staff in place, ceded revenues exist	Poor resourcing, weak training	Decentralisation reforms, DACF, IMCC support	Low local ownership

2.4.1 Summary of the SWOT analyses Matrix

Strengths

Infrastructure and Resources: Road Fund, DACF/DDF allocations, existing schools, health CHPS compounds, electricity (SHEP), and water resources provide a foundation to build on. Human Capital: A youthful population, trade associations, women's groups, teachers, and local staff exist as potential agents of change. Institutional Frameworks: Planning laws, decentralised structures, Social Welfare Dept., NADMO, and Physical Planning Dept. provide governance entry points. Natural Assets: Fertile land, forests, rivers, cultural heritage, and tourist sites offer economic development opportunities.

Weaknesses

Infrastructure Gaps: Dilapidated schools, weak health facilities, inadequate electricity coverage, poor ICT services, and weak maintenance culture. Institutional Challenges: Weak enforcement of laws, inadequate logistics for departments, poor monitoring and evaluation systems, and ineffective sub-structures. Human Resource Deficits: Teacher and health staff shortages, low ICT literacy, weak entrepreneurship culture, and lack of alternative livelihoods. Social Concerns: Weak social protection coverage, high school drop-outs, poor reproductive education, and limited women participation in leadership.

Opportunities

National and Donor funded Programmes: Free SHS, 24 Hour Economy, 1D1F, LEAP, YEA, MASLOC, NEIP, Green Ghana, and digitalisation reforms create strong entry points. Partnerships and PPPs: Potential for private sector engagement in tourism, ICT, sanitation, and infrastructure development. Technological Advances: Renewable energy, ICT infrastructure, digitised revenue collection, and M&E systems. Policy Environment: Decentralisation reforms, gender policies, national disaster policies, and international climate funds provide policy alignment.

Threats

Environmental & Climate Risks: Flooding, drought, deforestation, environmental degradation from mining/sand winning, and biodiversity loss. Socio-Economic Risks: Youth drifting into galamsey and okada, poverty persistence, high unemployment, resistance to taxation, and market volatility. Health and Social Risks: Disease outbreaks, teenage pregnancy, rising HIV/AIDS infections, cholera from open defecation. Governance Risks: Political interference, low citizen trust, gender inequality, and weak accountability mechanisms.

Cross-Cutting Insights

Many strengths come from existing structures (laws, institutions, natural resources), but their effectiveness is undermined by weaknesses like poor logistics, enforcement, and human capacity. There are abundant opportunities in donor programmes, national flagship initiatives, and

technology, but threats such as climate change, poverty cycles, and social vices could derail progress. Issues around infrastructure, institutional capacity, and human resource development cut across all dimensions and should be central to strategy. Youth and women remain both a weakness (vulnerable groups) and an opportunity (potential economic drivers if supported).

2.5 Summary of Key Development Issues

A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the West Akim situational analysis and performance review is presented as follows:

1. Poor and inadequate rural and urban road infrastructure
2. Inadequate and unreliable access to potable water
3. Dilapidated and inadequate educational infrastructure
4. Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Services
5. Inadequate electricity coverage
6. Limited Agricultural production and productivity
7. High Post Harvest losses
8. Inadequate coverage of cellular networks and ICT services
9. Ineffective management of Solid and Liquid waste
10. Low coverage of spatial development control
11. High unemployment and underemployment rates
12. Untapped Tourism Potentials
13. Low level of public awareness on HIV and AIDS
14. Inadequate and low coverage of social protection programmes
15. Inadequate Internally Generated Funds
16. Limited access to credit for SMEs
17. Lack of alternative livelihood for women and youth in mining areas
18. High incidence of teenage pregnancy
19. High school drop-out due to illegal mining and “okada” business
20. High levels of environmental degradation resulting from indiscriminate mining and sand winning
21. Traffic congestion and frequent knock downs
22. Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

23. Inadequate maintenance of assets
24. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
25. Inadequate infrastructure, logistics and resources for departments and agencies
26. High apathy towards local level participation
27. Limited participation of women in leadership roles
28. Inadequate and underdeveloped sports infrastructure
29. High incidence of Open defecation
30. Inadequate funding and human resource for the education sector
31. Weak and ineffective sub-structures

2.6 Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

Planning, being a futuristic activity, relies heavily on forecasts and projections to anticipate the needs of the people at any given point in time. When projections are properly undertaken, they provide a strong basis for designing and implementing development interventions that are both relevant and sustainable. Since it is impossible to know the exact population at a future date, demographic projections are used as the foundation for determining service requirements such as education, health, housing, water, and infrastructure. This section delves into the population projections that have been made for the Municipality, and based on the outcomes, forecasts for sectoral development needs were also derived.

2.6.1 Applied Methods and Justification

For this exercise, the Mathematical (Exponential) Method was applied, owing to the availability of a reliable population growth rate. This method was considered the most appropriate because it accounts for continuous growth, reflecting both natural increase and net migration effects.

The exponential formula is defined as:

$$P_t = P_o(e^{rt})$$

Where P_o = the current (base-year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

This approach provides realistic estimates that form the basis for sectoral forecasting and resource planning.

2.6.2 Demographic Projections

Assumptions

The projections were made under the following socio-economic and demographic assumptions:

1. Fertility: With increasing girls' enrolment and retention in schools, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is expected to decline gradually.
2. Mortality and Life Expectancy: Innovations in medical science, expansion of the NHIS, and growing public health awareness will contribute to longer life expectancy.
3. Migration: Emigration is expected to reduce due to flagship government policies targeting youth employment and skills development.
4. Overall Growth Rate: Taking these changes into account, the general municipal population growth rate is assumed at approximately 1.15% per annum.

Table 14: Population Projections 2026-2029

Year	Population	Labour Force	Sex		Dependency Ratio			Land Area	Density
			Male	Female	Age	Sex			
						M	F		
2025	123,228	67,775	59,379	63,849	73	69.7	65.0	559.9km ²	220.1
2026	124,447	68,445	59,966	64,481	73	69.7	65.0	559.9km ²	222.3
2027	125,798	69,188	60,617	65,181	73	69.7	65.0	559.9km ²	224.7
2028	127,164	69,940	61,275	65,889	73	69.7	65.0	559.9km ²	227.1
2029	128,558	70,706	61,947	66,611	73	69.7	65.0	559.9km ²	229.6

Source: GSS Projections, 2025

Implications for Planning

Labour Force and Productivity: Since the projected labour force is greater than the dependency age groups throughout the planned period, the Municipality is likely to enjoy a favourable demographic dividend. This implies higher potential productivity, particularly in agriculture and small-scale industry, provided appropriate investments in skills, technology, and markets are made. However, to fully harness this potential, policymakers must institute job creation interventions, especially in agriculture, agro-processing, ICT, and services. Failure to do so may result in high unemployment and underemployment, with associated social consequences such as crime, rural–urban migration, and youth restiveness.

Dependency Ratios and Household Welfare: A relatively low dependency ratio means that the average worker will have fewer dependants, thereby reducing socio-economic burdens on

households. This creates opportunities for increased savings, investments, and improved standards of living. Households with lower dependency pressure can also redirect resources into education, health, and entrepreneurial ventures, further strengthening human capital development in the Municipality.

Gender Dynamics: The projections indicate that females will continue to outnumber males during the plan period. While this provides opportunities for greater female participation in economic and social development, it also implies that if fertility is not effectively managed. Policymakers must therefore strengthen family planning, reproductive health services, and women’s empowerment programmes to ensure balanced population growth and sustainable development outcomes.

2.6.3 Revenue Projections 2026-2029

2.6.3.1 IGF Projections 2026-2029

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of West Akim Municipality is projected to grow steadily from GH¢2.56 million in 2026 to GH¢3.40 million in 2029. This represents an overall growth rate of about 33% over the four-year period. The upward trend indicates enhanced revenue mobilization efforts and improved efficiency in collection systems.

Table 15: IGF Projections 2026-2029

Revenue Items	2026	2027	2028	2029
Rates	353,100.00	388,410.00	427,251.00	469,976.10
Lands	775,729.90	853,302.89	938,633.18	1,032,496.50
Rent	274,693.10	302,162.41	332,378.65	365,616.52
License	580,580.00	638,638.00	702,501.80	772,751.98
Fees	368,500.00	405,350.00	445,885.00	490,473.50
Fines	181,500.00	199,650.00	219,615.00	241,576.50
Investment	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2,556,103.00	2,811,713.30	3,092,884.63	3,402,173.09

2.6.3.2 Revenue Projections All Sources 2026-2029

The revenue projections show a generally positive growth trend across most funding sources, indicating a stronger resource base for implementing development programmes. The main revenue

items include Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), MP's Common Fund, PWD's Fund, MSHAP, DACF-RFG, GoG transfers, and donor support (UNICEF/World Bank).

Table 16: Revenue Projections All Sources 2026-2029

Item	2026	2027	2028	2029
IGF	2,556,103.00	2,811,713.30	3,092,884.63	3,402,173.09
DACF	32,744,472.83	35,868,920.11	39,305,812.12	43,086,393.34
MP's CF	1,570,074.01	1,727,081.41	1,899,789.55	2,089,768.51
PWDs CF	628,029.60	690,832.56	759,915.82	835,907.40
MSHAP	157,007.40	172,708.14	189,978.95	208,976.85
GSCSP	8,784,336.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF-RFG	854,378.00	854,378.00	854,378.00	854,378.00
GoG	11,033,306.87	12,048,317.56	13,164,829.31	14,392,992.24
UNICEF/ISS, WORLD BANK TRUST FUND	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Total	65,433,779.78	61,973,130.36	67,829,185.60	74,270,846.36

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Implications for Planning

- The upward revenue trends provide a more predictable and expanding fiscal space for implementing MTDP programmes.
- The Municipality remains heavily reliant on DACF allocations, which account for the largest revenue share. This dependency underscores the need to further strengthen IGF mobilisation for fiscal independence.
- Although IGF shows steady growth, it remains low compared to transfers. Expanding IGF sources (property rates, business operating permits, market tolls) will be critical.
- Incremental growth in PWDs and MSHAP funds highlights opportunities to expand social protection and inclusion programmes.

2.6.4 Expenditure Projections 2026-2029

The expenditure projections for the 2026–2029 plan period show steady growth across all key spending categories compensation, goods and services, and investment/assets. The total expenditure is expected to rise from GH¢ 65.43 million in 2026 to GH¢ 74.27 million in 2029, reflecting an overall growth of about 13.5% over the plan period.

Table 17: Expenditure Projections 2026-2029

EXPENDITURE ITEM	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation	12,215,768.54	13,364,025.39	14,627,107.93	16,016,498.72
Goods and Services	12,408,013.21	13,552,335.23	14,811,089.45	16,195,719.09
Investment/Assets	40,809,998.04	35,056,769.74	38,390,988.22	42,058,628.54
TOTAL	65,433,779.78	61,973,130.36	67,829,185.60	74,270,846.36

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Implications for Planning

- o The sharp increase in compensation suggests the need to ensure staff productivity and control wage-related expenditures within sustainable limits.
- o Growing goods and services expenditure implies the need for improved efficiency and cost-control measures to prevent leakages.
- o Although investments remain the largest expenditure item, fluctuations highlight the need for sustained financing strategies to avoid interruptions in infrastructure delivery.
- o With rising expenditure, there is a need to strengthen IGF mobilisation and donor partnerships to ensure revenue matches projected costs.

2.6.5 Educational Needs

Assumptions

The following assumptions guided the assessment of educational needs for the plan period (2026–2029):

1. Through the support of the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme, the school participation rate will increase progressively by the end of the planned period.
2. The rate of increase in enrolment will remain constant throughout the period.
3. The national standards for pupil–classroom ratios across the various basic education levels (Kindergarten, Primary, and JHS) will remain constant during the plan period.
4. The school-going age population of 4–15 years will form the basis for projections and planning of educational infrastructure and services.
5. Provision of basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, teacher accommodation, and incentive packages will be made to attract and retain teachers, especially in rural areas.

2.6.5.1 Educational Projections 2026-2029

The educational projections provide an estimate of enrolment trends, infrastructure requirements, teacher needs, and school facilities across Kindergarten (KG), Primary, and Junior High School (JHS) levels for the period 2026–2029. These projections highlight the gaps that must be addressed to meet enrolment demands and ensure quality education delivery.

Table 18: Educational Projections 2026-2029

Year	Level	Eligible Population	Projected Enrolment	Classroom			Teachers			School		
				Existing	Required	Deficit	Existing	Required	Deficit	Existing	Required	Deficit
2025	KG	5,831	3,471	134	144	10	132	142	10	61	61	0
	Primary	17,910	12,686	412	415	3	434	464	30	65	65	0
	J.H.S	8,425	6,748	177	180	3	350	365	15	48	49	1
2026	KG	5,965	3,551	134	147	13	132	142	10	61	61	0
	Primary	18,088	12,812	412	419	7	434	464	30	65	65	0
	J.H.S	8,508	6,814	177	182	5	350	365	15	48	49	1
2027	KG	6,295	3,747	134	150	16	132	145	13	61	61	0
	Primary	19,335	15,485	412	423	11	434	474	40	65	66	1
	J.H.S	9,096	7,285	177	184	7	350	370	20	48	50	2
2028	KG	6,802	4,049	134	153	19	132	148	16	61	61	0
	Primary	21,954	15,550	412	427	15	434	484	50	65	66	1
	J.H.S	10,361	8,298	177	186	9	350	380	30	48	50	2
2029	KG	7,432	4,424	134	156	22	132	151	19	61	61	0
	Primary	23,983	16,987	412	431	19	434	494	60	65	66	1
	J.H.S	11,319	9,065	177	188	11	350	385	35	48	50	2

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Implications for Educational Development

1. The Municipality must invest in new classrooms and school facilities to close the projected deficits.
2. The widening teacher deficit underscores the need for aggressive recruitment, training, and rural incentive packages.
3. Resource Allocation: Adequate provision of furniture, TLMs, ICT facilities, and libraries must accompany the physical expansion.
4. Equity & Access: Special attention must be given to rural and deprived communities to ensure balanced access and quality education delivery.

2.7 Health Requirements

Assumptions

The following assumptions guided the estimation of health requirements for the Municipality over the plan period:

1. The national standards for health staffing ratios (doctor-to-patient and nurse-to-patient ratios) will remain constant throughout the period.
2. Basic social and economic services including potable water, electricity, accommodation, and incentive packages will be made available, particularly in rural and deprived communities, to attract and retain healthcare workers.

Table 19: Health Projections 2026-2029

Year	Health Facility	Population	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog /Surplus
2026	Hospital	124,447	1/200,000	1	1	0
	Health Centre		1/25,000	6	5	+1
	Clinics/CHPs		1/5000	42	25	+17
2027	Hospital	125,798	1/200,000	1	1	0
	Health Centre		1/25,000	6	5	+1
	Clinics/CHPs		1/5000	42	25	+17
2028	Hospital	127,164	1/200,000	1	1	0
	Health Centre		1/25,000	6	5	+1
	Clinics/CHPs		1/5000	42	25	+17
2029	Hospital	128,558	1/200,000	1	1	0
	Health Centre		1/25,000	6	5	+1
	Clinics/CHPs		1/5000	42	26	+16

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Health Human Resource Projections 2026-2029

Year	Health Professional	Population	Standard	Existing Numbers	Required	Backlog
2026	Doctor	124,447	1:1,320	1:17,778	94	-87
	Nurse		1:500	1:711	249	-74
2027	Doctor	125,798	1:1,320	1:17,971	95	-88
	Nurse		1:500	1:719	252	-77
2028	Doctor	127,164	1:1,320	1:18,166	96	-89
	Nurse		1:500	1:727	254	-79
2029	Doctor	128,558	1:1,320	1:18,365	97	-90
	Nurse		1:500	1:735	257	-82

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Overview

The Municipality's physical health infrastructure is adequate by national standards. The challenge lies not in quantity, but in ensuring quality of service delivery, equipment upgrades, equitable distribution, and accessibility in rural areas. The human resource projections, however, reveal significant deficits despite adequate infrastructure.

Implications for Planning

- The backlog of doctors (87–90) and nurses (74–82) highlights a critical weakness that must be addressed through targeted recruitment and incentives.
- Basic amenities such as accommodation, water, electricity, and allowances will be essential to retain health workers in rural zones.
- While facilities meet national standards, staffing shortages undermine service quality. Policies must focus on staffing, logistics, and equipping health centres and CHPS compounds.
- Even with surpluses in facilities, distribution may favour urban areas like Asamankese. Strategic siting and upgrading of rural CHPS compounds are required to achieve universal access.
- Investments in preventive health, disease surveillance, and epidemic response capacity will be crucial, given rising populations and changing health patterns.

2.8 Water and Sanitation Requirements

The following assumptions guided the projection of water and sanitation requirements in the Municipality:

- All defective water infrastructure will be rehabilitated and made functional within the plan period.
- The maximum walking distance to access safe water will not exceed 500 meters, in line with national standards.
- The average household size in the Municipality will remain at 4 persons per household throughout the period.
- The average number of people served per borehole or public standpipe will remain constant at 300 persons.

2.9 Water and Sanitation sector requirements 2026-2029

Water sector requirements 2026-2029

	Existing 2025	Required 2026	Required 2027	Required 2028	Required 2029
Projected Population	123,228	124,447	125,798	127,164	128,558
Boreholes	107	178	180	185	200
Small water system	0	8	8	10	10
Urban water services	2	2	2	2	2

Table 20: Sanitation sector requirements 2026-2029

	Existing 2025	Required 2026	Required 2027	Required 2028	Required 2029
Projected Population	123,228	124,447	125,798	127,164	128,558
Household bins	354	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
Communal containers	20	25	25	25	25
Public toilets	29	40	40	40	40
Institutional Latrines	36	50	55	60	65
Equipment	2	4	4	4	4

Source: WAMA MPCU Projections, 2025

Planning Implications

- With rising borehole demand, the Assembly must diversify water supply options, promoting mechanized boreholes, rainwater harvesting, and small-town systems.
- Addressing solid and liquid waste will require household-level solutions, institutional support, and modern waste disposal systems.
- Improved water and sanitation access is directly linked to reducing waterborne and sanitation-related diseases (cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid).
- Investments should prioritize rural and peri-urban communities with low access levels.
- Community ownership through WATSAN Committees and private sector involvement will be crucial to ensure long-term functionality.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the prioritized harmonized community needs and aspirations with the development issues/gaps emanating from the performance review and profiling of the Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025), categorized under National Development Dimensions such as Economic, Social, Environmental, and Governance.

3.2 Pririotized Development issues

S/n	Prioritized Development Issues	Description of issues
1	Poor Road Infrastructure and Traffic Challenges	Inadequate rural and urban roads, traffic congestion, frequent accidents, and poor maintenance of transport infrastructure.
2	Inadequate Access to Potable Water	Limited and unreliable supply of clean and safe drinking water across communities.
3	Deficient Educational Infrastructure and Access	Dilapidated school facilities, insufficient resources, high dropout rates (due to illegal mining and "okada"), and inadequate funding and staffing in the education sector.
4	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Services	Insufficient health facilities, personnel, and services, compounded by low public awareness on HIV/AIDS.
5	Limited Electricity Coverage	Low access to reliable power supply, especially in rural areas.
6	Underdeveloped Agricultural Sector	Low agricultural productivity, high post-harvest losses, and limited support for farmers.
7	Poor ICT and Telecommunication Coverage	Inadequate cellular network coverage and limited access to digital technologies.
8	Environmental Degradation	Widespread land and water pollution due to illegal mining, sand winning, and weak environmental enforcement.
9	Inadequate Solid and Liquid Waste Management	Poor waste collection, disposal systems, and widespread open defecation.
10	Unemployment and Underemployment	High joblessness, especially among youth and women, with limited alternative livelihoods in mining-affected areas.
11	Limited Access to Finance for SMEs	Difficulty for small businesses and entrepreneurs to access credit and financial services.
12	Untapped Tourism Potential	Lack of development and promotion of cultural and natural tourism assets.

13	Weak Disaster Risk Management Systems	Inadequate preparedness, prevention, and response mechanisms for disasters.
14	Inadequate Social Protection and Youth Challenges	Limited coverage of social safety nets, high teenage pregnancy rates, and youth engagement in risky livelihoods.
15	Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	Poor revenue mobilization affecting municipal development financing.
16	Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Weak systems for tracking implementation and impact of development plans and policies.
17	Poor Asset Management and Maintenance	Lack of routine maintenance of public infrastructure and facilities.
18	Weak Institutional Capacity	Inadequate logistics, infrastructure, and human resources for municipal departments and agencies.
19	Low Public Participation in Governance	High apathy toward local participation and limited involvement of women in leadership and decision-making roles.
20	Spatial Planning and Development Control Gaps	Weak enforcement of land use and development regulations, leading to haphazard development in the peripheries and hinterlands.

3.3 Prioritization Considerations

The key development issues were prioritized based on agreed criteria, i.e severity and diversity, significant multiplier effect, national and global priorities, significant linkage to meeting basic human needs etc. This was carried out through participatory processes and stakeholder consultations at both institutional and community levels. The listed issues would serve as the foundation for setting development objectives.

3.3.1 Methodology for Prioritization

The Importance–Urgency Matrix was applied as a complementary tool to the Needs Prioritization Matrix to categorize development issues in West Akim Municipality. This approach considered not only the overall importance of each issue to long-term development but also the urgency with which it required attention. By doing so, the MPCU was able to distinguish between critical, strategic, operational, and non-priority needs.

3.3.2 Establishing the Framework

The Importance–Urgency Matrix is structured into four quadrants:

1. High Importance – High Urgency (Critical / Top Priority)
2. High Importance – Low Urgency (Strategic Priority)

3. Low Importance – High Urgency (Operational Priority)

4. Low Importance – Low Urgency (Monitor / Non-Priority)

Each development issue was assessed on two dimensions: Importance and Urgency, using a scale of 1 (Very Low) to 5 (Very High). The scores were based on stakeholder perceptions and technical judgement. Issues were plotted on the matrix according to their scores. This allowed each issue to be assigned to one of the four quadrants, reflecting both its strategic relevance and its immediacy of action.

The classification of development issues using the Importance–Urgency Matrix is presented in the table below.

Table 21: Importance-Urgency Matrix

Development Issue	Importance Score (1–5)	Urgency Score (1–5)	Quadrant Classification
Poor Road Infrastructure and Traffic Challenges	5	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Inadequate Access to Potable Water	5	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Deficient Educational Infrastructure and Access	5	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Services	5	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Environmental Degradation	5	4	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Inadequate Solid and Liquid Waste Management	4	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Unemployment and Underemployment	5	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Weak Disaster Risk Management Systems	4	5	Quadrant I: Critical Priorities (High Importance, High Urgency)
Limited Electricity Coverage	4	3	Quadrant II: Strategic Priorities (High Importance, Low Urgency)
Underdeveloped Agricultural Sector	5	3	Quadrant II: Strategic Priorities (High Importance, Low Urgency)
Poor ICT and Telecommunication Coverage	4	3	Quadrant II: Strategic Priorities (High Importance, Low Urgency)
Untapped Tourism Potential	4	2	Quadrant II: Strategic Priorities (High Importance, Low Urgency)
Inadequate Social Protection and Youth Challenges	4	3	Quadrant II: Strategic Priorities (High Importance, Low Urgency)
Spatial Planning and Development Control Gaps	4	3	Quadrant II: Strategic Priorities (High Importance, Low Urgency)

Limited Access to Finance for SMEs	3	4	Quadrant III: Pressing but Secondary (Low Importance, High Urgency)
Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	3	4	Quadrant III: Pressing but Secondary (Low Importance, High Urgency)
Poor Asset Management and Maintenance	3	4	Quadrant III: Pressing but Secondary (Low Importance, High Urgency)
Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	3	3	Quadrant IV: Low Priorities (Low Importance, Low Urgency)
Weak Institutional Capacity	3	2	Quadrant IV: Low Priorities (Low Importance, Low Urgency)
Low Public Participation in Governance	2	2	Quadrant IV: Low Priorities (Low Importance, Low Urgency)

Figure 30: Importance-Urgency Matrix Results



The results of the analysis revealed that the majority of the Municipality’s critical challenges, such as inadequate access to potable water, poor road networks, inadequate health facilities, and high unemployment, fall under the High Importance – High Urgency quadrant. These require immediate interventions and significant resource allocation.

Strategic priorities (High Importance – Low Urgency) include issues such as underdeveloped tourist sites and low awareness of HIV/AIDS, which remain significant but do not require urgent action. Operational priorities (Low Importance – High Urgency) are short-term concerns that must be addressed to prevent disruptions, while the Low Importance – Low Urgency quadrant contains issues that can be monitored and tackled in the long-term.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Development Goals, SMART Objectives, and Strategic Interventions for addressing the key development challenges identified in the previous chapter. It ensures alignment with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2026–2029), the SDGs, and Agenda 2063.

The chapter also captures an assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix and gives an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied by a spatial representation of proposed goals and objectives

4.2 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 22: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Development Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
1. Economic Development Dimension					
Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF)	Strengthen revenue mobilisation	Increase IGF collection by 20% annually	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitise IGF collection • Expand tax base (property rates, businesses) • Build revenue staff capacity 	Financial Management Programme
Limited Access to Finance for SMEs	Improve access to affordable credit for SMEs	Facilitate credit support for at least 500 SMEs by 2029	Improve business financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with MASLOC, NEIP, banks • Build financial literacy & savings culture • Provide credit guarantees 	Local Economic Development Programme
Untapped Tourism Potential	Develop tourism as a driver of local economy	Develop at least 3 tourist attraction sites by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in tourism infrastructure • Package cultural festivals for tourism • Promote PPPs for site development 	Local Economic Development Programme
Underdeveloped Agricultural Sector	Enhance agricultural productivity and food security	Increase crop yield by 20% annually Reduce post-harvest losses by 10% annually	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote irrigation & climate-smart farming • Build warehouses and processing facilities Promote agro processing	Agriculture Modernisation & Post-Harvest Management Programme
2. Social Development Dimension					
Inadequate Health Infrastructure & Services	Improve health service delivery	Construct 6 CHPS compounds and rehabilitate 6 facilities by 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand CHPS coverage • Equip health facilities • Strengthen referral systems 	Health Improvement Programme

Development Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
			Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups		
Inadequate Access to Potable Water	Ensure universal access to safe water	Increase potable water coverage from 68% to 90% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand mechanised boreholes Develop small-town systems Strengthen community management 	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate Solid & Liquid Waste Management	Improve sanitation services	Achieve 70% waste collection coverage by 2029	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p> <p>Promote efficient and sustainable waste management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand PPPs in waste collection Provide logistics for waste management staff Promote recycling and waste segregation 	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Deficient Educational Infrastructure & Access	Improve access and quality of education	<p>Build 8 new classroom blocks and rehabilitate 10 by 2029</p> <p>Improve pupil teacher ratio by 5 % annually</p>	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner GETFund & NGOs for infrastructure Provide incentives for rural teachers Strengthen school supervision 	Education Improvement Programme
Unemployment & Underemployment	Create sustainable jobs for youth and women	Reduce youth unemployment from 28% to 10% by 2029	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up TVET/skills training Support entrepreneurship/start-ups 	Youth and Sports Development Programme

Development Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
			Promote job creation and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link youth to local industries 	
Inadequate Protection & Youth Challenges	Enhance social protection coverage	<p>Increase LEAP beneficiaries by 40% by 2029</p> <p>Increase PWDCF beneficiaries by 10% annually</p> <p>Improve child welfare coverage to 90% by 2029</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable</p> <p>Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development</p> <p>Promote the rights and welfare of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand LEAP coverage Support PWDs with DACF Provide skills training for vulnerable youth <p>Intensify ISS interventions</p>	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
3. Environment & Human Settlements Development Dimension					
Environmental Degradation	Promote environmental sustainability	<p>Increase afforestation coverage by 30% by 2029</p> <p>Increase the coverage of alternative livelihood support coverage by 10% annually</p>	<p>Safeguard forest and protected areas</p> <p>Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement afforestation campaigns Enforce mining/sand winning regulations Promote alternative livelihoods 	Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability Programme
Weak Disaster Risk Management Systems	Improve disaster preparedness	Reduce the incidence of floods and other disasters by 50% by 2029	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip NADMO with logistics Build early warning systems Train community volunteers 	Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability Programme

Development Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
			Enhance climate change resilience		
Poor Road Infrastructure & Traffic Challenges	Improve road connectivity to boost economic activities	Rehabilitate/construct 40 km of feeder and urban roads annually Reduce incidence of knockdowns by 20% annually	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Road Agencies to provide speed humps and traffic lights at vantage points Use local resources for road works Establish community maintenance brigades 	Transport Infrastructure & Safety Management Programme
Poor ICT & Telecommunication Coverage	Expand ICT infrastructure & services	Increase ICT coverage from 70% to 90% by 2029	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner telecoms for rural expansion Establish community ICT centres Expand ICT literacy programmes 	Energy and ICT infrastructure improvement programme
Limited Electricity Coverage	Improve access to electricity	Increase electricity coverage from 75% to 95% by 2029	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system Ensure efficient utilisation of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend rural electrification (SHEP) Promote solar mini-grids Subsidise rural connections 	Energy and ICT infrastructure improvement programme
Spatial Planning & Development Gaps	Promote orderly spatial development	Prepare and enforce 8 local plans by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements Promote sustainable urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Physical Planning Dept. Digitise land administration Enforce building codes 	Spatial Development Programme
Poor Asset Management	Ensure durability	Implement maintenance	Promote effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalise maintenance 	Infrastructure

Development Issue	Goal	Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
& Maintenance	of public assets	schedules for 80% of facilities by 2029	maintenance culture	culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt PPPs for maintenance • Provide budgetary allocation 	Maintenance Programme
4. Governance & Institutional Development Dimension					
Weak Institutional Capacity	Strengthen institutional capacity	Train 200 staff in core competencies by 2029 Increase support to department by 10% annually	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in staff training • Provide logistics & ICT tools • Improve motivation schemes 	Capacity Building & Productivity Programme
Inadequate Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Strengthen evidence-based planning	Increase the release of M&E funds from 50% to 100% annually	Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff in M&E • Adopt ICT-based systems • Enforce NDPC reporting compliance 	Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Programme
Low Public Participation in Governance	Deepen citizen participation	Increase public engagement forums from 10 (2025) to 30 by 2029	Deepen transparency and public accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource sub-district structures • Support civic education (NCCE) • Engage women and youth 	Governance, Accountability & Participation Programme

4.3 Goal Compatibility Matrix

The Goal Compatibility Matrix was used to compare the consistency and compatibility of formulated development goals with each other, identify potential conflicts or synergies among goals and ensure that goals under different development dimensions complement rather than contradict one another.

The compatibility matrix shows that most of the goals are mutually reinforcing. For example, revenue mobilisation, institutional capacity strengthening, and evidence-based planning are highly compatible because they all contribute to better resource mobilisation, accountability, and service delivery.

Goals related to education, health, water, and sanitation also show high consistency with social protection and youth employment objectives, highlighting strong synergies for human capital development. Similarly, ICT expansion, access to electricity, and job creation complement one another by creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, SMEs, and local industry.

Some goals showed medium-level compatibility, where they support each other broadly but require careful coordination to avoid tensions. Environmental sustainability has medium compatibility with road expansion, revenue mobilisation, agriculture, tourism, and jobs. While infrastructure and economic growth are critical, they may lead to environmental degradation if safeguards are not built in.

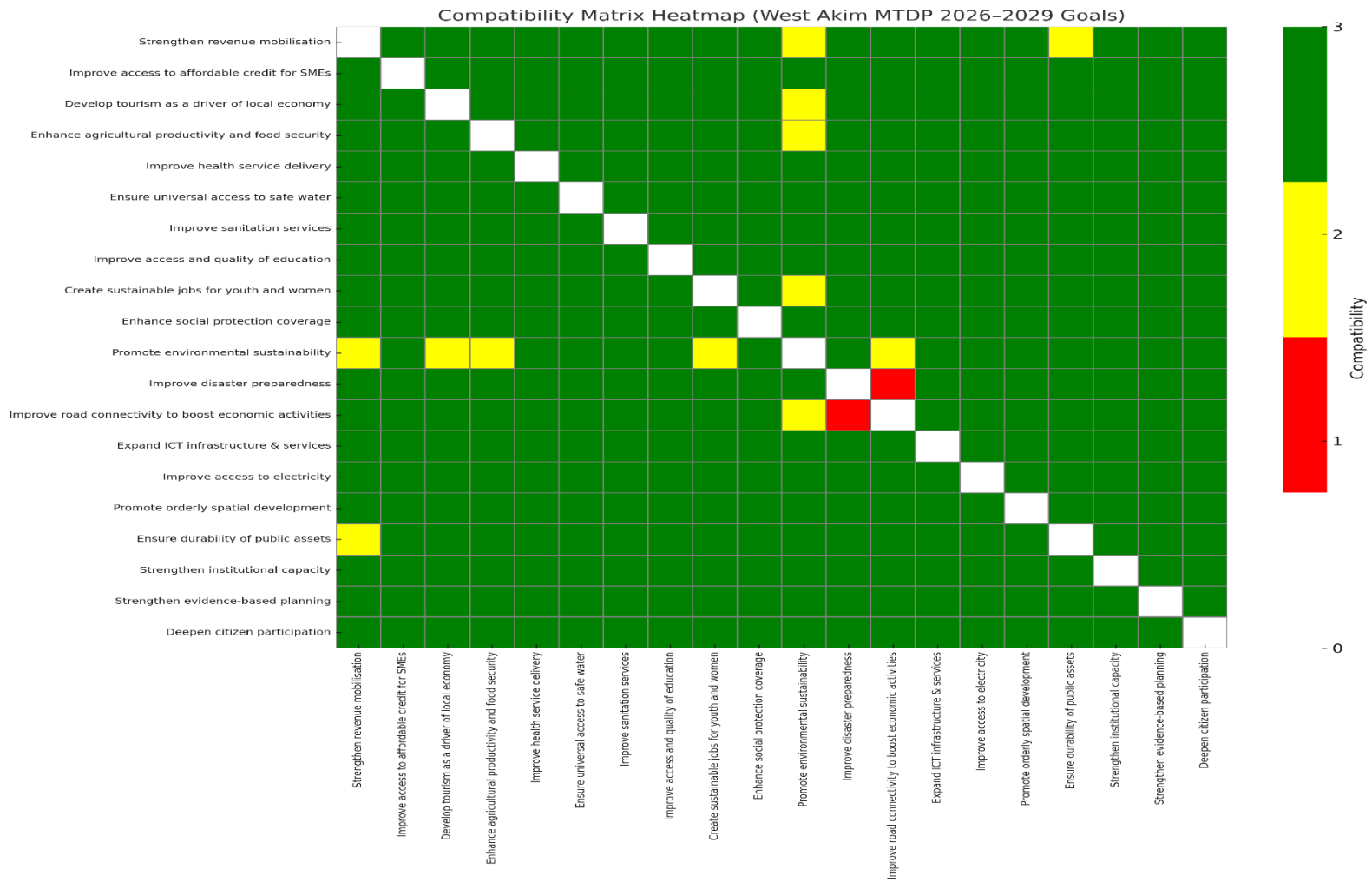
Asset durability and revenue mobilisation also registered medium compatibility, since maintaining infrastructure requires significant recurrent funds, which may compete with demands for new capital investments if revenue growth is limited.

Only a few goals showed low compatibility, mainly due to direct trade-offs. Road expansion vs. disaster preparedness: Large-scale road construction can worsen flooding or erosion if not integrated with resilient engineering and drainage planning. This suggests that disaster risk reduction considerations must be mainstreamed into infrastructure projects.

The compatibility matrix provides three key lessons: 1) Synergies dominate – Most goals are highly compatible, especially those related to governance, human capital, and service delivery. 2) Safeguards needed – Medium compatibility areas (mainly involving environmental sustainability and fiscal trade-offs) require careful coordination and impact assessments. 3) Conflict resolution required – Low compatibility areas must be addressed through integrated planning, particularly by embedding disaster preparedness and environmental safeguards into infrastructure projects.

In conclusion, the compatibility analysis confirms that the West Akim Municipality's development goals are broadly consistent and mutually reinforcing, but careful attention is needed to manage the few areas of potential conflict. By doing so, the MTDP can ensure balanced, sustainable, and coherent development outcomes between 2026 and 2029.

Figure 31: Goal Compatibility Heatmap



4.4 Options for Development

The development challenges and opportunities identified reinforce the need for an explicit development trajectory in order to achieve the required spatial growth and development of the municipality within the next 20 years. This section critically discusses the scenarios for the development of West Akim Municipality considering its development trajectory, spatial structure and opportunities to guide its future growth and expansion. The development scenarios are based on critical economic, population trend and settlement expansion analysis among others to arrive at their final outcomes. The three scenarios which comprise the agricultural modernization and private sector growth scenario, urban networks development scenario and agricultural modernization and urban networks development scenario have been proposed and discussed.

4.4.1 Scenario 1: Agricultural Modernization and Private Sector Growth Scenario

The agricultural modernization and private sector growth scenario as depicted in figure 29 aims at promoting local economic development of West Akim Municipality through the modernization of agriculture to stimulate private-sector growth and sustainable development. The agricultural modernization and local economic development scenario will consolidate existing agricultural flagship programmes of the government such as planting for food and jobs, planting for export and rural development and the rearing for food and jobs. Private sector participation in these existing programmes will ensure the injection of financial capital and investments in agricultural development which will boost the local economic development of West Akim Municipality. The modernization of agriculture and development is paramount to all the other sectors of the economy. The right investments in agriculture in West Akim Municipality will contribute to increased food production across the Eastern Region. The agricultural modernization and private sector growth scenario will entail a socioeconomic transformation led by the agricultural sector through the effective and efficient utilization of the agricultural production chain. The Agricultural development will move away from the traditional methods of farming where yields and production have been consistently low and output meant for only local markets. The agricultural production chain will be dominated by modern and scientific methods of farming as a means of increasing annual production yields and income. Although this scenario option proposes a continuing focus on agricultural modernization in the West Akim Municipality, priority for infrastructure, health, education and new investment to be directed at that sector and settlements in this sector.

The objectives of the agricultural modernization and private sector growth scenario are as follows;

1. To promote the modernization of agriculture as major driver of the municipal economy and sustainable spatial development.
2. To foster strategies aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture and agri-business to drive employment for the youth in the West Akim Municipality.

3. To transform the agro-economic employment structure of the municipality into an agro-based agribusiness and agro-processing.
4. To reduce incidence of poverty through job creation and wealth creation in the local economy.

Features of Agricultural Modernization and Private Sector Growth Scenario

- Designation of agricultural zones.
- Support Small and Medium Scale Enterprises to generate jobs and wealth creation.
- Promote growth of agro-based industries and agribusiness.
- Creation of light and heavy industrial zones to support agro-processing.
- Creation of space for large scale poultry production and animal rearing.
- Provision of market towns to provide accessible urban services and to absorb localized urbanization.
- Training of indigenes to acquire new and modern techniques in farming.
- Provision infrastructure support to promote intensive agriculture activities.
- Introduction of heavy investment in agriculture to resist current interest in urban land.
- Increased access to farm inputs and micro-credit facilities.
- Investment in Irrigation stimulate increased agricultural yields.
- Provision of modern warehouses to stimulate farmers to increase production.
- Optimum distribution of markets in the Municipality.
- Fishery-related infrastructure is lacking.
- Develop the proposed expressway passing through the municipality.
- Develop the proposed railway passing through the municipality.
- Source more donor funding to support agricultural activities.
- Provide infrastructure support to promote intensive agriculture activities.
- Improve road network connectivity between the agricultural zones/growth corridors and agro processing.

Strengths of the Agricultural Modernization and Private Sector Growth Scenario

The strengths of the agricultural modernization and private sector growth scenario are as follows:

1. Existence of some facilities that support agriculture sector: e.g. roads, market centers and irrigation facilities.

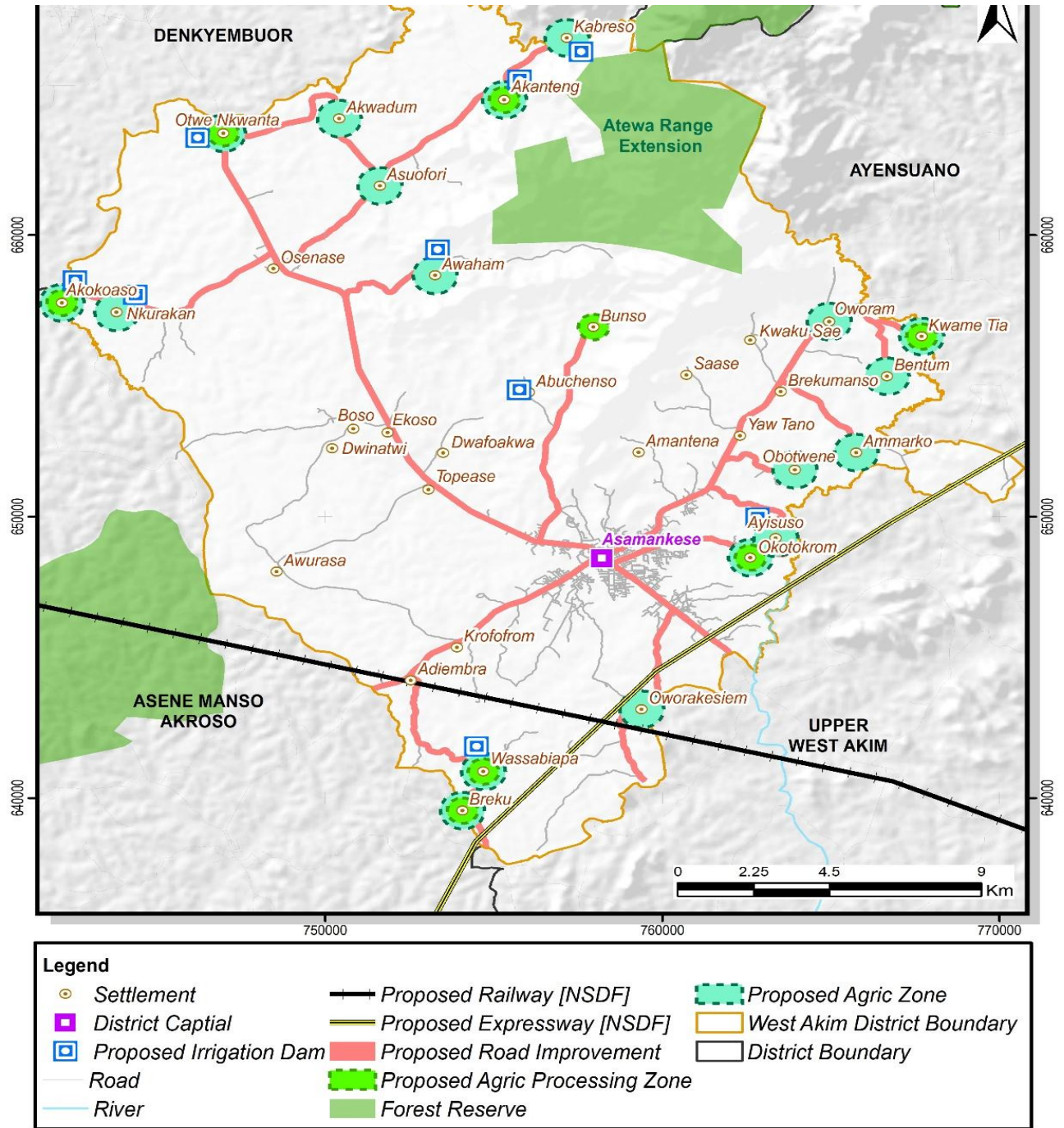
2. Off-farm productivity is increased with the establishment of agro-processing industries and complementary activities.
3. Easy provision of infrastructure and other services
4. Promotes economic diversification.
5. Food security is ensured as agricultural zones are designated and protected.
6. Capitalizes the current employment base of the municipality which is dominated by agricultural sector.
7. The suitability of soils in the municipality to support food crops such as cassava, cocoa, citrus, oil palm etc.

Weaknesses of the Agricultural Modernization and Private Sector Growth Scenario

The weaknesses of the agricultural modernization and private sector growth scenario are as follows:

1. Inadequate market and storage facilities.
2. Competition of agricultural land for development and illegal mining activities.
3. Degradation of forest resources.
4. Inadequate access, but a major threat is that improved service roads and utility services to agricultural area would defeat maintaining the traditional life since such opportunity would attract urbanization.
5. Agrarian driven economies manifest in relatively slower rate of transforming the economy.
6. High cost of infrastructure in infrastructure provision for agriculture.

Figure 32: Scenario 1-Agric Modernization



Source: GLODA, 2024

4.4.2 Scenario 2: Urban Network Development Scenario

Urban networks development scenario as depicted by 30 aims at creating urban clusters within the West Akim Municipality to promote balanced spatial development and economic growth of the municipality. The urban networks will shape the spatial development of the municipality by creating urban clusters that will serve as economic hotspots and spatial nodes for the development of the municipality. Urban networks may be defined as a spatial form comprising cities, towns and rural settlements that are within a reasonable distance of each other. Urban networks typically have variable boundaries. The lower the distance from one 'side' of a network to the other, the easier it is to plan and develop. Some experts suggest this distance should not be more than 75 km to 100 km, others suggest it should not take more than an hour. Other success factors are the network's population density and number of settlements.

Urban networks have a proven effect on urban development. Studies show that towns that are surrounded by others tend to grow faster than isolated towns, and they suggest two possible reasons for this affect. First, investors and migrants may make locational decisions in two steps: selecting between different networks then choosing between its individual towns. Second, a town in a network would have greater and more diverse job opportunities, and therefore retain its population and experience less out-migration, especially during economic downturns.

Implementation of urban networks may not require a new tier of government but could be managed through partnerships between local- and district-level authorities. Participation in the networks could be voluntary, flexible and pragmatic. The primary responsibility for planning and developing these networks would rest with the authorities and stakeholders at the district, and urban settlement levels with the support by both the regional and national government.

Objectives of Urban Network Development Scenario

The objectives of the urban network development scenario are as follows:

1. To promote urban synergies and inclusive development.
2. To ensure more efficient and affordable services.
3. To facilitate more diverse jobs and housing opportunities.
4. To promote stronger attractiveness for investment.
5. To ensure Improved capacity to solve urban problems.
6. To promote concentrated and balanced urban development.
7. To facilitate reduced out-migration and improved functional links.
8. To promote the creation of large and denser urban clusters with diverse economic activities.
9. To promote strategies aimed at correcting spatio-economic imbalance. This will help bridge the gap between the urban and rural areas of the municipality.

10. To transform the agro-economic employment structure of the municipality into industry and services.
11. To reduce incidence of poverty through variant economic opportunities.

Features of the Urban Network Development Scenario

- Creation of a primary urban network at Asamankese to serve as the commercial, services and administrative hub of the municipality.
- Strengthening of Asamankese Central Business District with upscale offices and retail.
- Creation of secondary urban network at Osenase to serve as the mining and logistics hub of the municipality with sustainable mining of gold and diamond.
- Creation of a secondary urban network at Ekoso to serve as the manufacturing and agro-processing hub.
- Creation of a tertiary urban network at Brekumanso.
- Protection of the Atiwa Range Extension Forest reserves.
- Creation of mini commercial centres at Ekoso, Brekumanso, Osenase and Owuram.
- Provision of space for agro-processing and manufacturing industries.
- Establishment of cassava processing factory at Asamankese.
- Establishment of Oil Processing Plant at Bunso.
- Creation of market towns at Osenase, Ekoso, Brekumanso, Akanteng, Wassabiapa and Bunso.
- Mixed-use development along main radial corridors;
- Public transport to reduce urban sprawl and reliance on private vehicles.
- land allocated for small and medium scale enterprise.
- Creation of light and heavy industrial zones to support manufacturing.

Strengths of the Urban Network Development Scenario

The strengths of the urban network development scenario are as follows:

1. The creation of urban network development centres will help quicken massive economic transformation of the Municipality by ensuring a balanced economic and spatial growth of its settlements.

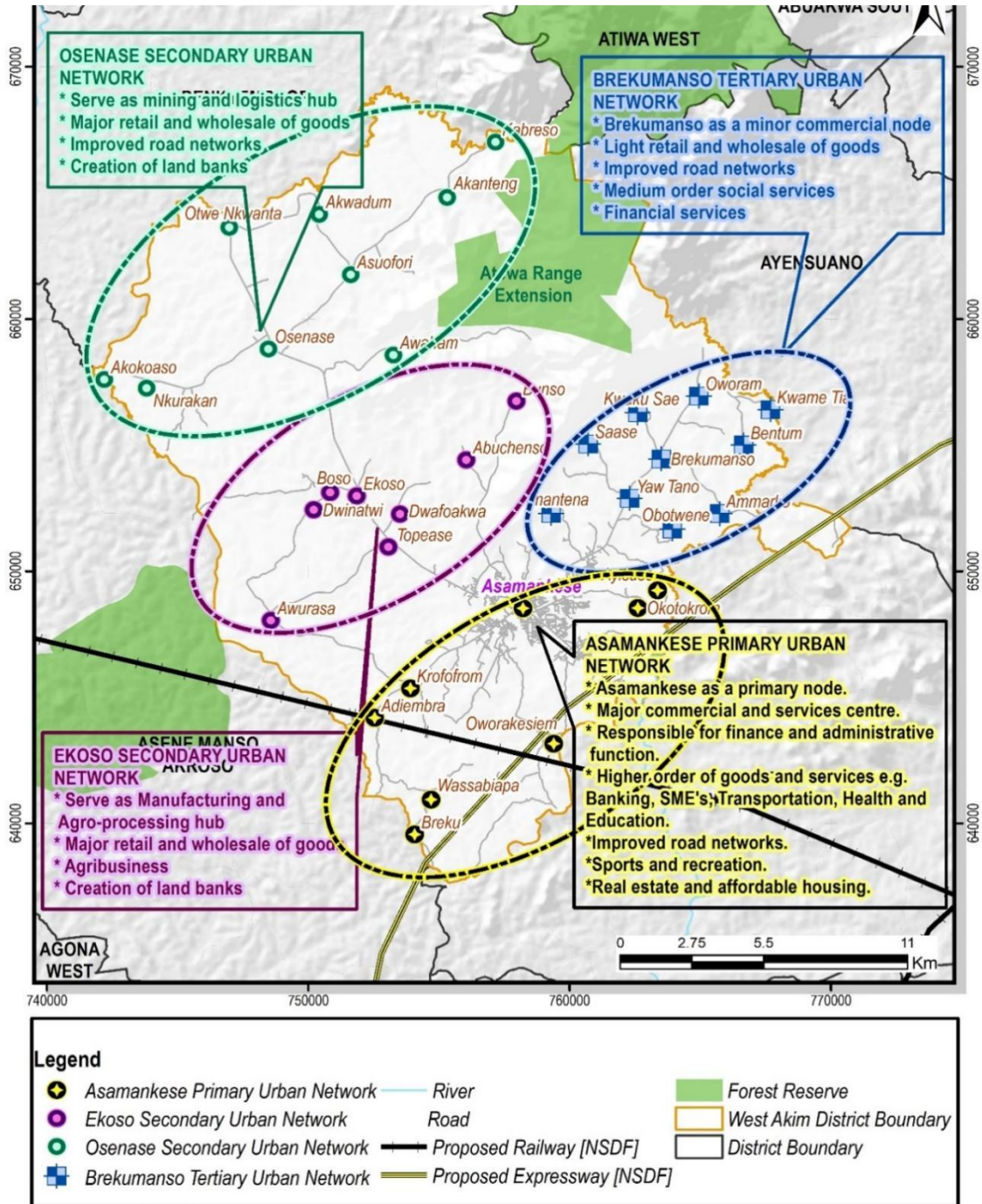
2. Integration of different communities, through the shared use of facilities.
3. Increase socio-economic activities.
4. Services will be expanded.
5. Creation of new urban networks will decongest the urban centres.
6. Easy provision of infrastructure and other services.
7. Promotes economic diversification.
8. Food security is ensured as the introduction of designated mining and commercial areas will avoid elimination of existing agricultural areas.
9. Protection of critical natural resources ensures environmental sustainability.

Weaknesses of the Urban Network Development Scenario

The weaknesses of the urban network development scenario are as follows:

1. The creation of the urban development networks can lead to urban sprawl around the network centres.
2. High cost of infrastructure in infrastructure development.
3. Insecurity/high crime rate.
4. Reduction in agricultural land.

Figure 33: Scenario 2- Urban Network Development



Source: GLODA, 2023

4.4.3 Scenario 3: Agricultural Modernization and Urban Networks Development Scenario

The agricultural modernization and urban network development scenario as depicted by figure 31 looks at agricultural modernization with private sector growth as the primary focus whilst simultaneously promoting the development of urban networks to drive spatial-social and economic development of the West Akim Municipality. This scenario aims to create a robust and multiple development concept and structure for the development of West Akim in the next twenty (20) years. The agricultural modernization and urban networks development scenario proposes the development of six major building blocks of urban network development centres, primary, secondary and tertiary nodes, industrialization and agriculture. The agricultural modernization and urban network development scenario is a multi-nodal approach with strategic interventions that will lead to urban concentration, investment in agriculture and tourism, the protection of the environment and restricting urban sprawl. It will also be possible to achieve improved connectivity as well as higher levels of efficiency through a hierarchy of nodes and road connections throughout the Municipality.

The objectives of the agricultural modernization and urban network development scenario are as follows:

1. To promote urban concentration through the spatial development of settlement clusters.
2. To promote agricultural modernization, industrialization and urban nodal development as the drivers of future spatial growth and expansion.
3. To explore diverse sectoral economic potentials and opportunities through the mixed nodal development approach.
4. To promote economies of scale through urban network clusters.
5. To ensure equitable spatial development driven by agricultural and industrial hotspots.
6. To reduce incidence of poverty through variant economic opportunities.

Features of the Agricultural Modernization and Urban Network Development Scenario

- Creation of a primary urban network at Asamankese to serve as the commercial, services and administrative hub of the Municipality.
- Strengthening of Asamankese Central Business District with upscale offices and retail.
- Creation of secondary urban network at Osenase to serve as the mining and logistics hub of the municipality with sustainable mining of gold and diamond.
- Creation of a secondary urban network at Ekoso to serve as the manufacturing and agro-processing hub.
- Creation of a tertiary urban network at Brekumanso to serve as a minor commercial node.

- Protection of the Atiwa Range Extension Forest reserves.
- Creation of mini commercial centres at Ekoso, Brekumanso, Osenase and Owuram.
- Provision of space for agro-processing and manufacturing industries.
- Establishment of cassava processing factory at Asamankese.
- Establishment of Oil Processing Plant at Bunso.
- Creation of market towns at Osenase, Ekoso, Brekumanso, Akanteng, Wassabiapa and Bunso.
- Mixed-use development along main transport corridors.
- Public transport to reduce urban sprawl and reliance on private vehicles.
- land allocated for small and medium scale enterprise.
- Creation of light and heavy industrial zones to support manufacturing.
- Designation of agricultural zones and growth corridors
- Support Small and Medium Scale Enterprises to generate jobs and wealth creation.
- Promote growth of agro-based industries and agribusiness.
- Creation of light and heavy industrial zones to support agro-processing.
- Creation of space for large scale poultry production and animal rearing.
- Provision of market towns to provide accessible urban services and to absorb localized urbanization.
- Training of indigenes to acquire new and modern techniques in farming.
- Provision infrastructure support to promote intensive agriculture activities.
- Introduction of heavy investment in agriculture to resist current interest in urban land.
- Increased access to farm inputs and micro-credit facilities.
- Investment in Irrigation stimulate increased agricultural yields.
- Provision of modern warehouses to stimulate farmers to increase production.
- Optimum distribution of markets in the municipality.
- Develop the proposed expressway passing through the municipality.
- Develop the proposed railway passing through the municipality.
- Source more donor funding to support agricultural activities.
- Provide infrastructure support to promote intensive agriculture activities.
- Improve road network connectivity between the agricultural zones and agro processing.

Strengths of the Agricultural and Urban Network Development Scenario

The strengths of the agricultural modernization and Urban Network Development Scenario are as follows:

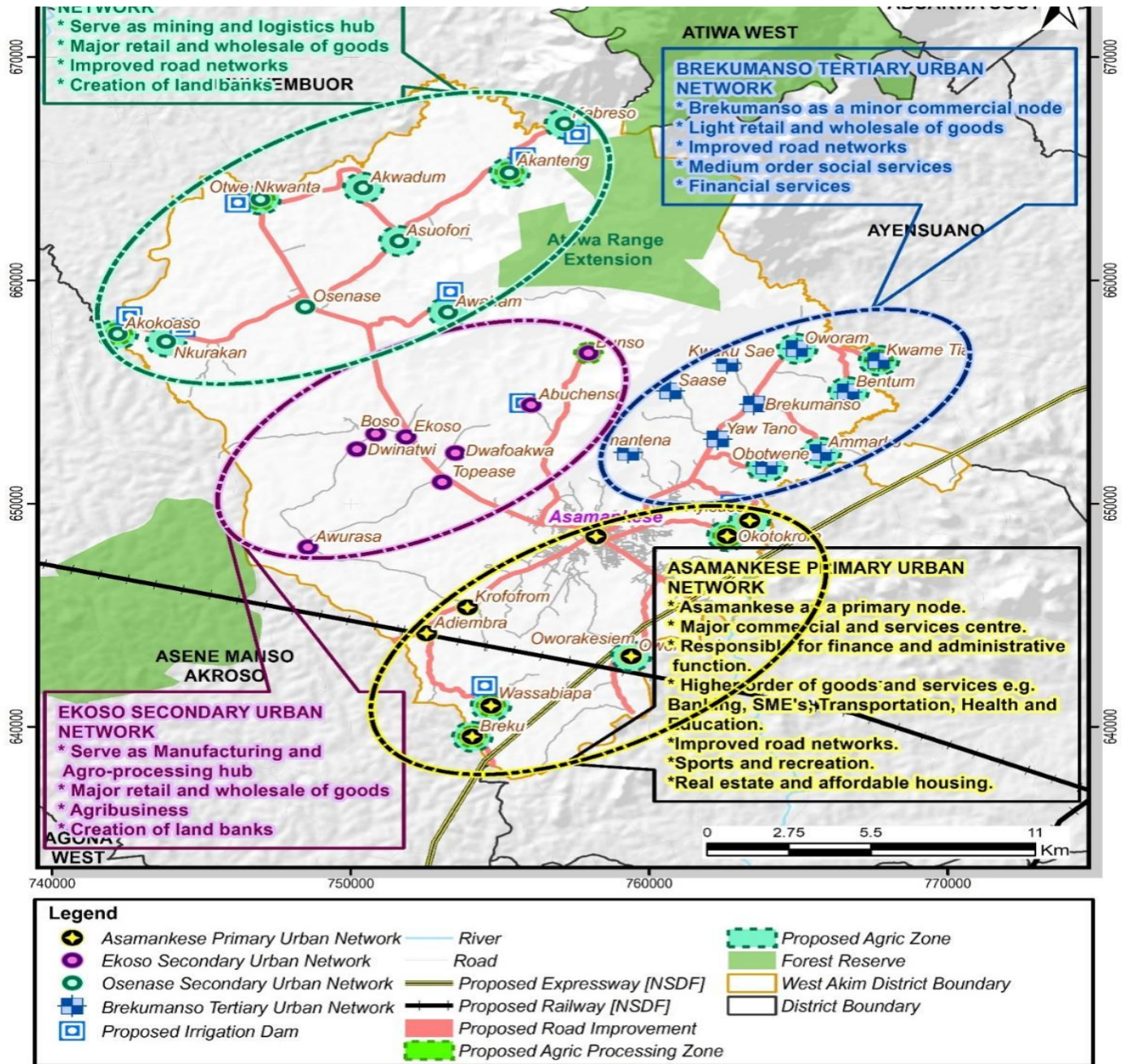
1. Potential to facilitate population redistribution and balanced spatial development.
2. Promotes economic diversification.
3. Promotes simultaneous spatial development with economic growth and development whilst ensuring environmental sustainability.
4. Easy provision of infrastructure and other services.

Weaknesses of Agricultural Modernization and Urban Network Development Scenario

The weaknesses of the agricultural modernization and urban network development scenario are as follows:

1. The creation of urban concentration centres and primary nodes can lead to urban sprawl around the concentration centres and nodes if not properly managed.
2. High cost of infrastructure in infrastructure development.
3. Requires heavy capital investments to drive the industrial sector.

Figure 34: Scenario 3-Agric Modernization and Urban Network Dev't



Source: GLODA, 2023

4.4.4 Preferred Scenario: Agricultural Modernization and Urban Networks Development Scenario

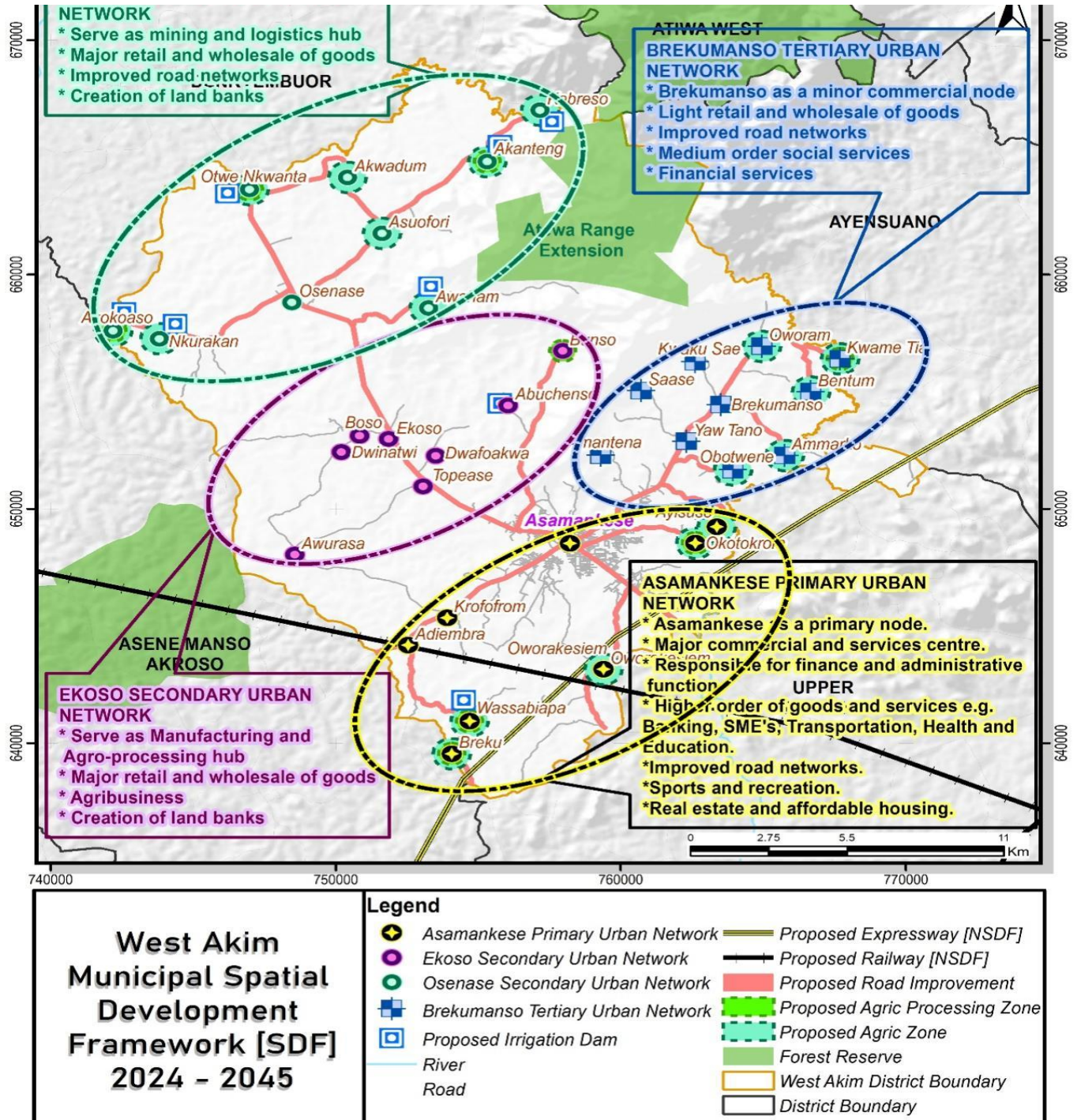
The three scenarios were subjected to extensive stakeholder consultations spearheaded by the West Akim Municipal Assembly through workshops, technical working sessions and small focus group discussions. After stakeholders reviewed, debated and technical evaluated the three scenarios, the Agricultural Modernization and Urban Network Development Scenario (figure 32) was selected as the preferred scenario for the development of West Akim Municipal for the next 20 years (2024-2045).

4.4.4.1 Spatial Development Concept.

The spatial development concept for the Agricultural Modernization and Urban Network Development Scenario is based on the following building blocks;

- The provision of a green, open space system in order to protect the Municipality's natural resources;
- The provision of an effective transport system, comprising different modes of transport, promoting public and non-motorised transport;
- A mix of land uses are included to create zones where transport and land use are integrated so that transit-oriented nodes can more easily develop and in doing so, support the compactness and efficiency of the Municipality;
- The linkage of the urban and rural areas through development corridors, nodes and functional activities.

Figure 35: Spatial Development Framework 2024-2045



Source: GLODA. 2024

4.4.5 Key Principles and Proposals for Spatial Development

Agriculture

1. Engage in agro-ecological farming, which is a sustainable agricultural practice that incorporates practical, low cost and ecology-based technologies for productive farming.
2. Improve access to market information of the smallholder farmers e.g. through education in the use of mobile phone technology to enhance marketing and production decisions.
3. Areas of high soil fertility should be zoned for agriculture; measures, including the establishment of land banks, should be taken to protect the land for agricultural use and investment.
4. Protection of agricultural and arable lands from physical developments.
5. Irrigation schemes for agricultural land should be promoted.
6. Sites should be identified and zoned for storage and processing facilities for agricultural produce in communities designated as agro processing zones.
7. Sites should be identified and zoned for small and medium scale livestock farming and animal rearing within the agricultural zones.
8. Provide infrastructure support to promote intensive agriculture activities and to curtail current interest in urban land.
9. Reforestation should be introduced into local agricultural areas in order to improve the microclimate. This should be intensified in areas reserved for land banks.
10. Establish Agriculture Mechanization Service Centres at strategic locations around water sources and irrigation projects to provide mobile vehicles with small processing and farm machineries for hire, repair and maintenance services.
11. Create small-holders cooperatives or organizations to provide services and assistance to local farmers.
12. Mapping of existing facilities and engage in partnership strategy for refurbishment/establish rural market centres and warehouse facilities (with warehouse receipt system) in the urban centres to provide a consolidated platform and create opportunities for small trade of agricultural commodities.
13. Enhance national plans by the government on smallholder agriculture to ensure adequate allocation and access to resources.

4.4.6 Settlement Proposals (Urban Networks Development)

The spatial development strategy for settlement growth in the municipality makes proposal for the urban networks development. Urban networks development aims at creating urban clusters within the West Akim Municipality to promote balanced spatial development and economic growth of the municipality. The urban networks is expected to shape the spatial development of the municipality by creating urban clusters that will serve as economic hotspots and spatial nodes for the development of the municipality. Four urban networks are proposed comprising Asamankese primary urban network, Osenase secondary urban network, Ekoso secondary urban network and Brekumanso tertiary urban network.

4.4.6.1 Asamankese Primary Urban Network

The Asamankese primary urban network comprises settlements such Asamankese, Ayisuso, Okotokrom, Oworakesiem, Wassabiapa, Breku, Adiembra and Kofrokrom. The Asamankese Primary Urban Network will serve as the financial and administrative hub of the Municipality with the location of financial services such as banking, insurance, small and medium scale enterprises, transportation hub, health facilities, research institutions, educational institutions, and administrative functions. With increasing demand and projected population growth, the enclave will continue to be the largest financial hub in the municipality.

This primary urban network is envisaged to boost the tourism industry in the municipality. With the springing up of modern hotel facilities together with the proposed road network connectivity through the expressway and railway will promote tourism development as an economic resource and fostering cultural identity. The Asamankese primary urban network will have improved road networks and a major arterial developed to link Osenase secondary urban network, Ekoso secondary urban network and Brekumanso tertiary urban network.

The Asamankese urban network which is also serving as a primary node is expected to create a focus for more residential development and to provide a variety of services for local residents, including a mix of medium-high density housing, shopping, offices, and personal services. Some of the supporting land uses within these nodes include; medium-high density residential, basic to tertiary educational institutions, health facilities, commerce, retail and wholesale, local sport and entertainment facilities, open spaces, hospitality, and other social services. The primary node as created is for intensive urban development and are meant to encompass sound urban development principles such as high density living, mixed land use development, walkability, connectivity, and good accessibility to the remainder of the municipal area. Real estate and affordable housing development is promoted in this zone to serve the population in this urban cluster. Some of the key strategies to develop this urban network are as follows:

- a. a green belt to preserve existing open space, including wetlands;

- b. Central Business District (CBD) strengthened with upscale offices and retail;
- c. upgraded historic core areas to include improved housing;
- d. sub-centres developed as activity nodes;
- e. mixed-use development along main transportation routes;
- f. public transport to reduce urban sprawl and reliance on private vehicles;
- g. land allocated for small and medium scale enterprise;
- h. redeveloped derelict and vacant land and properties.

4.4.6.2 Osenase Secondary Urban Network

The Osenase secondary urban network comprises settlements such as Osenase, Akokoaso, Nkurakan, Otwe Nkwanta, Akwadum, Awaham, Akanteng and Kabreso. The Osenase secondary urban network will serve as the mining and logistics hub of the municipality. This secondary urban network will host a number of mining industries through sustainable mining aimed at supporting the local economic growth of the municipality. The zone will have several commercial uses such as wholesale and retail, logistics and businesses. The Osenase secondary urban network will have improved road networks and a major arterial developed to link the Asamankese, Ekoso and Brekumanso urban networks. Real estate and affordable housing development is promoted in this zone to serve the population in this urban network. Some of the key strategies to develop this urban network are as follows:

- promote sustainable mining strategies and policies of the government;
- strong urban growth containment policies to retain this urban network's compact form and increase its density;
- sub-centres developed as activity nodes;
- mixed-use development along main transportation routes;
- public transport to reduce urban sprawl and reliance on private vehicles;
- land allocated logistics hub and development;
- redeveloped derelict and vacant land and properties.
- upgrading feeder roads around the urban centres.
- Protection of forest and environmental resources such as the Atewa Range Extension forest reserve.

4.4.6.3 Ekoso Secondary Urban Network

The Ekoso secondary urban network comprises settlements such as Ekoso, Boso, Dwinatwi, Dwafokwa, Topease, Awurase, Bunso and Abuchenso. The Ekoso secondary urban network will be the manufacturing and industrial hub of the municipality. This urban network will host a number of manufacturing and agro-based industries aimed at supporting the agricultural sector. Real estate and affordable housing development is encouraged in this zone to serve the increasing population and the projected labour force that will serve the various industries. This urban network will have improved road networks and a major arterial developed to link the Asamankese, Osenase and Brekumanso urban networks. Some of the key strategies to develop this urban network are as follows:

- promote sustainable industrial development;
- strong urban growth containment policies to retain this urban network's compact form and increase its density;
- sub-centres developed as activity nodes;
- mixed-use development along main transportation routes;
- public transport to reduce urban sprawl and reliance on private vehicles;
- land allocated light and heavy industrial development;
- redeveloped derelict and vacant land and properties.
- upgrading feeder roads around the urban centres.
- Public-Private partnership in the development of industries.

4.4.6.4 Brekumanso Tertiary Urban Network

Brekumanso tertiary urban network comprises settlements such as Brekumanso, Amatena, Yaw Tano, Obotwene, Oworam, Kwame Tia, Kwaku Sae and Saase. The Brekumanso tertiary urban network will serve as the agriculture and agro-based industrial hub of the municipality. This urban network centre will be zoned specifically for agriculture production and agro processing. The zone will host a number of agro-based industries such as fruit processing factories, palm oil production and soap making industries etc. The zone will host a number of markets and commercial centres that is aimed at supporting the agricultural production. This urban network will have improved road networks and a major arterial developed to link the Asamankese, Osenase and Ekoso urban networks. Some of the key strategies to develop this urban network are as follows:

- promote sustainable agriculture and light processing;
- strong urban growth containment policies to retain this urban network's compact form and increase its density;
- sub-centres developed as activity nodes;

- mixed-use development along main transportation routes;
- public transport to reduce urban sprawl and reliance on private vehicles;
- land allocated light industrial and agri-business development;
- redeveloped derelict and vacant land and properties.
- upgrading feeder roads around the urban centres.

Some of the urbanization strategies to promote sustainable balanced development in the Municipality include the following;

1. Effective and efficient strategies and measures should be put in place to control urbanization through effective development control and policies which protect agricultural lands.
2. The concurrent development of the primary, secondary and tertiary urban networks through equitable allocation of resources and investments to ensure balance development.
3. Attention should be given to locating new settlements close to new industrial sites and vice versa, so that travel to work distances and future unemployment can be minimized. Also, markets for local agricultural produce should be established in new settlements.
4. In all cases, zones for new settlements should be designated by the District Assemblies, planned and serviced prior to any development taking place.
5. Infrastructure such as roads, power, water, drainage, waste disposal and sanitation facilities should be provided for in areas where presently lacking and where development is wanted.
6. Urban settlements should in all cases be zoned on lands which have low agricultural potential.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the composite development programmes designed to drive the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). It presents the underlying assumptions and methodologies used for costing, as well as the structured programmes intended to achieve the set objectives of the Plan. The chapter also provides a summary matrix of the designed programmes, highlighting their alignment to national objectives and district priorities. Where applicable, it incorporates information on joint programming and collaborative planning activities undertaken with other stakeholders and development partners.

In addition, the chapter presents an analysis of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the programmes to ensure environmental sustainability and social inclusiveness. It also discusses measures and strategies for maintaining assets throughout the plan period, ensuring that investments are preserved and remain functional.

Finally, the chapter concludes with a summary and financing matrix of the composite programmes, outlining indicative cost estimates and financing sources from Government of Ghana (GoG), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and Development Partners (DPs). This ensures a comprehensive understanding of the resource requirements and the financial sustainability of the Plan.

5.2 Methodology for Cost Estimation

The costing of programmes and projects was informed by professional judgement, historical data, and standard estimation techniques commonly applied in public sector planning. The following methods were adopted:

1. Expert Judgement

- Estimates were derived from the experience and technical knowledge of sector departments and units, who provided inputs based on their insight into activity environments.
- This method was particularly applied to ongoing projects, where reliable historical cost data was available.

2. Analogous Estimation

- Cost estimates were developed by referencing similar past projects of comparable size, scope, and complexity.
- The approach assumes that the planned project is similar not only in appearance but also in context and requirements to previously executed projects.

3. Bottom-Up Estimation

- Individual resource requirements were estimated at the activity level, then aggregated to arrive at the programme and project cost.
- This method was applied mainly to new projects and activities with well-defined inputs and resource specifications.

5.3 Assumptions for Project Estimation

In line with the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I 2378), costing assumptions were aligned with national economic, social, and demographic indicators consistent with the Medium-Term National Policy Framework. The following assumptions guided the estimation process:

- **Economic and Financial Assumptions**
 - Prevailing market prices and inflation trends were factored into cost projections.
 - Labour costs, indirect costs, and expected returns on investment were considered.
- **Scope Assumptions**
 - Cost estimates excluded social costs such as pollution, climate change impacts, or environmental externalities.
 - Capital project estimates excluded operation and maintenance costs, which are expected to be captured under recurrent budgets.
 - All projects are assumed to yield net positive social benefits greater than the financial expenditure.
- **Time Assumptions**
 - Project implementation timelines were aligned with the four-year MTDP cycle, allowing for phased investments and funding flow consistency.

5.4 Programme of Action (PoA)

The Programme of Action (PoA) has been structured in line with the Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB) framework, disaggregated by goals and linked to the national Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework. Each programme and sub-programme reflects district-specific objectives, with clear alignment to national policy objectives.

The PoA outlines:

- Development programmes by sector (Economic, Social, Environment & Human Settlements, Governance & Institutional Development, and International Relations);
- District-specific objectives and strategies;
- Indicative cost estimates;
- Lead and collaborating institutions; and
- Financing sources (GoG, DACF, IGF, and Development Partners).

A detailed Programme of Action Matrix is presented in Table 4.1, followed by a financial analysis of resource requirements, visualised through charts. The chapter concludes with a narrative on the Municipality's desired future development map.

Table 23: Programme of Action (PoA) 2026-2029

Development Programme	Timeframe (year)				Cost				Programme status		Implementing institution/Department	
	26	27	28	29	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
Financial Management Programme	*	*	*	*		500,000	500,000	200,000	*		Finance Dept	Budget/PPD/LVD/IT
Local Economic Development Programme	*	*	*	*		31,401,480	600,000	5,000,000	*		BAC	MA/RTF/NEIP/Financial Institutions/MASLOC
Agriculture Modernisation & Post-Harvest Management Programme	*	*	*	*	80,000	4,000,000	40,000		*		DoA	MA/Minerals Commission/BAC
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Health Improvement Programme	*	*	*	*	1,000,000	12,560,592	40,000	1,500,000	*		GHS	MA/DPs
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	*	*	*	*		25,121,184	100,000		*		EHU	MWST/CWSA/GWCL
Education Improvement Programme	*	*	*	*	80,000	25,121,184	80,000	2,000,000	*		GES	MA
Youth and Sports Development Programme	*	*	*	*		500,000	200,000	2,000,000	*		DoA	MA
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	*	*	*	*		500,000	200,000	200,000	*		DSW&CD	ISS/GES/GHS
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION												
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	*	*	*	*		400,000	200,000		*		NADMO	MA/EPA/TA/Minerals Commission
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	*	*	*	*		5,000,000	400,000	20,000,000	*		Roads Dept.	DRIP/MA/MTTD
Energy and ICT infrastructure improvement programme	*	*	*	*		5,000,000	100,000	20,000,000	*		ECG	MA/Cellular Networks

Development Programme	Timeframe (year)				Cost				Programme status		Implementing institution/Department	
	26	27	28	29	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Spatial Development Programme	*	*	*	*	120,000	400,000	200,000	300,000	*		PPD	MA/LUSPA
Infrastructure Maintenance Programme	*	*	*	*		12,560,592	400,000		*		Works	MA/Depts
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION												
Capacity Building and Productivity Programme	*	*	*	*	100,000	400,000	200,000		*		HRD	MA/ERCC/OHLGS
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	*	*	*	*		400,000	80,000		*		MPCU	Depts/TA/ Zonal Council
Governance, Accountability and Participation Programme	*	*	*	*		1,000,000	800,000		*		MA	Depts/TA
Sub-structure Improvement Programme	*	*	*	*		600,000	80,000		*		MA	Zonal Councils

5.5 Sustainability Test of Development Programmes

A sustainability appraisal was conducted for all formulated programmes of the Medium-Term Development Plan. The appraisal applied the standard appraisal logic, assessing contributions to economic, social, environmental, spatial, governance, and gender inclusion sustainability dimensions. Each programme was scored using the SEA convention (++ strong positive, + positive, 0 neutral, - negative, -- strong negative), with weighted aggregation to classify overall sustainability as High, Moderate, or At Risk. Mitigation and enhancement measures were identified where risks were observed.

Overall Results

The appraisal shows that most of the formulated programmes fall under the 'High sustainability' or 'Moderate sustainability' classification. Specifically, programmes on Water, Sanitation, Climate and Environmental Sustainability, Spatial Development, and Co-ordination/M&E were rated highly sustainable. Other programmes, including Education, Health, Youth Development, Governance, and Local Economic Development, were assessed as moderately sustainable with positive impacts. A few programmes, notably Transport Infrastructure and Agriculture Modernization, presented potential risks in environmental or spatial dimensions and require targeted mitigation measures.

5.6 Operation and Maintenance

The sustainability of development investments in the West Akim Municipality depends on clear strategies for the operation, maintenance, and renewal of public assets. Recognising that poor maintenance leads to rapid deterioration and higher replacement costs, the Assembly has committed to institutionalising a culture of planned maintenance across all sectors.

Maintenance will be anchored on updated asset registers managed by sector departments and units, which will guide routine servicing, preventive works, and rehabilitation schedules. Preventive maintenance activities will include desilting drains, servicing boreholes, repainting public buildings, and routine servicing of vehicles and equipment. Corrective maintenance will be supported through emergency response systems to address breakdowns, especially for critical facilities such as water systems, health equipment, and road culverts.

Institutional responsibility will be decentralised: the Works Department will oversee engineering infrastructure; the Education and Health Directorates will manage schools and health facilities; the Environmental Health Unit will ensure sanitation infrastructure upkeep; and MIS/ICT Units will maintain digital assets. Community-level structures such as Zonal Councils and WATSAN Committees will support the upkeep of minor facilities and mobilise local participation.

Financing will be drawn from IGF for routine works, DACF for rehabilitation, and support from Development Partners, NGOs, and PPPs for specialised maintenance. Revenue-generating facilities such as markets and lorry parks will apply user-fee systems to sustain upkeep.

Monitoring will be integrated into the M&E framework, with annual reviews of asset condition, budget utilisation, and community satisfaction. Feedback loops from communities will ensure early detection of asset failures and accountability in maintenance.

In summary, the Assembly will ensure that assets are maintained through a structured, well-financed, and participatory approach, guaranteeing that investments deliver long-term social and economic benefits.

Programme Financing for MTDP 2026-2029

Development Programmes	Programme cost (A)	Expected revenue and sources of funding							Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (specify)		
Financial Management Programme	1,200,000		806,000.00	923,087.57		N/A			1,729,087.57	1,727,887.57
Local Economic Development Programme	37,001,480		1,602,572.90	45,412,220.19		N/A		8,784,336.01	55,799,129.10	18,797,649.10
Agriculture Modernisation & Post-Harvest Management Programme	4,040,000	432,859.00	132,000.00	2,010,000.00		N/A			2,574,859.00	-1,465,141.00
Health Improvement Programme	15,100,592		52,970.00	15,297,789.12		N/A			15,350,759.12	250,167.12
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	25,221,184		28,200.00	34,179,884.60		N/A			34,208,084.60	8,986,900.60
Education Improvement Programme	27,281,184		47,000.00	33,903,578.16	4,250,000.00	N/A			38,200,578.16	10,919,394.16
Youth and Sports Development Programme	2,700,000		29,000.00	488,000.00		N/A			517,000.00	-2,183,000.00
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	900,000	512,162.00	125,000.00	2,895,547.80		N/A	700,000.00		4,232,709.80	3,332,709.80
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	600,000		62,000.00	1,580,000.00		N/A			1,642,000.00	1,042,000.00
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	25,400,000	359,033.00	116,200.00	15,497,378.52		N/A		2,392,910.00	18,365,521.52	-7,034,478.48

Energy and ICT infrastructure improvement programme	25,100,000		50,900.00	1,330,000.00		N/A			1,380,900.00	-23,719,100.00
Spatial Development Programme	900,000	265,098.10	203,411.26	1,263,141.00		N/A			1,731,650.36	831,650.36
Infrastructure Maintenance Programme	12,960,592	281,324.00	1,180,256.00	3,740,048.00		N/A			5,201,628.00	-7,488,964.00
Capacity Building and Productivity Programme	700,000	140,991.00	1,543,894.00	1,435,036.08	317,914.00	N/A			3,437,835.08	2,737,835.08
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	480,000		125,825.00	1,463,861.64		N/A			1,589,686.64	1,109,686.64
Governance, Accountability and Participation Programme	1,800,000	140,991.00	5,525,604.86	1,267,974.00		N/A			6,934,569.86	5,134,569.86
Sub-structure Improvement Programme	680,000		232,040.00	685,124.00		N/A			917,164.00	237,164.00
Total	180,596,232.00	2,132,458.10	11,862,874.02	163,372,670.68	4,567,914.00	0.00	700,000.00	11,177,246.01	193,813,162.81	13,216,930.81

5.7 Programme Financing for MTDP 2026-2029

Sources of Funds

There are several fund sources that could finance the implementation of the Medium Term Plan. In addition to the traditional funding sources whose disbursement are directly controlled by the Assembly, there other funding from Non-Governmental Organizations, multinational and bilateral institutions and the central government through Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The following are some of the funding opportunities for the municipality:

- GoG Transfers
- Internally Generated Funds
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- District Assembly Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)
- GETFund

Government Flagship Programmes

Ministry of Special Development Initiative’s Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) under the One Million, one Constituency policy.

Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)
- Danish International Development Agencies (DANIDA)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Expenditure management

The assembly would at all times be guided by the legal and administrative frameworks for public expenditure management. All expenditure would processed through the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) to ensure strict budgetary compliance.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) designed to implement the development programmes and projects identified in Chapter Five of the MTDP (2026–2029). The AAPs translate medium-term strategies into yearly implementable activities, forming the basis for the Assembly’s annual budget requests to the Ministry of Finance and other financing partners.

The activities presented are drawn from the Medium-Term Development Programmes, linked to the national policy objectives and strategies under Agenda for Reset (2026–2029), and aligned to sectoral guidelines. They reflect the Municipality’s development priorities and incorporate cross-cutting and emerging issues such as gender, climate change, and disaster resilience.

6.2 Considerations for Selecting Annual Activities

In identifying projects and activities for annual implementation, the following guiding principles were applied:

1. **Continuity** – Priority is given to on-going programmes and projects to ensure completion and sustainability.
2. **Priority Needs** – Projects responding to pressing challenges or urgent demands from communities are considered first.
3. **Beneficiary Impact** – Activities with the highest number of beneficiaries and potential to improve community welfare are prioritised.
4. **Development Impact** – Projects with significant potential to drive socio-economic transformation at local and municipal levels are selected.
5. **Resource Availability** – Selection is informed by the indicative medium-term expenditure framework and projected funding flows.
6. **Cross-Cutting Issues** – Interventions promoting gender equity, environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation, and resilience are mainstreamed.

6.3 2026 Annual Action Plan

Table 24: 2026 Annual Action Plan

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase IGF collection by 20% annually; Improve expenditure management through GIFMIS													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and gazette of 2027 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			25,000		*		Budget	Budget C'ttee/F&A
Organize 3no. consultative meetings with rate payers	Municipal Wide			*				35,000.00		*		Budget	Stakeholders
Revalue all Landed Properties	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			69,000.00		*		MA	LVD/PPD
Procure development and building permit/jackets	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			30,000.00		*		PPD	MA
Embark on Registration of Businesses and Religious Organizations all year round	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			10,500.00		*		Budget	BAC
Constitute Taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		Mgt	
Organize health screening for all Food Vendors & Caterers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		EHU	GHS
Prosecute all revenue defaulters	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		EHU	Court/GP
Organize 2no. meetings with occupants of Assembly stores and Bungalows	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,500.00		*		Mgt	Tenants
Supervise Rental Services to the public	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		Budget	IA/Finance
Business Advisory Center													
Objectives: Improve access to credit for SMEs by 20% by 2029; Ensure improved skills development for local industries and businesses by 2026; Implement Government Flagship programmes by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Palm oil processing training	Awaham	*	*	*	*		4400			*		BAC	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Business counseling	Municipal wide		*				4800				*	BAC	MA
Strengthening of Association training	Asamankese (ASSI)		*				2000			*		BAC	MA
Internship training	Accra			*			6000			*		BAC	MA
Stakeholders forum	Asamankese	*					8000			*		BAC	MA
Business in a box project	Asamankese			*			10,000			*		BAC	MA
Imprest for running of the BAC office	BAC Office				*		4500			*		BAC	MA
Start-up kits presentation for graduate apprentices	Municipal Wide	*		*			17,000				*	BAC	MA
Construction of an Ultra Modern Industrial Village	Bunso Junction	*	*	*	*				8,784,336	*		MA	Works/MLGCRA
Construct Market Shed	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			511,220.60		*		MA	Works
Construct 24-Hour Economy Market	Patase	*	*	*	*		9,507,654.35			*		MA	Works
Tourism Development													
Objectives: Improve tourist earnings by 10% annually													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Prepare a Tourism Development Proposal for the Municipality	Kobriso Kwaku Sae Akanteng	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		MPCU	Communities
Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop the Dwafokwa Eco-Tourism Center	Dwafokwa			*				100,000		*		MA	TA Landowners
Institute a tourism open day to market tourist attractions	Municipal wide	*						10,000		*		MA	TA/Landowners
Reshape Topcase-Dwafokwa road to improve accessibility	Topcase			*	*			40,000			*	MA	DUR
Agric Development													
Objectives: Implement Government flagship development initiatives by 2025; Improve Post-Harvest Management by 25% ; Improve agricultural productivity by 10% annually; Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Programme: Agric Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
1.Make provision for utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telephone &Internet) for the office by end of December	Agric Dept. Office	*	*	*	*	7,000		2,000	3,000		*	DoA	ECCG, water company, Ghana post, MTN, Vodafone
2.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, maintenance of official vehicle	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	(Yard foreman), Coff's Auto Eng. Shop
3.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, for 16 AEA and 4 DAO motor bikes by end of 2026	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,000		1,500	1,500	*		DoA	(Yard foreman)
4. Purchase office consumables, equipment and stationery for the running of the DCACT office by December 2026	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		3,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Stores and Procurement)
5.Conduct 12 monitoring and supervision visits to planned activities by MDA and MDOs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	4,500		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Planning and Budget Officer)
6.Organize one RELC planning session for 60 stakeholders in the municipality	Municipal wide		*			5,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	RDA / MMDA
7.Facilitate the collection and analysis of agric data on yield, production and market figures on major commodities (maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam) in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000		3,000	3,200	*		DoA	(MISO)

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
8. Establish two vegetable demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the end of the year.	Nfranta and Odjardeh		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs
9. Establish two maize demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the end of the year.	Brekumanso and Krofofrom		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs
10. Train Staff on the management of aflatoxins in maize	Agric Dept. Office		*			2,000		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	
11. Organize 10 farmers fora on Feed Ghana	Municipal wide	*				4,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-Extension)
12. Provide direct extension service to 25,000 farmers through regular farm, home and community visits	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	18,000		3,000	9,000	*		DoA	A. E. As
13. Facilitate the movement of the MDA to attend Regional & other Institutional meetings outside the Municipality	Koforidua, Accra and Kumasi	*	*	*	*	2,000		500		*		DoA	(Director)
14. Train 40 women processors on food safety and hygiene at processing site.	Brekumanso		*			3,000			500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
15. Train two women FBOs in off farm livelihood activities (snail farming and mushroom production)	Afranse and Pabi	*			*	2,000			2,500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
16. Sensitize 200 farmers on climate smart agriculture	Odjarde, Amarko, Quarshie and Oppongkrom	*	*			3,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	
17. Conduct pest and disease	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	1,500		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
surveillance in animals													
17. Sensitize 100 farmers on PPR in Sheep and Goat rearing.	Municipal wide		*	*		1,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
18. Organized 6 fora for youth farmer on safe handling and usage of agro chemicals	Municipal wide		*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	EPA
19. Organize two technical review meetings for staff	Agric Dept. Office		*		*	4,500			1,500	*		DoA	(MISO)
20. Organize Municipal satellite market	Asamankese		*		*	3,800		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MA
21. Train 3 women FBOs on good nutrition using soya and orange fresh potato	Keteke, Owuram and Abuchensu		*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
22. Organize by-monthly Staff meeting	Agric Dept. Office	*	*	*	*	6,000		2,000	4,000			DoA	MA
23. Organize 4 Radio talk shows on agricultural technologies for farmers	Nkunim FM and Osaberema FM	*	*	*	*	1,320			3,000			DoA	MA
24. Renovate Agriculture Office building	Agric Dept. Office	*							20,000			DoA	MA
25. Celebrate Municipal Framers Day: 2026	Municipality				*				60,000			DoA	MA
Health Services													
Objectives: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality by 5% annually; Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by 10% annually													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
1. Sensitize mothers on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000			GHS	MA
2. Health education for ANC /PNC mothers on good nutrition	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				8,000			GHS	MA
3. Refresher training for sub-	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
districts on monthly nutrition reporting													
4.Intensify TB/HIV collaboration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
5.Intensify Contact tracing and home verification of cases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				20,000	*		GHS	MA
6.Conduct monthly monitoring and supervision to all public and private facilities including chemical shops	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*					*		GHS	MA
7.Provision of malaria protocols to all health institutions in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				0.05 % DACF	*		GHS	MA
8.Training of newly qualified midwives and CHO/CHNS in inserting of long-term family planning methods (implants /IUD)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175.00	*		GHS	MA
9.To organize community durbars on importance of CAC services.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1160	*		GHS	MA
10.To train all midwives and CHOs/CHNs on early infant diagnosis on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175	*		GHS	MA
11.Strengthening adolescent health activities including health educational talk to improve their health through monitoring and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,860.00	*		GHS	MA
12.Organize orientation for all categories of health staff	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,985.00	*		GHS	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
posted into the municipality													
13. Organize training on GHS code of ethics, code of conduct and disciplinary issues.	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				400.00	*		GHS	MA
14. Support to health infrastructure (MPCF)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				200,000	*		MP	MA/GHS
15. Organize 4no Health Committee meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		MA	GHS
Provide support for control of Malaria, Cholera, Rabies and other disease outbreaks	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		15,052.67			*		MA	GHS
Construct and furnish CHPS Compound	Odjarde	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct and Furnish CHPS Compound	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct Infirmery for St. Thomas & St. Mary's SHSs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		500,000			*		MA	GHS
Renovation of Staff Bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		MA	GHS
Procure Basic Medical equipment	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		365,095.35			*		MA	GHS
Construct and furnish CHPS Compound	Saabon Zongo	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Complete and furnish CHPS Compound	Adiembra	*	*	*	*		400,000				*	MA	GHS
Complete and furnish CHPS Compound	Atta Ne Atta	*	*	*	*		1,637,193				*	MA	GHS
Complete and furnish CHPS Compound	Topease	*	*	*	*		100,000				*	MA	GHS
Complete and furnish CHPS Compound	Nkurakan	*	*	*	*		100,000				*	MA	GHS

MWST

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objectives: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by 2025; Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by 2025													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
1. Construction of 35no. Mechanized boreholes with Overhead Tank	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		1,640,148.02				*	MWST	DPs
2. Construction of 25No. boreholes with hand pumps and concrete platforms	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MWST	DPs
3. Carry out Maintenance of boreholes & Machinery/General Equipment	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			60,000.00			*	MWST	WATSAN Committees
Sanitation Services													
Acquisition of land for Landfill	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		100,000				*	PPD	MA
Construction of engineered landfill site	Asamankese						5,600,000			*		EHSU	MA
Recruitment of street sweepers	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		60,000			*		EHSU	MA
Procurement of tricycles, Dustbins, PPEs and tools.	Municipal wide			*	*		350,000			*		MA	Proc
Medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide		*		*		10,400			*		EHSU	MA/GHS/GES.
Management of final disposal site	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		320,000			*		Zoomlion	MA/EHSU
Carry out cholera prevention and control programs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		27,200			*		EHSU	MA/GHS
Fumigation of refuse dumps/ public latrines	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		120,000			*		Zoomlion	EHSU/MA
Desilting of choked drains	Municipal wide						110,000			*		MA	Zoomlion
Acquisition of sanitary tools and disinfectants	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		16,000			*		MA	MA
Organization of National Sanitation day	Municipal wide		*	*			96,000			*		MA	Zoomlion

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Interment of unknown dead bodies	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		24,000			*		MA	EHSU
Organization of Health Education program and creation of awareness to construct house hold latrines	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		24,000		10,000.00			EHSU	
Expanded Sanitary Inspection Compliance and Enforcement	Municipal wide		*	*	*		48,000			*		MA	EHSU
Roll out the concept of Community Led Total Sanitation and post triggering activities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		56,000			*		MA	EHSU
Celebrate World Toilet Day	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		20,000				*	MA	EHSU
Organize health education on air and noise pollution	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		10,000				*	EHSU	MA
Conduct monitoring on noise and air pollution compliance	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		6,000				*	EHSU	MA
Provision of Sexton office and sexton at the Cemetery	Asamankese						8,000					EHSU	MA
Education Services													
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
1. Support STMIE Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		32,000			New		GES	MA
2. Support Girl Child	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		16,000			*		GES	MA
3. Support My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		13,000	13,000		*		GES	MA
4. Organize Ghana Teacher Prize	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				250,000	*		GES	MA
5. Organize Mock for 2,400	Municipal	*	*	*	*	150,000			144,000	*		GES	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
BECE Candidates	Wide												
6. Organize Independence Day Quiz and Debate for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	14,000		14,000		*		GES	MA
7. Organize Reading Competition for Primary Schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		GES	MA
8. Organize Science & Maths Quiz for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		GES	MA
9. Organize Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		60,000	60,000		*		GES	MA
10. Organize Municipal Level SPAM	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	15,000			15,000	*		GES	MA
11. Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Akim Boso AME Zion Primary	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		2,000,000			*		MA	GES
12. Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Asamankese Salvation Army JHS	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MA	GES
13. Construct and furnish 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with the ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		1,271,544.42				*	MA	GES
14. Construct and furnish 1-No. 3-Unit classroom block and ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		980,000.00				*	MA	GES
15. Construct 1 No.2-unit KG Block with office and store	Bunso	*	*	*	*		600,000.00				*	MA	GES
16. Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities	Aworasa	*	*	*	*		2,000,000			*		MA	GES

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
17. Construct 1 No.2-unit KG Block with office and store	Onyinafunso	*	*	*	*		980,000.00				*	MA	GES
16. Maintenance of School Infrastructure	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		203,603.60				*	MA	GES
17.Completion of 3No.6-Unit Classroom Blocks, office and store (Middle Belt)	Akanteng, Osenase, Amaako	*	*	*	*		1,650,000			*		MA	GES
18.Procure 600 No. tables and Chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			*		MA	GES
19.Procure 1,600 No. dual desks for public primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000.00			*		MA	GES
20.Procure 1,430 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		700,000.00			*		MA	GES
21.Procure 570 No. Mono Desks for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		400,000.00			*		MA	GES
22.Procure 320 No. tables and chairs for basic schoolteachers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		440,148.02			*		MA	GES
Youth Development													
Objectives: Reduce youth unemployment by 10% annually; Improve sports infrastructure													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Implement government flagship programmes on youth development	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	Min. for Youth Dev.
Facilitate and coordinate of YEA activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		YEA	MA
Facilitate and coordinate the activities of NEIP	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	NEIP
Support and facilitate the upgrade of 3no. football pitches	Asamankese Brekumanso Osenase	*	*	*	*		300,000			*		MA	NSA/GNPC/MPCF
Organize youth TVET bootcamp	Municipal Wide				*		50,000			*		MA	Youth groups

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Social Protection													
Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system; Promote economic empowerment of women; Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly; Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Local economic development													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Identification and registration of PWDs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	4,300.00	1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct Needs Assessment of PWDs who apply for the Disability Common Fund	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	7,500.00	1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Link Clients to Service Providers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,600.00	4,000.00			*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to PWDs to source for Disability Fund	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,320.00	3,000.00	*		*		DSW&CD	MA
Payment of LEAP grant to 2,697 beneficiaries	LEAP Communities	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme	LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	3,000.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide Hospital Welfare Services for Needy Patients	Asamankese Gov't Hospital	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Mediate on Child Maintenance, Custody, Paternity and family related cases.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,700.00		1,100.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register children abused and involved in Child Labour.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize and celebrate International Day Against Child Labour.	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		2,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to children	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
in need of Care and Protection													
Identify and register unregistered Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor and inspect Day Care Centers to ensure compliance of Child Welfare	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide statutory and voluntary supervision for juvenile delinquents	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,600.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct investigation and write SER/SIR to Courts and Family Tribunal	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Train 10 women's groups with 150 members on income generating activities	Five Electoral Areas	*	*	*	*	5,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Hold mass meetings and study group meeting to educate community members on topical issues.	10 communities	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,500.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor the implementation of the Child Protection programmes in the municipality	20 communities & 20 schools	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct training programme and education for various business groups	Asamankese and Osenase	*	*	*	*	8,400.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Enroll &/ Renew 500 PWDs on the NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,300.00	4,000	1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	NHIA
Procurement laptops and other office supplies	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	6500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	PROCUREMENT
Sensitize community members on TB and its	10 communities	*	*	*	*	4,172.00		2,000.00		*		DSW&CD	FLOWER, GHS & ARK DEV'T

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
related cases and stigmatization													
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase afforestation coverage by 30% by 2029; increase coverage of alternative livelihood support by 10% annually													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organize Green Ghana Day	Municipal Wide		*				50,000			*		MA	Forestry Commission/NADMO/TA
Enforce Environmental By-laws and other regulations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/GP
Organize sensitization programs on the Government's Cooperative Mining Concept	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				50,000	*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/TA
Monitor and Regulate Sand winning activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Facilitate the expansion of the Mineral Commission's Alternative Livelihood Project	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Rehabilitate Degraded lands with economic trees in mining areas		*	*	*					500,000	*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Disaster Management													
Objectives: Reduce the incidence of disasters by 30% annually; improve climate change resilience and adaptation													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
1. Education and campaign on Fire Prevention	Municipal wide	*			*		6,000			*		NADMO	MA
2. Education in the Flood prone areas	Municipal wide		*	*			5,500			*		NADMO	MA
3. Formation of/ Inauguration/ Training of DVGs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		5,000			*		NADMO	MA
4. Raising of nurseries and Tree Planting	Municipal wide		*	*			7,000.00			*		NADMO	MA
5. 7Education the public on	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		6,000			*		NADMO	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
the impact of Climate change													
6. Road safety education for the public in 4 accident prone communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
7. Education on life and property insurance	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
8. Clean-Up Program /desilting of drains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2-0,000				*		NADMO	MA
9. Identify and document hazards within the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
10. Prepare and submit annual Disaster Management reports	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA

Roads

Objectives: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure by 10% annually; reduce the incidence of knock downs and accidents; improve traffic flow

Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management

1. Opening of access roads and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	300,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
2. Dredging of earth streams	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
3. Construction of speed humps	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00			500,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
4. Grading and Patching of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			500,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
5. Reshaping of access roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	500,000		5,000,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
6. Grass Cutting along roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
7. Desilting of drains and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	120,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
8. Cleaning of curbs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
9. Production of sector maps and updates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
10. Fuel for the supervision of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
11. Supply of office		*	*	*	*	5,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
equipment and stationery													
12. Facilitate the installation of 2no. traffic lights at Asamankese CBD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				200,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
13. Enforce traffic regulations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
14. Sensitize public and transport unions on traffic regulations and road safety	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
Energy and ICT Infrastructure													
Objectives: Increase Cellular Network and ICT coverage by 10% annually; increase electricity coverage by 10% annually													
Programme: Energy and ICT Infrastructure Improvement													
Facilitate the extension of cellular network to underserved communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the construction/refurbishment of existing public ICT labs	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	MP/MoC/DPs
Facilitate and coordinate activities of 1 million Coders Program	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the extension of electricity to 25 rural communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	500,000				*	ECG	MA/MoE
Extend electricity to new developing areas urban and peri-urban areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		500,000	100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE
Installation and repairs of streetlights	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE/MP
Spatial Development													
Objectives: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Programme: Spatial Development													
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		200,000	150,000	150,000			PPD	MA/TAs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Carry out Parks and Gardens operations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000				*		PPD	MA
Procure Street Signages	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		PPD	MA
Internal Management of the Department (PPD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	50,000				*		PPD	MA
Prepare and update four (4) Local Plans	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			200,000		*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize Planning Education at three (3) Zonal Areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		PPD	ISD, NCCE
Land acquisition and registration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000				*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize 4no. Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee Meeting	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			117,386		*		PPD	WAMA
Operation and Maintenance													
Objectives: Implement maintenance schedules for at least 80% of assets													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance Programme													
Preparation of 2027 Operation and Maintenance Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				5,000.00	*		Works	MA
Carry out Maintenance of Machinery/ General Equipment	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Classroom Blocks	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			180,000.00		*		Works	MA/GES
Maintenance of Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA/GHS
Maintenance and Furnishing of Official Buildings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				60,000.00	*		Works	MA
Rehabilitation Of Faulty Streetlights	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,242,467.24			70,000.00	*		Works	ECG/MP

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Refurbishment of Zonal Council Office	Osenase	*	*	*	*	92,355.85		100,000.00		*		Works	MA/Zonal Council
Refurbishment of Municipal Assembly Hall	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	200,000.00		250,000.00		*		Works	MA
Refurbishment of MCE's Residency	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		500,000			*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Libraries	Asamankese, Osenase	*	*	*	*				250,000.00	*		Works	MA
Undertake Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		Transport	Finance
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Governance Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize 4No management Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MA	Security Agencies
Organize 2No Inter Sectoral Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			5,200.00		*		CA	Depts
Organize 3No Small and Medium Scale Ent. Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Social Services Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Justice and Security Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Works Sub-committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Dev't Planning Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 3no Executive Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,910.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 4no.Public Relations and Complaints Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,950.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			96,000.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 4no. MUSEC Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	Security Agencies
Organize 4no. Municipal Education Oversight Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*					*		GES	MA
Organize 4no. Audit committee meetings		*	*	*	*			25,000.00		*		IA	Mgt
Cater for running cost of vehicles		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Transport	Mgt
Organize national celebrations and events	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Procurement of 1no. industrial photocopier	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			80,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement official laptop for MCD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement of 10no. swivel chairs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			40,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Installation of security fence at the MCE's bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		Works	Mgt
Organize 4No MPCU Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		12,000.00			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 4No Quarterly Progress Reports	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 2025 Annual Progress Report	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare 2027 Annual Action Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	MPCU

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Prepare Concept Notes and Appraisals for all Investments Projects	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	Budget/MoF
Conduct Environmental and Social Screening of all projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		Planning	RCC
Register and acquire EPA permits for all projects with	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			60,000		*		Planning	EPA
Data collection on Businesses in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	12,000.00		2,000.00		*		Statistics Department	MA
Data collection update on Telecommunication Masts in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Data entry on the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		Statistics Department	Departments/Units/Agencies)
Organize 1 No. training on DDDP for staff	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	8,726.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Office facilities, supplies & accessories	Asamankese					5,000.00		1,000.00				Statistics Department	MA
Preparation of 2027 Composite Budget		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 4No. Budget Committee Meetings		*	*	*	*			8,400.00		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 2No. Town Hall Meetings	Municipal Wide	*		*		20,000				*		Budget	
Finance the running of GIFMIS related activities		*	*	*	*	1,000.00				*		Budget	
Mid- year review of 2025 Composite Budget	Municipal Wide			*		20,000				*		Budget	
Undertake Hosting and		*	*	*	*	30,000				*		MIS	NITA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
maintenance of website and other social media platforms													
Assist in the deployment of Revenue Mobilization System		*	*	*	*			1000		*		MIS	Budget
Printing and Distribution of Bills		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	Budget/ Finance
Conduct Preventive maintenance on computers and Printers		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	
Update Revenue database		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Budget/Physical Planning
Organize 2no. ICT literacy training for staff		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Human Resource
Sub-Structure Functionality													
Objectives: Improve functionality and effectiveness of sub-structures													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Organize 3No Osenase Zonal Council Meetings	Osenase	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Brekumanso Zonal Council Meetings	Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Asamankese Zonal Council Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize stakeholder engagements for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			3,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize football gala for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Health screening for 3 zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Human Resource Development													
Objectives: Improve staff productivity and efficiency													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Make provisions for travel and transport expenses (HRMD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			2000		*		HRMD	Budget
Organize Capacity building for staff and Assembly Members	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		100,000	50,000		*		HRMD	Depts
Objectives: Ensure value for money and efficient resource allocation by December 2026													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the MTDP 2022-2025	Municipal wide						150,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct PM&E of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide						40,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct 4no. Monitoring of all Development Projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		100,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Mid-Year review of the 2026 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Annual review of the 2025 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Procure 2no. 4x4 utility vehicles							1,200,000.00			*		MA	Transport/Procurement
Objectives: Improve decentralized planning; Improve popular participation at the local levels													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Participation													
Sensitization of Public on National Cohesion, functions and roles of District Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected Communities	*				4,500.00						NCCE	ISD & PRCC Members
Organization of Constitution Quiz Competition.	5 selected Basic schools	*				3,500.00				*		NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES)
Undertake Constitution and Citizenship Week Celebration activities with Faith-Based Organizations	55 selected engagements with Churches, mosques etc.,		*			6,000.00						NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES) / Religious leaders

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
and Basic Schools	and Basic Schools												
Intensification of Public Education on the Environment and Sanitation: Illegal Mining, Excessive Noise Making, etc.	15 activities in communities implemented			*		6,500.00				*		NCCE	Environmental Health Staff of WAMA
Engagement with Public Institutions, Business Fraternity, Identifiable Groups on the evils and negative impact of corruption on sustainable Development: Thus NACAP	20 engagements with selected Public Institutions and Business Fraternity				*	7,200.00				*		NCCE	CHRAJ and Ghana Police Service
Information Services													
Public Education: on; (a) Budget Statement and Economic Policy. (b) Revenue mobilization deliquesces (c) Anti-bushfire	14 selected Communities to be educated on their civic responsibilities.	*			*	5,000						ISD	Fire Service/ WAMA Technical Staff
Organize Public Sensitization on the functions and roles of the Municipal Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected communities and 4 Public schools		*	*					5,000.00			ISD	PRCC Members/ WAMA Technical Staff
Create Public awareness on government's flagship programmes and initiatives.	14 selected communities within the municipality	*	*	*	*				4,600.00	*		ISD	ISD and WAMA Technical Staff
Conduct 10-day public survey to take feedback on Government policies and programmes and submit reports	14 selected communities within the municipality	*							3,000.00	*		ISD	ISD

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Public Education: RTI Act Sensitization Exercises (General Public)	5 selected Schools within the municipality, 4 selected churches and 2nd Ordinary Meeting.	*	*	*	*				5,000	*		ISD	ISD
Institutionalization of RTI Act Operations: a. Compile 2025 Information manual for the institution b. Printing and making available the Standard RTI Application form	WAMA	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		ISD	ISD
General Administrative Operations Office logistics, equipment and consumables	WAMA	*	*	*	*			5,000		*		ISD	ISD
Ghana Month Debate and Art completion for SHS	Engagement with 25 identifiable groups (Educational Units, Faith based Organization, Public Institutions, etc.)	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		CNC	Traditional Authority and West Akim Municipal Assembly
Engagement on local foods with faith-based organizations.	Forum with 15 Faith Base Organization within	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Asamankese township.												
Sensitization on Personal Hygiene Art Decoration using up-cycled plastic bottles	Forum with 10 Upper Primary and JHS within Osenase enclave.	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese / Environmental Health Service -WAMA
Cooking Competition – (Traditional Foods and local Drinks)	Competition among the staff of the West Akim Municipal Assembly.	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		CNC	West Akim Municipal Assembly/
Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme													
Bitumen surfacing of selected roads (2.325km) with streetlighting at Jamestown, Asamankese.	Jamestown, Asamankese.	*							7,905,902.40		*	DUR	Planning Procurement Works
Provision for project Design and Supervision services		*							702,746.88		*	MA	D&S consultant
Provision for M&E		*							87,843.36		*	Planning	Mgt
Provision for EPA and Safeguard issues		*							87,843.36		*	Planning	Mgt
Construction of 1.1km rectangular concrete storm drain (2.5m x 2.5m) at James Town, Asamankese	Jamestown, Asamankese.	*							7,905,902.40		*	DUR	Planning Procurement Works
Provision for project Design and Supervision services		*							702,746.88		*	MA	D&S consultant
Provision for M&E		*							87,843.36		*	Planning	Mgt
Provision for EPA and Safeguard issues		*							87,843.36		*	Planning	Mgt

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 1.5m width Pedestrian Walkway from Abesim to ASASCO Junction (4.0km) with 300m guard rail and Installation of 63No Streetlighting facilities at Asamankese.	Asamankese.	*							7,905,902.40		*	DUR	Planning Procurement Works
Provision for project Design and Supervision services		*							702,746.88		*	MA	D&S consultant
Provision for M&E		*							87,843.36		*	Planning	Mgt
Provision for EPA and Safeguard issues		*							87,843.36		*	Planning	Mgt
Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing System		*							150,000.00		*	Procur	PPO Planning
Engage the services of a consultant to prepare a Drainage Masterplan for the Municipality		*							200,000.00		*	Planning	PPO Procurement

6.4 2027 Annual Action Plan

Table 25: 2027 Annual Action Plan

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase IGF collection by 20% annually; Improve expenditure management through GIFMIS													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and gazette of 2028 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			25,000		*		Budget	Budget C'ttee/F&A
Organize 3no. consultative meetings with rate payers	Municipal Wide			*				35,000.00		*		Budget	Stakeholders
Revalue all Landed Properties	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			69,000.00		*		MA	LVD/PPD
Procure development and building permit/jackets	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			30,000.00		*		PPD	MA
Embark on Registration of Businesses and Religious Organizations all year round	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			10,500.00		*		Budget	BAC
Constitute Taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		Mgt	
Organize health screening for all Food Vendors & Caterers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		EHU	GHS
Prosecute all revenue defaulters	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		EHU	Court/GP
Organize 2no. meetings with occupants of Assembly stores and Bungalows	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,500.00		*		Mgt	Tenants
Supervise Rental Services to the public	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		Budget	IA/Finance
Business Advisory Center													
Objectives: Improve access to credit for SMEs by 20% by 2029; Ensure improved skills development for local industries and businesses by 2027; Implement Government Flagship programmes by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Procurement of Office consumables and equipment	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,900		*		BAC	MA
Organise skills training for 30 youth in Palm Oil Processing	Asamankese		*					5000			*	BAC	MA
Organise group formation and dynamics training for 60 bakers	Asamankese		*						2000	*		BAC	MA
3.Organise Technical skills training for 100 Farm Service Providers	Municipal Wide			*					15,000.00	*		BAC	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
4.Organize internship Training for 12 GNTDA and Garment Association Clients.	Asamankese	*								*		BAC	MA
5.Organise Mentorship and Incubation Training for 30 ICE beneficiaries	Asamankese			*					4000	*		BAC	MA
6.Provide 15 Start-up Kits for Graduate Apprentices	Municipal Wide				*					*		BAC	MA
7.Organise 2no Stakeholders forum	Asamankese	*		*				6000		*		BAC	MA
8.Organise Entrepreneurship training for 100 Youth in Cocoa growing Communities	Municipal Wide		*					10,000		*		BAC	MA DPs
9.Provide Business counselling for 150 Clients Businesses	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3000		*		BAC	MA
10.Facilitate Business Formalization for 20 Individuals and 5 Associations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			4000		*		BAC	MA Trade Associations
11.Organise advance Soap Training for 20 Soap Producers	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				4,500	*		BAC	Trade Associations
12. Recurrent support for running of BAC office	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		BAC	MA
13. Conduct needs assessment for Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA)	Kojo Anyan, Bunso, Ekoso, Owuram, and Akurase	*						5,000				BAC	VSLAs

Tourism Development

Objectives: Improve tourist earnings by 10% annually

Programme: Local Economic Development

Prepare a Tourism Development Proposal for the Municipality	Kobriso Kwaku Sae Akanteng	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		MPCU	Communities
Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop the Dwafoakwa Eco-Tourism Center	Dwafoakwa			*				100,000		*		MA	TA Landowners
Institute a tourism open day to market tourist attractions	Municipal wide	*						10,000		*		MA	TA/Landowners
Reshape Topease-Dwafoakwa road to improve accessibility	Topease			*	*			40,000			*	MA	DUR

Agric Development

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objectives: Implement Government flagship development initiatives by 2029; Improve Post-Harvest Management by 25% ; Improve agricultural productivity by 10% annually; Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Programme: Agric Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
1.Make provision for utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telephone &Internet) for the office by end of December	Agric Dept. Office	*	*	*	*	7,000		2,000	3,000		*	DoA	ECG, water company, Ghana post, MTN, Vodafone
2.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, maintenance of official vehicle	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	(Yard foreman), Coffs Auto Eng. Shop
3.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, for 16 AEA and 4 DAO motor bikes by end of 2026	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,000		1,500	1,500	*		DoA	(Yard foreman)
4. Purchase of office consumables, equipment and stationery for the running of the DCACT office by December 2026	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		3,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Stores and Procurement)
5.Conduct 12 monitoring and supervision visits to planned activities by MDA and MDOs	District wide	*	*	*	*	4,500		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Planning and Budget Officer)
6.Organize one RELC planning session for 60 stakeholders in the municipality	District wide		*			5,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	RDA / MMDA
7.Facilitate the collection and analysis of agric data on yield, production and market figures on major commodities (maize, cass., plantain, cocoyam) in the municipality	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000		3,000	3,200	*		DoA	(MISO)
8. Establish two vegetable demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the end of the year.	Ekoso Zone and Asamankese Zone		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs
9. Establish two maize demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the end of the year.	Brekumanso Zone and Asamankese Zone		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs
10.Train Staff on the	Agric Dept. Office		*			2,000		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
management of aflatoxins in maize													
11. Organize at least 10 farmers fora on Feed Ghana and PERD.	District wide	*				4,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-Extension)
12. Provide direct extension service to 25,000 farmers through regular farm, home and community visits	District wide	*	*	*	*	18,000		3,000	9,000	*		DoA	A. E. As
13. Facilitate the movement of the DDA to attend Regional & other Institutional meetings outside the Municipality		*	*	*	*	2,000		500		*		DoA	(Director)
14. Train 40 women processors on food safety and hygiene at processing site.	Brekumanso Zone		*			3,000			500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
15. Train two women FBOs in off farm livelihood activities (snail farming and mushroom production)	Brekumanso Zone	*			*	2,000			2,500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
16. Sensitize farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide	*	*			3,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	
17. Conduct pest and disease surveillance in animals	District wide	*	*	*	*	1,500		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
17. Sensitize farmers on PPR in Sheep and Goat	District wide		*	*		1,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
18. Organize fora for youth farmers on safe handling and usage of agro chemicals	District wide		*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	EPA
19. Organize two technical review meetings for staff	Agric Dept. Office		*		*	4,500			1,500	*		DoA	(MISO)
20. Organize Municipal satellite markets	District wide		*		*	3,800		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MA
21. Train 3 women FBOs on good nutrition using soya and orange fresh potato			*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
22. Organize by-monthly Staff meeting	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		6,000		2,000	4,000			MoFA	MDA
23. Organize 4 Radio talk shows on agricultural technologies for farmers	Nkunim FM and Osaberema FM	*	*	*	*	1,320			3,000			MoFA	Extension Officers

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
24. Renovate Agriculture Office building	Agric Dept. Office	*							20,000			MoFA	MDA/WORKS ENG.
25. Celebrate Municipal Framers Day: 2027	Municipality				*				60,000			MoFA	MDA
Health Services													
Objectives: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality by 5% annually; Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by 10% annually													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
1.Sensitize mothers on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000			GHS	MA
2.Health education for ANC /PNC mothers on good nutrition	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				8,000			GHS	MA
3.Refresher training for sub-districts on monthly nutrition reporting	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
4.Intensify TB/HIV collaboration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
5.Intensify Contact tracing and home verification of cases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				20,000	*		GHS	MA
6.Conduct monthly monitoring and supervision to all public and private facilities including chemical shops	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*					*		GHS	MA
7.Provision of malaria protocols to all health institutions in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				0.05 % DACF	*		GHS	MA
8.Training of newly qualified midwives and CHO/CHNS in inserting of long-term family planning methods (implants /IUD)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175.00	*		GHS	MA
9.To organize community durbars on importance of CAC services.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1160	*		GHS	MA
10.To train all midwives and CHOs/CHNs on early infant diagnosis on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175	*		GHS	MA
11.Strengthening adolescent health activities including health	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,860.00	*		GHS	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
educational talk to improve their health through monitoring and supervision													
12.Organize orientation for all categories of health staff posted into the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,985.00	*		GHS	MA
13.Organize training on GHS code of ethics, code of conduct and disciplinary issues.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				400.00	*		GHS	MA
14. Support to health infrastructure (MPCF)		*	*	*	*				200,000	*		MP	MA/GHS
15. Organize 4no Health Committee meetings		*	*	*	*					*		MA	GHS
Provide support for control of Malaria, Cholera, Rabies and other disease outbreaks		*	*	*	*		15,052.67			*		MA	GHS
Construct and furnish CHPS Compound	Odjarde	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct and Furnish CHPS Compound	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct Infirmery for St. Thomas & St. Mary's SHSs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		500,000			*		MA	GHS
Renovation of Staff Bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		MA	GHS
Procure Basic Medical equipment		*	*	*	*		365,095.35			*		MA	GHS
MWST													
Objectives: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by 2029; Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by 2025													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
1.Construction of 25no. Mechanized boreholes with Overhead Tank	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,640,148.02				*	MWST	DPs
2. Construction of 25No. boreholes with hand pumps and concrete platforms	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MWST	DPs
3.Carry out Maintenance of boreholes & Machinery/General Equipment	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			60,000.00			*	MWST	WATSAN Committees
Sanitation Services													
1.(a) Fumigation of refuse	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		299,000.00			*		MEHU	Wasteland Fills

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
dumps/ public latrines and selected bungalows. (b) Desilting of choked drains													Zoomlion
2.Sanitation Improvement Package	Asamankese Zone	*	*	*	*	373,750.00				*		MEHU	Wasteland Fills Zoomlion
3.Carry out cholera prevention and control programs	Municipal wide			*	*			6,800.00		*		MEHU	GHS
4.Acquisition of sanitary tools and disinfectants	Municipal wide		*		*	30,000.00					*	MEHU	MA
5.Organization of National Sanitation Day (clean-up exercise)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	66,000.00				*		MEHU	Zoomlion/NADMO/GSFS
6.Interment of unknown dead bodies	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
7.Expanded Sanitary Inspection Compliance and Enforcement	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			12,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
8.Roll out the concept of Community Led Total Sanitation	Essase Wasabiampa							20,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
9. Organize training workshop for EHOs on CLTS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		MEHU	MPCU/ERCC
10. Organize health education on air and noise pollution	Municipal Wide		*	*				1,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
11. Conduct monitoring on noise and air pollution compliance	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		MEHU	EPA/NADMO
12.Purchase PPEs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				10,000.00			MEHU	MA
13.Medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide		*	*	*			3,600.00		*		MEHU	GHS
14.Management of final disposal site	Kodobeda	*	*	*	*	320,000.00				*		MEHU	MA
15. Promotion of household toilets	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			50,000			*	MEHU	MA
16. Renovation of public latrines and dump sites	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	MEHU	MA
17.Completion 2 No. 10-seater WC Toilet (Middle Belt)	Akanteng						311,365.66				*	Works	MA
18.Completion of 1No. 20-seater WC Toilet (Middle Belt)	Asamankese SHS						370,000.00				*	Works	MA
Education Services													
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support STME Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		32,000			New		GES	MA
2. Support Girl Child	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		16,000			*		GES	MA
3. Support My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		13,000	13,000		*		GES	MA
4. Organize Ghana Teacher Prize	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				250,000	*		GES	MA
5. Organize Mock for 2,400 BECE Candidates	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	150,000			144,000	*		GES	MA
6. Organize Independence Day Quiz and Debate for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	14,000		14,000		*		GES	MA
7. Organize Reading Competition for Primary Schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		GES	MA
8. Organize Science & Maths Quiz for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		GES	MA
9. Organize Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		60,000	60,000		*		GES	MA
10. Organize Municipal Level SPAM	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	15,000			15,000	*		GES	MA
11. Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Akim Boso AME Zion Primary	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		2,000,000			*		MA	GES
12. Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Asamankese Salvation Army JHS	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MA	GES
13. Construct and furnish 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with the ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		1,271,544.42				*	MA	GES
14. Construct and furnish 1-No. 3-Unit classroom block and ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		980,000.00				*	MA	GES
15. Construct 1 No.2-unit KG Block with office and store	Bunso	*	*	*	*		600,000.00				*	MA	GES
16. Maintenance of School Infrastructure	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		203,603.60				*	MA	GES
17. Completion of 3No.6-Unit	Akanteng,	*	*	*	*		1,650,000			*		MA	GES

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Classroom Blocks, office and store (Middle Belt)	Osenase, Amaako												
18.Procure 600 No. tables and Chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			*		MA	GES
19.Procure 1,600 No. dual desks for public primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000.00			*		MA	GES
20.Procure 1,430 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		700,000.00			*		MA	GES
21.Procure 570 No. Mono Desks for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		400,000.00			*		MA	GES
22.Procure 320 No. tables and chairs for basic schoolteachers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		440,148.02			*		MA	GES
Youth Development													
Objectives: Reduce youth unemployment by 10% annually; Improve sports infrastructure													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Implement government flagship programmes on youth development	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	Min. for Youth Dev.
Facilitate and coordinate of YEA activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		YEA	MA
Facilitate and coordinate the activities of NEIP	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	NEIP
Support and facilitate the upgrade of 3no. football pitches	Asamankese Brekumanso Osenase	*	*	*	*		300,000			*		MA	NSA/GNPC/MPCF
Organize youth TVET bootcamp	Municipal Wide				*		50,000			*		MA	Youth groups
Social Protection													
Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system; Promote economic empowerment of women; Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly; Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Local economic development													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Identification and registration of PWDs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	4,300.00	1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct Needs Assessment of PWDs who apply for the Disability Common Fund	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	7,500.00	1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Link Clients to Service Providers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,600.00	4,000.00			*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to PWDs to	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,320.00	3,000.00	*		*		DSW&CD	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
source for Disability Fund													
Payment of LEAP grant to 2,697 beneficiaries	LEAP Communities	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme	LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	3,000.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide Hospital Welfare Services for Needy Patients	Asamankese Gov't Hospital	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Mediate on Child Maintenance, Custody, Paternity and family related cases.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,700.00		1,100.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register children abused and involved in Child Labour.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize and celebrate International Day Against Child Labour.	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		2,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to children in need of Care and Protection	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register unregistered Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor and inspect Day Care Centers to ensure compliance of Child Welfare	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide statutory and voluntary supervision for juvenile delinquents	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,600.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct investigation and write SER/SIR to Courts and Family Tribunal	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Train 10 women's groups with 150 members on income generating activities	Five Electoral Areas	*	*	*	*	5,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Hold mass meetings and study group meeting to educate community members on topical issues.	10 communities	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,500.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor the implementation of the Child Protection programmes in the municipality	20 communities & 20 schools	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct training programme and	Asamankese and	*	*	*	*	8,400.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
education for various business groups	Osenase												
Enroll &/ Renew 500 PWDs on the NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,300.00	4,000	1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	NHIA
Procurement laptops and other office supplies	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	6500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	PROCUREMENT
Sensitize community members on TB and its related cases and stigmatization	10 communities	*	*	*	*	4,172.00		2,000.00		*		DSW&CD	FLOWER, GHS & ARK DEV'T
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase afforestation coverage by 30% by 2029; increase coverage of alternative livelihood support by 10% annually													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organize Green Ghana Day	Municipal Wide		*				50,000			*		MA	Forestry Commission/NADMO/TA
Enforce Environmental By-laws and other regulations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/GP
Organize sensitization programs on the Government's Cooperative Mining Concept	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			50,000		*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/TA
Monitor and Regulate Sand winning activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Facilitate the expansion of the Mineral Commission's Alternative Livelihood Project	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Rehabilitate Degraded lands with economic trees in mining areas		*	*	*				500,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Disaster Management													
Objectives: Reduce the incidence of disasters by 30% annually; improve climate change resilience and adaptation													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
1.Education and campaign on Fire Prevention	Municipal wide	*			*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
2.Education in the Flood prone areas	Municipal wide		*	*		5,500				*		NADMO	MA
3.Formation of/ Inauguration/ Training of DVGs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
4. Raising of nurseries and Tree Planting	Municipal wide		*	*		7,000.00				*		NADMO	MA
5. 7Education the public on the impact of Climate change	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
6. Road safety education for the	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
public in 4 accident prone communities													
7.Education on life and property insurance	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
8.Clean-Up Program /desilting of drains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	7,000				*		NADMO	MA
9. Identify and document hazards within the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
10. Prepare and submit annual Disaster Management reports	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
Roads													
Objectives: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure by 10% annually; reduce the incidence of knock downs and accidents; improve traffic flow													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management													
1.Opening of access roads and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	300,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
2.Dredging of earth streams	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
3.Construction of speed humps	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00			500,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
4. Grading and Patching of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			500,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
5. Reshaping of access roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	500,000		5,000,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
6. Grass Cutting along roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
7. Desilting of drains and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
8. Cleaning of curbs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
9. Production of sector maps and updates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
10.Fuel for the supervision of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
11. Supply of office equipment and stationery		*	*	*	*	5,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
12. Facilitate the installation of 2no. traffic lights at Asamankese CBD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				200,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
13. Enforce traffic regulations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
14. Sensitize public and transport unions on traffic regulations and road safety	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
Energy and ICT Infrastructure													
Objectives: Increase Cellular Network and ICT coverage by 10% annually; increase electricity coverage by 10% annually													
Programme: Energy and ICT Infrastructure Improvement													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the extension of cellular network to underserved communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the construction/refurbishment of existing public ICT labs	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	MP/MoC/DPs
Facilitate and coordinate activities of 1 million Coders Program	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the extension of electricity to 25 rural communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	500,000				*	ECG	MA/MoE
Extend electricity to new developing areas urban and peri-urban areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		500,000	100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE
Installation and repairs of streetlights	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE/MP
Spatial Development													
Objectives: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Programme: Spatial Development													
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		200,000	150,000	150,000			PPD	MA/TAs
Carryout Parks and Gardens operation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000				*		PPD	MA
Procure Street Signages	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		PPD	MA
Internal Management of the Department (PPD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	50,000				*		PPD	MA
Prepare and update four (4) Local Plans	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			200,000		*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize Planning Education at three (3) Zonal Areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		PPD	ISD, NCCE
Land acquisition and registration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000				*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize 4no. Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee Meeting	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			117,386		*		PPD	WAMA
Operation and Maintenance													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objectives: Implement maintenance schedules for at least 80% of assets													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance Programme													
Preparation of 2028 Operation and Maintenance Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				5,000.00	*		Works	MA
Carry out Maintenance of Machinery/ General Equipment	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Classroom Blocks	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			180,000.00		*		Works	MA/GES
Maintenance of Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA/GHS
Maintenance and Furnishing of Official Buildings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				60,000.00	*		Works	MA
Rehabilitation Of Faulty Streetlights	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,242,467.24			70,000.00	*		Works	ECG/MP
Refurbishment of Zonal Council Office	Osenase	*	*	*	*	92,355.85		100,000.00		*		Works	MA/Zonal Council
Refurbishment of Municipal Assembly Hall	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	200,000.00		250,000.00		*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Libraries	Asamankese, Osenase	*	*	*	*				250,000.00	*		Works	MA
Undertake Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		Transport	Finance
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Governance Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize 4No management Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MA	Security Agencies
Organize 2No Inter Sectoral Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			5,200.00		*		CA	Depts
Organize 3No Small and Medium Scale Ent. Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Social Services Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Justice and Security Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Works Sub-committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Dev't Planning Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 3No Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3no Executive Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,910.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 4no.Public Relations and Complaints Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,950.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			96,000.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 4no. MUSEC Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	Security Agencies
Organize 4no. Municipal Education Oversight Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*					*		GES	MA
Organize 4no. Audit committee meetings		*	*	*	*			25,000.00		*		IA	Mgt
Cater for running cost of vehicles		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Transport	Mgt
Organize national celebrations and events	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Procurement of 1no. industrial photocopier	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			80,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement official laptop for MCD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement of 10no. swivel chairs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			40,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Installation of security fence at the MCE's bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		Works	Mgt
Organize 4No MPCU Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		12,000.00			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 4No Quarterly Progress Reports	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 2026 Annual Progress Report	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare 2028 Annual Action Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare Concept Notes and Appraisals for all Investments Projects	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	Budget/MoF
Conduct Environmental and Social Screening of all projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		Planning	RCC
Register and acquire EPA		*	*	*	*			60,000		*		Planning	EPA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
permits for all projects with	Municipal Wide												
Data collection on Businesses in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	12,000.00		2,000.00		*		Statistics Department	MA
Data collection update on Telecommunication Masts in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Data entry on the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		Statistics Department	Departments/Units/Agencies)
Organize 1 No. training on DDDP for staff	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	8,726.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Office facilities, supplies & accessories	Asamankese					5,000.00		1,000.00				Statistics Department	MA
Preparation of 2028 Composite Budget		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 4No. Budget Committee Meetings		*	*	*	*			8,400.00		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 2No. Town Hall Meetings	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	20,000				*		Budget	
Finance the running of GIFMIS related activities		*	*	*	*	1,000.00				*		Budget	
Mid- year review of 2027 Composite Budget	Municipal Wide			*	*	20,000				*		Budget	
Undertake Hosting and maintenance of website and other social media platforms		*	*	*	*	30,000				*		MIS	NITA
Assist in the deployment of Revenue Mobilization System		*	*	*	*			1000		*		MIS	Budget
Printing and Distribution of Bills		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	Budget/ Finance
Conduct Preventive maintenance on computers and Printers		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	
Update Revenue database		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Budget/Physical Planning
Organize 2no. ICT literacy training for staff		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Human Resource
Sub-Structure Functionality													
Objectives: Improve functionality and effectiveness of sub-structures													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 3No Osenase Zonal Council Meetings	Osenase	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Brekumanso Zonal Council Meetings	Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Asamankese Zonal Council Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize stakeholder engagements for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			3,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize football gala for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Health screening for 3 zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Human Resource Development													
Objectives: Improve staff productivity and efficiency													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity													
Make provisions for travel and transport expenses (HRMD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			2000		*		HRMD	Budget
Organize Capacity building for staff and Assembly Members	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		100,000	50,000		*		HRMD	Depts
Objectives: Ensure value for money and efficient resource allocation by December 2027													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the MTDP 2022-2025	Municipal wide						150,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct PM&E of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide						40,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct 4no. Monitoring of all Development Projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		100,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Mid-Year review of the 2027 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Annual review of the 2026 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Procure 2no. 4x4 utility vehicles							1,200,000.00			*		MA	Transport/Procurement
Objectives: Improve decentralized planning; Improve popular participation at the local levels													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Participation													
Sensitization of Public on National Cohesion, functions and roles of District Assemblies and	10 selected Communities	*					4,500.00					NCCE	ISD & PRCC Members

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Members of Parliament.													
Organization of Constitution Quiz Competition.	5 selected Basic schools	*				3,500.00				*		NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES)
Undertake Constitution and Citizenship Week Celebration activities with Faith-Based Organizations and Basic Schools	55 selected engagements with Churches, mosques etc., and Basic Schools		*			6,000.00						NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES) / Religious leaders
Intensification of Public Education on the Environment and Sanitation: Illegal Mining, Excessive Noise Making, etc.	15 activities in communities implemented			*		6,500.00				*		NCCE	Environmental Health Staff of WAMA
Engagement with Public Institutions, Business Fraternity, Identifiable Groups on the evils and negative impact of corruption on sustainable Development: Thus NACAP	20 engagements with selected Public Institutions and Business Fraternity				*	7,200.00				*		NCCE	CHRAJ and Ghana Police Service
Information Services													
Public Education: on; (a) Budget Statement and Economic Policy. (b) Revenue mobilization deliquesces (c) Anti-bushfire	14 selected Communities to be educated on their civic responsibilities.	*			*	5,000						ISD	Fire Service/ WAMA Technical Staff
Organize Public Sensitization on the functions and roles of the Municipal Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected communities and 4 Public schools		*	*					5,000.00			ISD	PRCC Members/ WAMA Technical Staff
Create Public awareness on government's flagship programmes and initiatives.	14 selected communities within the municipality	*	*	*	*				4,600.00	*		ISD	ISD and WAMA Technical Staff
Conduct 10-day public survey to take feedback on Government policies and programmes and submit reports	14 selected communities within the municipality	*							3,000.00	*		ISD	ISD
Public Education: RTI Act Sensitization Exercises (General Public)	5 selected Schools within the municipality, 4	*	*	*	*				5,000	*		ISD	ISD

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	selected churches and 2nd Ordinary Meeting.												
Institutionalization of RTI Act Operations: a. Compile 2027 Information manual for the institution b. Printing and making available the Standard RTI Application form	WAMA	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		ISD	ISD
General Administrative Operations Office logistics, equipment and consumables	WAMA	*	*	*	*			5,000		*		ISD	ISD
Ghana Month Debate and Art completion for SHS	Engagement with 25 identifiable groups (Educational Units, Faith based Organization, Public Institutions, etc.)	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		CNC	Traditional Authority and West Akim Municipal Assembly
Engagement on local foods with faith-based organizations.	Forum with 15 Faith Base Organization within Asamankese township.	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese
Sensitization on Personal Hygiene Art Decoration using up-cycled plastic bottles	Forum with 10 Upper Primary and JHS within Osenase enclave.	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese / Environmental Health Service -WAMA
Cooking Competition – (Traditional Foods and local Drinks)	Competition among the staff of the West Akim Municipal Assembly.	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		CNC	West Akim Municipal Assembly/

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

6.5 2028 Annual Action Plan

Table 26: 2028 Annual Action Plan

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase IGF collection by 20% annually; Improve expenditure management through GIFMIS													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and gazette of 2029 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			25,000		*		Budget	Budget C'ttee/F&A
Organize 3no. consultative meetings with rate payers	Municipal Wide			*				35,000.00		*		Budget	Stakeholders
Revalue all Landed Properties	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			69,000.00		*		MA	LVD/PPD
Procure development and building permit/jackets	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			30,000.00		*		PPD	MA
Embark on Registration of Businesses and Religious Organizations all year round	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			10,500.00		*		Budget	BAC
Constitute Taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		Mgt	
Organize health screening for all Food Vendors & Caterers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		EHU	GHS
Prosecute all revenue defaulters	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		EHU	Court/GP
Organize 2no. meetings with occupants of Assembly stores and Bungalows	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,500.00		*		Mgt	Tenants
Supervise Rental Services to the public	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		Budget	IA/Finance
Business Advisory Center													
Objectives: Improve access to credit for SMEs by 20% by 2029; Ensure improved skills development for local industries and businesses by 2026; Implement Government Flagship programmes by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Procurement of Office consumables and equipment	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,900		*		BAC	MA
Organise skills training for 30 youth in Palm Oil Processing	Asamankese		*					5000			*	BAC	MA
Organise group formation and dynamics training for 60 bakers	Asamankese		*						2000	*		BAC	MA
3.Organise Technical skills training for 100 Farm Service Providers	Bonkuku, Adiembra, Asafoatse, Kwaku			*					15,000.00	*		BAC	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Sae, Odjade, Oppongkrom, Attane Atta Kwaapaa												
4.Organize internship Training for 12 GNTDA and Garment Association Clients.	Asamankese	*								*		BAC	MA
5.Organise Mentorship and Incubation Training for 30 ICE beneficiaries	Asamankese			*					4000	*		BAC	MA
6.Provide 15 Start-up Kits for Graduate Apprentices	Municipal Wide				*					*		BAC	MA
7.Organise 2no Stakeholders forum	Asamankese	*		*				6000			*	BAC	MA
8.Organise Entrepreneurship training for 100 Youth in Cocoa growing Communities	Bonkuku, Adiembra, Asafoatse, Kwaku Sae, Ogyade, Oppongkrom, Attane Atta Kwaapaa		*					10,000			*	BAC	MA DPs
9.Provide Business counselling for 150 Clients Businesses	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3000			*	BAC	MA
10.Facilitate Business Formalization for 20 Individuals and 5 Associations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			4000		*		BAC	MA Trade Associations
11.Organise advance Soap Training for 20 Soap Producers	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				4,500	*		BAC	Trade Associations
12. Recurrent support for running of BAC office	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		BAC	MA
13. Conduct needs assessment for Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA)	Kojo Anyan, Bunso, Ekoso, Owuram, and Akurase	*						5,000				BAC	VSLAs
Tourism Development													
Objectives: Improve tourist earnings by 10% annually													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Prepare a Tourism Development Proposal for the Municipality	Kobriso Kwaku Sae Akanteng	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		MPCU	Communities
Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop the	Dwafoakwa			*				100,000		*		MA	TA Landowners

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Dwafoakwa Eco-Tourism Center													
Institute a tourism open day to market tourist attractions	Municipal wide	*						10,000		*		MA	TA/Landowners
Reshape Topase-Dwafoakwa road to improve accessibility	Topase			*	*			40,000			*	MA	DUR
Agric Development													
Objectives: Implement Government flagship development initiatives by 2029; Improve Post-Harvest Management by 25% ; Improve agricultural productivity by 10% annually; Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Programme: Agric Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
1.Make provision for utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telephone &Internet) for the office by end of December	Agric Dept. Office	*	*	*	*	7,000		2,000	3,000		*	DoA	ECG, water company, Ghana post, MTN, Vodafone
2.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, maintenance of official vehicle	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	(Yard foreman), Coffs Autto Eng. Shop
3.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, for 16 AEA and 4 DAO motor bikes by end of 2028	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,000		1,500	1,500	*		DoA	(Yard foreman)
4. Purchase of office consumables, equipment and stationery for the running of the DCACT office by December 2028	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		3,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Stores and Procurement)
5.Conduct 12 monitoring and supervision visits to planned activities by MDA and MDOs	District wide	*	*	*	*	4,500		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Planning and Budget Officer)
6.Organize one RELC planning session for 60 stakeholders in the municipality	District wide		*			5,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	RDA / MMDA
7.Facilitate the collection and analysis of agric data on yield, production and market figures on major commodities (maize, cass., plantain, cocoyam) in the municipality	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000		3,000	3,200	*		DoA	(MISO)
8. Establish two vegetable demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the	Ekoso Zone and Asamankese Zone		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
end of the year.													
9. Establish two maize demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the end of the year.	Brekumanso Zone and Asamankese Zone		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs
10. Train Staff on the management of aflatoxins in maize	Agric Dept. Office		*			2,000		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	
11. Organize at least 10 farmers fora on Feed Ghana and PERD.	District wide	*				4,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-Extension)
12. Provide direct extension service to 25,000 farmers through regular farm, home and community visits	District wide	*	*	*	*	18,000		3,000	9,000	*		DoA	A. E. As
13. Facilitate the movement of the DDA to attend Regional & other Institutional meetings outside the Municipality		*	*	*	*	2,000		500		*		DoA	(Director)
14. Train 40 women processors on food safety and hygiene at processing site.	Brekumanso Zone		*			3,000			500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
15. Train two women FBOs in off farm livelihood activities (snail farming and mushroom production)	Brekumanso Zone	*			*	2,000			2,500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
16. Sensitize farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide	*	*			3,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	
17. Conduct pest and disease surveillance in animals	District wide	*	*	*	*	1,500		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
17. Sensitize farmers on PPR in Sheep and Goat	District wide		*	*		1,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
18. Organize fora for youth farmers on safe handling and usage of agro chemicals	District wide		*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	EPA
19. Organize two technical review meetings for staff	Agric Dept. Office		*		*	4,500			1,500	*		DoA	(MISO)
20. Organize Municipal satellite markets	District wide		*		*	3,800		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MA
21. Train 3 women FBOs on good nutrition using soya and			*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
orange fresh potato													
22. Organize by-monthly Staff meeting	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		6,000		2,000	4,000			MoFA	MDA
23. Organize 4 Radio talk shows on agricultural technologies for farmers	Nkunim FM and Osaberema FM	*	*	*	*	1,320			3,000			MoFA	Extension Officers
24. Renovate Agriculture Office building	Agric Dept. Office	*							20,000			MoFA	MDA/WORKS ENG.
25. Celebrate Municipal Framers Day: 2028	Municipality				*				60,000			MoFA	MDA
Health Services													
Objectives: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality by 5% annually; Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by 10% annually													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
1.Sensitize mothers on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000			GHS	MA
2.Health education for ANC /PNC mothers on good nutrition	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				8,000			GHS	MA
3.Refreshers training for sub-districts on monthly nutrition reporting	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
4.Intensify TB/HIV collaboration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
5.Intensify Contact tracing and home verification of cases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				20,000	*		GHS	MA
6.Conduct monthly monitoring and supervision to all public and private facilities including chemical shops	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*					*		GHS	MA
7.Provision of malaria protocols to all health institutions in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				0.05 % DACF	*		GHS	MA
8.Training of newly qualified midwives and CHO/CHNS in inserting of long-term family planning methods (implants /IUD)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175.00	*		GHS	MA
9.To organize community	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1160	*		GHS	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
durbars on importance of CAC services.													
10.To train all midwives and CHOs/CHNs on early infant diagnosis on HIV/AIDS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175	*		GHS	MA
11.Strengthening adolescent health activities including health educational talk to improve their health through monitoring and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,860.00	*		GHS	MA
12.Organize orientation for all categories of health staff posted into the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,985.00	*		GHS	MA
13.Organize training on GHS code of ethics, code of conduct and disciplinary issues.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				400.00	*		GHS	MA
14. Support to health infrastructure (MPCF)		*	*	*	*				200,000	*		MP	MA/GHS
15. Organize 4no Health Committee meetings		*	*	*	*					*		MA	GHS
Provide support for control of Malaria, Cholera, Rabies and other disease outbreaks		*	*	*	*		15,052.67			*		MA	GHS
Construct and furnish CHPS Compound	Odjarde	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct and Furnish CHPS Compound	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct Infirmary for St. Thomas & St. Mary's SHSs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		500,000			*		MA	GHS
Renovation of Staff Bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		MA	GHS
Procure Basic Medical equipment		*	*	*	*		365,095.35			*		MA	GHS
MWST													
Objectives: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by 2025; Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by 2025													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
1.Construction of 25no. Mechanized boreholes with Overhead Tank	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		1,640,148.02				*	MWST	DPs
2. Construction of 25No.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MWST	DPs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
boreholes with hand pumps and concrete platforms													
3.Carry out Maintenance of boreholes & Machinery/General Equipment	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			60,000.00			*	MWST	WATSAN Committees
Sanitation Services													
1.(a) Fumigation of refuse dumps/ public latrines and selected bungalows. (b) Desilting of choked drains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	299,000.00				*		MEHU	Wasteland Fills Zoomlion
2.Sanitation Improvement Package	Asamankese Zone	*	*	*	*	373,750.00				*		MEHU	Wasteland Fills Zoomlion
3.Carry out cholera prevention and control programs	Municipal wide			*	*			6,800.00		*		MEHU	GHS
4.Acquisition of sanitary tools and disinfectants	Municipal wide		*		*	30,000.00					*	MEHU	MA
5.Organization of National Sanitation Day (clean-up exercise)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	66,000.00				*		MEHU	Zoomlion/NADMO/GSFS
6.Interment of unknown dead bodies	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
7.Expanded Sanitary Inspection Compliance and Enforcement	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			12,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
8.Roll out the concept of Community Led Total Sanitation	Essase Wasabiampa							20,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
9. Organize training workshop for EHOs on CLTS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		MEHU	MPCU/ERCC
10. Organize health education on air and noise pollution	Municipal Wide		*	*				1,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
11. Conduct monitoring on noise and air pollution compliance	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		MEHU	EPA/NADMO
12.Purchase PPEs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				10,000.00			MEHU	MA
13.Medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide		*	*	*			3,600.00		*		MEHU	GHS
14.Management of final disposal site	Kodobeda	*	*	*	*	320,000.00				*		MEHU	MA
15. Promotion of household toilets	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			50,000			*	MEHU	MA
16. Renovation of public latrines and dump sites	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	MEHU	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
17.Completion 2 No. 10-seater WC Toilet (Middle Belt)	Akanteng						311,365.66				*	Works	MA	
18.Completion of 1No. 20-seater WC Toilet (Middle Belt)	Asamankese SHS						370,000.00				*	Works	MA	
Education Services														
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
Programme: Education Improvement Programme														
1. Support STMIE Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		32,000				New		GES	MA
2. Support Girl Child	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		16,000				*		GES	MA
3. Support My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		13,000	13,000			*		GES	MA
4. Organize Ghana Teacher Prize	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				250,000		*		GES	MA
5. Organize Mock for 2,400 BECE Candidates	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	150,000			144,000		*		GES	MA
6. Organize Independence Day Quiz and Debate for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	14,000		14,000			*		GES	MA
7. Organize Reading Competition for Primary Schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000			*		GES	MA
8. Organize Science & Maths Quiz for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000				*		GES	MA
9. Organize Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		60,000	60,000			*		GES	MA
10. Organize Municipal Level SPAM	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	15,000			15,000		*		GES	MA
11. Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Akim Boso AME Zion Primary	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		2,000,000				*		MA	GES
12. Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Asamankese Salvation Army JHS	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		1,000,000				*		MA	GES
13. Construct and furnish 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with the ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		1,271,544.42				*		MA	GES
14. Construct and furnish 1-No.	Bunso	*	*	*	*		980,000.00				*		MA	GES

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
3-Unit classroom block and ancillary facilities													
15. Construct 1 No.2-unit KG Block with office and store	Bunso	*	*	*	*		600,000.00				*	MA	GES
16. Maintenance of School Infrastructure	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		203,603.60				*	MA	GES
17.Completion of 3No.6-Unit Classroom Blocks, office and store (Middle Belt)	Akanteng, Osenase, Amaako	*	*	*	*		1,650,000			*		MA	GES
18.Procure 600 No. tables and Chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			*		MA	GES
19.Procure 1,600 No. dual desks for public primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000.00			*		MA	GES
20.Procure 1,430 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		700,000.00			*		MA	GES
21.Procure 570 No. Mono Desks for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		400,000.00			*		MA	GES
22.Procure 320 No. tables and chairs for basic schoolteachers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		440,148.02			*		MA	GES
Youth Development													
Objectives: Reduce youth unemployment by 10% annually; Improve sports infrastructure													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Implement government flagship programmes on youth development	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	Min. for Youth Dev.
Facilitate and coordinate of YEA activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		YEA	MA
Facilitate and coordinate the activities of NEIP	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	NEIP
Support and facilitate the upgrade of 3no. football pitches	Asamankese Brekumanso Osenase	*	*	*	*		300,000			*		MA	NSA/GNPC/MPCF
Organize youth TVET bootcamp	Municipal Wide				*		50,000			*		MA	Youth groups
Social Protection													
Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system; Promote economic empowerment of women; Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly; Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Local economic development													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Identification and registration of PWDs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	4,300.00	1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct Needs Assessment of	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	7,500.00	1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
PWDs who apply for the Disability Common Fund													
Link Clients to Service Providers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,600.00	4,000.00			*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to PWDs to source for Disability Fund	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,320.00	3,000.00	*		*		DSW&CD	MA
Payment of LEAP grant to 2,697 beneficiaries	LEAP Communities	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme	LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	3,000.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide Hospital Welfare Services for Needy Patients	Asamankese Gov't Hospital	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Mediate on Child Maintenance, Custody, Paternity and family related cases.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,700.00		1,100.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register children abused and involved in Child Labour.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize and celebrate International Day Against Child Labour.	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		2,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to children in need of Care and Protection	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register unregistered Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor and inspect Day Care Centers to ensure compliance of Child Welfare	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide statutory and voluntary supervision for juvenile delinquents	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,600.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct investigation and write SER/SIR to Courts and Family Tribunal	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Train 10 women's groups with 150 members on income generating activities	Five Electoral Areas	*	*	*	*	5,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Hold mass meetings and study	10 communities	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,500.00		*		DSW&CD	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
group meeting to educate community members on topical issues.													
Monitor the implementation of the Child Protection programmes in the municipality	20 communities & 20 schools	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct training programme and education for various business groups	Asamankese and Osenase	*	*	*	*	8,400.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Enroll &/ Renew 500 PWDs on the NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,300.00	4,000	1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	NHIA
Procurement laptops and other office supplies	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	6500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	PROCUREMENT
Sensitize community members on TB and its related cases and stigmatization	10 communities	*	*	*	*	4,172.00		2,000.00		*		DSW&CD	FLOWER, GHS & ARK DEV'T
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase afforestation coverage by 30% by 2029; increase coverage of alternative livelihood support by 10% annually													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organize Green Ghana Day	Municipal Wide		*				50,000			*		MA	Forestry Commission/NADMO/TA
Enforce Environmental By-laws and other regulations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/GP
Organize sensitization programs on the Government's Cooperative Mining Concept	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				50,000	*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/TA
Monitor and Regulate Sand winning activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Facilitate the expansion of the Mineral Commission's Alternative Livelihood Project	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Rehabilitate Degraded lands with economic trees in mining areas		*	*	*					500,000	*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Disaster Management													
Objectives: Reduce the incidence of disasters by 30% annually; improve climate change resilience and adaptation													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
1.Education and campaign on Fire Prevention	Municipal wide	*			*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
2.Education in the Flood prone areas	Municipal wide		*	*		5,500				*		NADMO	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
3. Formation of/ Inauguration/ Training of DVGs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
4. Raising of nurseries and Tree Planting	Municipal wide		*	*		7,000.00				*		NADMO	MA
5. 7 Education the public on the impact of Climate change	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
6. .Road safety education for the public in 4 accident prone communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
7. Education on life and property insurance	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
8. Clean-Up Program /desilting of drains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	7,000				*		NADMO	MA
9. Identify and document hazards within the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
10. Prepare and submit annual Disaster Management reports	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
Roads													
Objectives: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure by 10% annually; reduce the incidence of knock downs and accidents; improve traffic flow													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management													
1. Opening of access roads and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	300,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
2. Dredging of earth streams	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
3. Construction of speed humps	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00			500,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
4. Grading and Patching of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			500,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
5. Reshaping of access roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	500,000		5,000,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
6. Grass Cutting along roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
7. Desilting of drains and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
8. Cleaning of curbs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
9. Production of sector maps and updates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
10. Fuel for the supervision of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
11. Supply of office equipment and stationery		*	*	*	*	5,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
12. Facilitate the installation of 2no. traffic lights at Asamankese CBD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				200,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
13. Enforce traffic regulations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
14. Sensitize public and transport unions on traffic regulations and road safety	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
Energy and ICT Infrastructure													
Objectives: Increase Cellular Network and ICT coverage by 10% annually; increase electricity coverage by 10% annually													
Programme: Energy and ICT Infrastructure Improvement													
Facilitate the extension of cellular network to underserved communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the construction/refurbishment of existing public ICT labs	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	MP/MoC/DPs
Facilitate and coordinate activities of 1 million Coders Program	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the extension of electricity to 25 rural communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	500,000				*	ECG	MA/MoE
Extend electricity to new developing areas urban and peri-urban areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		500,000	100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE
Installation and repairs of streetlights	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE/MP
Spatial Development													
Objectives: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Programme: Spatial Development													
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		200,000	150,000	150,000			PPD	MA/TAs
Carryout Parks and Gardens operation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000				*		PPD	MA
Procure Street Signages	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		PPD	MA
Internal Management of the Department (PPD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	50,000				*		PPD	MA
Prepare and update four (4) Local Plans	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			200,000		*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize Planning Education at three (3) Zonal Areas	Municipal	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		PPD	ISD,

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	wide												NCCE
Land acquisition and registration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000				*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize 4no. Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee Meeting	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			117,386		*		PPD	WAMA
Operation and Maintenance													
Objectives: Implement maintenance schedules for at least 80% of assets													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance Programme													
Preparation of 2029 Operation and Maintenance Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				5,000.00	*		Works	MA
Carry out Maintenance of Machinery/ General Equipment	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Classroom Blocks	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			180,000.00		*		Works	MA/GES
Maintenance of Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA/GHS
Maintenance and Furnishing of Official Buildings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				60,000.00	*		Works	MA
Rehabilitation Of Faulty Streetlights	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,242,467.24			70,000.00	*		Works	ECG/MP
Refurbishment of Zonal Council Office	Osenase	*	*	*	*	92,355.85		100,000.00		*		Works	MA/Zonal Council
Refurbishment of Municipal Assembly Hall	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	200,000.00		250,000.00		*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Libraries	Asamankese, Osenase	*	*	*	*				250,000.00	*		Works	MA
Undertake Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		Transport	Finance
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Governance Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize 4No management Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MA	Security Agencies
Organize 2No Inter Sectoral Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			5,200.00		*		CA	Depts
Organize 3No Small and Medium Scale Ent. Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Social Services Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 3No Justice and Security Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Works Sub-committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Dev't Planning Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3no Executive Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,910.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 4no.Public Relations and Complaints Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,950.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			96,000.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 4no. MUSEC Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	Security Agencies
Organize 4no. Municipal Education Oversight Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*					*		GES	MA
Organize 4no. Audit committee meetings		*	*	*	*			25,000.00		*		IA	Mgt
Cater for running cost of vehicles		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Transport	Mgt
Organize national celebrations and events	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Procurement of 1no. industrial photocopier	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			80,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement official laptop for MCD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement of 10no. swivel chairs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			40,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Installation of security fence at the MCE's bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		Works	Mgt
Organize 4No MPCU Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		12,000.00			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 4No Quarterly Progress Reports	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 2027 Annual Progress Report	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare 2029 Annual Action Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	MPCU

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Prepare Concept Notes and Appraisals for all Investments Projects	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	Budget/MoF
Conduct Environmental and Social Screening of all projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		Planning	RCC
Register and acquire EPA permits for all projects with	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			60,000		*		Planning	EPA
Data collection on Businesses in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	12,000.00		2,000.00		*		Statistics Department	MA
Data collection update on Telecommunication Masts in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Data entry on the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		Statistics Department	Departments/Units/Agencies)
Organize 1 No. training on DDDP for staff	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	8,726.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Office facilities, supplies & accessories	Asamankese					5,000.00		1,000.00				Statistics Department	MA
Preparation of 2029 Composite Budget		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 4No. Budget Committee Meetings		*	*	*	*			8,400.00		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 2No. Town Hall Meetings	Municipal Wide	*		*		20,000				*		Budget	
Finance the running of GIFMIS related activities		*	*	*	*	1,000.00				*		Budget	
Mid- year review of 2028 Composite Budget	Municipal Wide			*		20,000				*		Budget	
Undertake Hosting and maintenance of website and other social media platforms		*	*	*	*	30,000				*		MIS	NITA
Assist in the deployment of Revenue Mobilization System		*	*	*	*			1000		*		MIS	Budget
Printing and Distribution of Bills		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	Budget/ Finance
Conduct Preventive maintenance		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
on computers and Printers													
Update Revenue database		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Budget/Physical Planning
Organize 2no. ICT literacy training for staff		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Human Resource
Sub-Structure Functionality													
Objectives: Improve functionality and effectiveness of sub-structures													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Organize 3No Osenase Zonal Council Meetings	Osenase	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Brekumanso Zonal Council Meetings	Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Asamankese Zonal Council Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize stakeholder engagements for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			3,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize football gala for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Health screening for 3 zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Human Resource Development													
Objectives: Improve staff productivity and efficiency													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity													
Make provisions for travel and transport expenses (HRMD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			2000		*		HRMD	Budget
Organize Capacity building for staff and Assembly Members	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		100,000	50,000		*		HRMD	Depts
Objectives: Ensure value for money and efficient resource allocation by December 2026													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Conduct Mid-Term Evaluation of the MTDP 2026-2029	Municipal wide							150,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct PM&E of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide							40,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct 4no. Monitoring of all Development Projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Mid-Year review of the 2028 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Annual review of the 2027 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Objectives: Improve decentralized planning; Improve popular participation at the local levels													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Participation													
Sensitization of Public on National Cohesion, functions and roles of District Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected Communities	*				4,500.00						NCCE	ISD & PRCC Members
Organization of Constitution Quiz Competition.	5 selected Basic schools	*				3,500.00				*		NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES)
Undertake Constitution and Citizenship Week Celebration activities with Faith-Based Organizations and Basic Schools	55 selected engagements with Churches, mosques etc., and Basic Schools		*			6,000.00						NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES) / Religious leaders
Intensification of Public Education on the Environment and Sanitation: Illegal Mining, Excessive Noise Making, etc.	15 activities in communities implemented			*		6,500.00				*		NCCE	Environmental Health Staff of WAMA
Engagement with Public Institutions, Business Fraternity, Identifiable Groups on the evils and negative impact of corruption on sustainable Development: Thus NACAP	20 engagements with selected Public Institutions and Business Fraternity				*	7,200.00				*		NCCE	CHRAJ and Ghana Police Service
Information Services													
Public Education: on; (a) Budget Statement and Economic Policy. (b) Revenue mobilization deliquesces (c) Anti-bushfire	14 selected Communities to be educated on their civic responsibilities.	*			*	5,000						ISD	Fire Service/ WAMA Technical Staff
Organize Public Sensitization on the functions and roles of the Municipal Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected communities and 4 Public schools		*	*				5,000.00				ISD	PRCC Members/ WAMA Technical Staff
Create Public awareness on government's flagship programmes and initiatives.	14 selected communities within the municipality	*	*	*	*			4,600.00		*		ISD	ISD and WAMA Technical Staff

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct 10-day public survey to take feedback on Government policies and programmes and submit reports	14 selected communities within the municipality	*							3,000.00	*		ISD	ISD
Public Education: RTI Act Sensitization Exercises (General Public)	5 selected Schools within the municipality, 4 selected churches and 2nd Ordinary Meeting.	*	*	*	*				5,000	*		ISD	ISD
Institutionalization of RTI Act Operations: a. Compile 2028 Information manual for the institution b. Printing and making available the Standard RTI Application form	WAMA	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		ISD	ISD
General Administrative Operations Office logistics, equipment and consumables	WAMA	*	*	*	*			5,000		*		ISD	ISD
Ghana Month Debate and Art completion for SHS	Engagement with 25 identifiable groups (Educational Units, Faith based Organization, Public Institutions, etc.)	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		CNC	Traditional Authority and West Akim Municipal Assembly
Engagement on local foods with faith-based organizations.	Forum with 15 Faith Base Organization within Asamankese township.	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese
Sensitization on Personal Hygiene	Forum with 10 Upper Primary and JHS within	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese /

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Art Decoration using up-cycled plastic bottles	Osenase enclave.												Environmental Health Service -WAMA
Cooking Competition – (Traditional Foods and local Drinks)	Competition among the staff of the West Akim Municipal Assembly.	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		CNC	West Akim Municipal Assembly/

6.6 2029 Annual Action Plan

Table 27: 2029 Annual Action Plan

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase IGF collection by 20% annually; Improve expenditure management through GIFMIS													
Programme: Financial Management Programme													
Prepare and gazette of 2030 Fee-Fixing Resolution	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			25,000		*		Budget	Budget C'ttee/F&A
Organize 3no. consultative meetings with rate payers	Municipal Wide			*				35,000.00		*		Budget	Stakeholders
Revalue all Landed Properties	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			69,000.00		*		MA	LVD/PPD
Procure development and building permit/jackets	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			30,000.00		*		PPD	MA
Embark on Registration of Businesses and Religious Organizations all year round	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			10,500.00		*		Budget	BAC
Constitute Taskforce for revenue mobilization	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		Mgt	
Organize health screening for all Food Vendors & Caterers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		EHU	GHS
Prosecute all revenue defaulters	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00		*		EHU	Court/GP
Organize 2no. meetings with occupants of Assembly stores and Bungalows	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			5,500.00		*		Mgt	Tenants
Supervise Rental Services to the public	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		Budget	IA/Finance
Business Advisory Center													
Objectives: Improve access to credit for SMEs by 20% by 2029; Ensure improved skills development for local industries and businesses by 2026; Implement Government Flagship programmes by 2029													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Procurement of Office consumables and equipment	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,900		*		BAC	MA
Organise skills training for 30 youth in Palm Oil Processing	Asamankese		*					5000			*	BAC	MA
Organise group formation and dynamics training for 60 bakers	Asamankese		*						2000	*		BAC	MA
3.Organise Technical skills training for 100 Farm Service Providers	Bonkuku, Adiembra, Asafoatse, Kwaku			*					15,000.00	*		BAC	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Sae, Odjade, Oppongkrom, Attane Atta Kwaapaa												
4.Organize internship Training for 12 GNTDA and Garment Association Clients.	Asamankese	*								*		BAC	MA
5.Organise Mentorship and Incubation Training for 30 ICE beneficiaries	Asamankese			*					4000	*		BAC	MA
6.Provide 15 Start-up Kits for Graduate Apprentices	Municipal Wide				*					*		BAC	MA
7.Organise 2no Stakeholders forum	Asamankese	*		*				6000			*	BAC	MA
8.Organise Entrepreneurship training for 100 Youth in Cocoa growing Communities	Bonkuku, Adiembra, Asafoatse, Kwaku Sae, Ogyade, Oppongkrom, Attane Atta Kwaapaa		*					10,000			*	BAC	MA DPs
9.Provide Business counselling for 150 Clients Businesses	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			3000			*	BAC	MA
10.Facilitate Business Formalization for 20 Individuals and 5 Associations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			4000		*		BAC	MA Trade Associations
11.Organise advance Soap Training for 20 Soap Producers	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				4,500	*		BAC	Trade Associations
12. Recurrent support for running of BAC office	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		BAC	MA
13. Conduct needs assessment for Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA)	Kojo Anyan, Bunso, Ekoso, Owuram, and Akurase	*						5,000				BAC	VSLAs
Tourism Development													
Objectives: Improve tourist earnings by 10% annually													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Prepare a Tourism Development Proposal for the Municipality	Kobriso Kwaku Sae Akanteng	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		*		MPCU	Communities
Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop the Dwafoakwa Eco-	Dwafoakwa			*				100,000		*		MA	TA Landowners

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Tourism Center													
Institute a tourism open day to market tourist attractions	Municipal wide	*						10,000		*		MA	TA/Landowners
Reshape Topease-Dwafoakwa road to improve accessibility	Topease			*	*			40,000			*	MA	DUR
Agric Development													
Objectives: Implement Government flagship development initiatives by 2029; Improve Post-Harvest Management by 25% ; Improve agricultural productivity by 10% annually; Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Programme: Agric Modernization and Post-Harvest Management													
1.Make provision for utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telephone &Internet) for the office by end of December	Agric Dept. Office	*	*	*	*	7,000		2,000	3,000		*	DoA	ECG, water company, Ghana post, MTN, Vodafone
2.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, maintenance of official vehicle	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	(Yard foreman), Coffs Auto Eng. Shop
3.Provide administrative support (Insurance, road worthiness, for 16 AEA and 4 DAO motor bikes by end of 2029	Agric Dept. Office	*				4,000		1,500	1,500	*		DoA	(Yard foreman)
4. Purchase of office consumables, equipment and stationery for the running of the DCACT office by December 2029	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		3,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Stores and Procurement)
5.Conduct 12 monitoring and supervision visits to planned activities by MDA and MDOs	District wide	*	*	*	*	4,500		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MMDA (Planning and Budget Officer)
6.Organize one RELC planning session for 60 stakeholders in the municipality	District wide		*			5,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	RDA / MMDA
7.Facilitate the collection and analysis of agric data on yield, production and market figures on major commodities (maize, cass., plantain, cocoyam) in the municipality	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000		3,000	3,200	*		DoA	(MISO)
8. Establish two vegetable demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the	Ekoso Zone and Asamankese Zone		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
end of the year.													
9. Establish two maize demonstration sites in the municipality for the youth by the end of the year.	Brekumanso Zone and Asamankese Zone		*		*	5,000		1,000	2,000		*	DoA	FBOs
10. Train Staff on the management of aflatoxins in maize	Agric Dept. Office		*			2,000		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	
11. Organize at least 10 farmers fora on Feed Ghana and PERD.	District wide	*				4,000		2,000	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-Extension)
12. Provide direct extension service to 25,000 farmers through regular farm, home and community visits	District wide	*	*	*	*	18,000		3,000	9,000	*		DoA	A. E. As
13. Facilitate the movement of the DDA to attend Regional & other Institutional meetings outside the Municipality		*	*	*	*	2,000		500		*		DoA	(Director)
14. Train 40 women processors on food safety and hygiene at processing site.	Brekumanso Zone		*			3,000			500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
15. Train two women FBOs in off farm livelihood activities (snail farming and mushroom production)	Brekumanso Zone	*			*	2,000			2,500	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)
16. Sensitize farmers on climate smart agriculture	District wide	*	*			3,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	
17. Conduct pest and disease surveillance in animals	District wide	*	*	*	*	1,500		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
17. Sensitize farmers on PPR in Sheep and Goat	District wide		*	*		1,500		1,000	1,000	*		DoA	Vet. Dept.
18. Organize fora for youth farmers on safe handling and usage of agro chemicals	District wide		*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	EPA
19. Organize two technical review meetings for staff	Agric Dept. Office		*		*	4,500			1,500	*		DoA	(MISO)
20. Organize Municipal satellite markets	District wide		*		*	3,800		1,000	2,000	*		DoA	MA
21. Train 3 women FBOs on good nutrition using soya and orange fresh potato			*	*		2,000		1,500	1,000	*		DoA	(MDO-WIAD)

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
22. Organize by-monthly Staff meeting	Agric Dept. Office		*	*		6,000		2,000	4,000			MoFA	MDA
23. Organize 4 Radio talk shows on agricultural technologies for farmers	Nkunim FM and Osaberema FM	*	*	*	*	1,320			3,000			MoFA	Extension Officers
24. Renovate Agriculture Office building	Agric Dept. Office	*							20,000			MoFA	MDA/WORKS ENG.
25. Celebrate Municipal Framers Day: 2029	Municipality				*				60,000			MoFA	MDA
Health Services													
Objectives: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality by 5% annually; Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by 10% annually													
Programme: Health Improvement Programme													
1.Sensitize mothers on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000			GHS	MA
2.Health education for ANC /PNC mothers on good nutrition	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				8,000			GHS	MA
3.Refresher training for sub-districts on monthly nutrition reporting	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
4.Intensify TB/HIV collaboration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				12,000	*		GHS	MA
5.Intensify Contact tracing and home verification of cases	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				20,000	*		GHS	MA
6.Conduct monthly monitoring and supervision to all public and private facilities including chemical shops	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*					*		GHS	MA
7.Provision of malaria protocols to all health institutions in the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				0.05 % DACF	*		GHS	MA
8.Training of newly qualified midwives and CHO/CHNS in inserting of long-term family planning methods (implants /IUD)	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175.00	*		GHS	MA
9.To organize community durbars on importance of CAC services.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1160	*		GHS	MA
10.To train all midwives and CHOs/CHNs on early infant	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				4,175	*		GHS	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
diagnosis on HIV/AIDS													
11.Strengthening adolescent health activities including health educational talk to improve their health through monitoring and supervision	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,860.00	*		GHS	MA
12.Organize orientation for all categories of health staff posted into the municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				1,985.00	*		GHS	MA
13.Organize training on GHS code of ethics, code of conduct and disciplinary issues.	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				400.00	*		GHS	MA
14. Support to health infrastructure (MPCF)		*	*	*	*				200,000	*		MP	MA/GHS
15. Organize 4no Health Committee meetings		*	*	*	*					*		MA	GHS
Provide support for control of Malaria, Cholera, Rabies and other disease outbreaks		*	*	*	*		15,052.67			*		MA	GHS
Construct and furnish CHPS Compound	Odjarde	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct and Furnish CHPS Compound	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		1,100,000			*		MA	GHS
Construct Infirmary for St. Thomas & St. Mary's SHSs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		500,000			*		MA	GHS
Renovation of Staff Bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		MA	GHS
Procure Basic Medical equipment		*	*	*	*		365,095.35			*		MA	GHS
MWST													
Objectives: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by 2025; Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by 2025													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
1.Construction of 25no. Mechanized boreholes with Overhead Tank	Fordjour, Onyinafunso, Teacher Akura, GES office, WAMA Administration, Cocoa station Junction, Akwadum,	*	*	*	*		1,640,148.02				*	MWST	DPs

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
	Adiembra, Bunso, Asamankese RC Primary, Asamakese Presby A&B, Akanteng Mataheko, MCE Residence, Staff quarters												
2. Construction of 25No. boreholes with hand pumps and concrete platforms	Wasabianmpa, Amantena Gadei, Soja Akura, Dwenantwi AME Zion, Adamu Fentwoma M/A Primary, Asuboikuma Presby Primary, Kwaku Sae M/A, Abukyenso Primary, Betoom Presby, Esaase Methodist M/A Primary, Oppongkrom M/A, Nyadeyi, Kobriso	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MWST	DPs
3. Carry out Maintenance of boreholes & Machinery/General Equipment	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			60,000.00			*	MWST	WATSAN Committees
Sanitation Services													
1.(a) Fumigation of refuse dumps/public latrines and selected bungalows. (b) Desilting of choked drains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	299,000.00				*		MEHU	Wasteland Fills Zoomlion
2. Sanitation Improvement Package	Asamankese Zone	*	*	*	*	373,750.00				*		MEHU	Wasteland Fills Zoomlion
3. Carry out cholera prevention and control programs	Municipal wide			*	*			6,800.00		*		MEHU	GHS
4. Acquisition of sanitary tools and disinfectants	Municipal wide		*		*	30,000.00					*	MEHU	MA
5. Organization of National	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	66,000.00				*		MEHU	Zoomlion/NADMO/GSFS

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Sanitation Day (clean-up exercise)													
6. Interment of unknown dead bodies	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
7. Expanded Sanitary Inspection Compliance and Enforcement	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			12,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
8. Roll out the concept of Community Led Total Sanitation	Essase Wasabiampa							20,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
9. Organize training workshop for EHOs on CLTS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		MEHU	MPCU/ERCC
10. Organize health education on air and noise pollution	Municipal Wide		*	*				1,000.00		*		MEHU	MA
11. Conduct monitoring on noise and air pollution compliance	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		MEHU	EPA/NADMO
12. Purchase PPEs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				10,000.00			MEHU	MA
13. Medical screening for food and drink vendors	Municipal wide		*	*	*			3,600.00		*		MEHU	GHS
14. Management of final disposal site	Kodobeda	*	*	*	*	320,000.00				*		MEHU	MA
15. Promotion of household toilets	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			50,000			*	MEHU	MA
16. Renovation of public latrines and dump sites	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	MEHU	MA
17. Completion 2 No. 10-seater WC Toilet (Middle Belt)	Akanteng						311,365.66				*	Works	MA
18. Completion of 1 No. 20-seater WC Toilet (Middle Belt)	Asamankese SHS						370,000.00				*	Works	MA
Education Services													
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Programme: Education Improvement Programme													
1. Support STMIE Activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		32,000			New		GES	MA
2. Support Girl Child	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		16,000			*		GES	MA
3. Support My First Day at School	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		13,000	13,000		*		GES	MA
4. Organize Ghana Teacher Prize	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				250,000	*		GES	MA
5. Organize Mock for 2,400 BECE Candidates	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	150,000			144,000	*		GES	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
6. Organize Independence Day Quiz and Debate for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	14,000		14,000		*		GES	MA
7. Organize Reading Competition for Primary Schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		GES	MA
8. Organize Science & Maths Quiz for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		GES	MA
9. Organize Sports and Culture	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		60,000	60,000		*		GES	MA
10. Organize Municipal Level SPAM	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	15,000			15,000	*		GES	MA
11. Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Akim Boso AME Zion Primary	Quarshie	*	*	*	*		2,000,000			*		MA	GES
12. Construct 3-Unit Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities at Asamankese Salvation Army JHS	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		1,000,000			*		MA	GES
13. Construct and furnish 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with the ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		1,271,544.42				*	MA	GES
14. Construct and furnish 1-No. 3-Unit classroom block and ancillary facilities	Bunso	*	*	*	*		980,000.00				*	MA	GES
15. Construct 1 No.2-unit KG Block with office and store	Bunso	*	*	*	*		600,000.00				*	MA	GES
16. Maintenance of School Infrastructure	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		203,603.60				*	MA	GES
17. Completion of 3No.6-Unit Classroom Blocks, office and store (Middle Belt)	Akanteng, Osenase, Amaako	*	*	*	*		1,650,000			*		MA	GES
18. Procure 600 No. tables and Chairs for KG schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			*		MA	GES
19. Procure 1,600 No. dual desks for public primary schools	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		1,000,000.00			*		MA	GES
20. Procure 1,430 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		700,000.00			*		MA	GES
21. Procure 570 No. Mono Desks for SHS	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		400,000.00			*		MA	GES
22. Procure 320 No. tables and chairs for basic schoolteachers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		440,148.02			*		MA	GES

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Youth Development													
Objectives: Reduce youth unemployment by 10% annually; Improve sports infrastructure													
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme													
Implement government flagship programmes on youth development	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	Min. for Youth Dev.
Facilitate and coordinate of YEA activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		YEA	MA
Facilitate and coordinate the activities of NEIP	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	NEIP
Support and facilitate the upgrade of 3no. football pitches	Asamankese Brekumanso Osenase	*	*	*	*		300,000			*		MA	NSA/GNPC/MPCF
Organize youth TVET bootcamp	Municipal Wide				*		50,000			*		MA	Youth groups
Social Protection													
Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system; Promote economic empowerment of women; Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly; Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Local economic development													
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Identification and registration of PWDs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	4,300.00	1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct Needs Assessment of PWDs who apply for the Disability Common Fund	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,500.00	7,500.00	1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Link Clients to Service Providers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Organize training workshop for PWDs on income generating livelihood opportunities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,600.00	4,000.00			*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to PWDs to source for Disability Fund	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,320.00	3,000.00	*		*		DSW&CD	MA
Payment of LEAP grant to 2,697 beneficiaries	LEAP Communities	*	*	*	*	3,600.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Supervise and Monitor LEAP Programme	LEAP communities	*	*	*	*	3,000.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide Hospital Welfare Services for Needy Patients	Asamankese Gov't Hospital	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Mediate on Child Maintenance, Custody, Paternity and family related cases.	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,700.00		1,100.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register children abused and involved in Child	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Labour.													
Organize and celebrate International Day Against Child Labour.	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		2,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide assistance to children in need of Care and Protection	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,000.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Identify and register unregistered Day Care Centers	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	3,400.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor and inspect Day Care Centers to ensure compliance of Child Welfare	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,200.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Provide statutory and voluntary supervision for juvenile delinquents	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,600.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct investigation and write SER/SIR to Courts and Family Tribunal	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	4,500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Train 10 women's groups with 150 members on income generating activities	Five Electoral Areas	*	*	*	*	5,500.00				*		DSW&CD	MA
Hold mass meetings and study group meeting to educate community members on topical issues.	10 communities	*	*	*	*	5,500.00		1,500.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Monitor the implementation of the Child Protection programmes in the municipality	20 communities & 20 schools	*	*	*	*	4,000.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Conduct training programme and education for various business groups	Asamankese and Osenase	*	*	*	*	8,400.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	MA
Enroll &/ Renew 500 PWDs on the NHIS	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	3,300.00	4,000	1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	NHIA
Procurement laptops and other office supplies	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	6500.00		1,800.00		*		DSW&CD	PROCUREMENT
Sensitize community members on TB and its related cases and stigmatization	10 communities	*	*	*	*	4,172.00		2,000.00		*		DSW&CD	FLOWER, GHS & ARK DEV'T
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Increase afforestation coverage by 30% by 2029; increase coverage of alternative livelihood support by 10% annually													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize Green Ghana Day	Municipal Wide		*				50,000			*		MA	Forestry Commission/NADMO/TA
Enforce Environmental By-laws and other regulations	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*		30,000			*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/GP
Organize sensitization programs on the Government's Cooperative Mining Concept	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				50,000	*		MA	EPA/Minerals Commission/TA
Monitor and Regulate Sand winning activities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Facilitate the expansion of the Mineral Commission's Alternative Livelihood Project	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			20,000		*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Rehabilitate Degraded lands with economic trees in mining areas		*	*	*					500,000	*		MA	GP/Associations/TA
Disaster Management													
Objectives: Reduce the incidence of disasters by 30% annually; improve climate change resilience and adaptation													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
1.Education and campaign on Fire Prevention	Municipal wide	*			*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
2.Education in the Flood prone areas	Municipal wide		*	*		5,500				*		NADMO	MA
3.Formation of/ Inauguration/ Training of DVGs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
4. Raising of nurseries and Tree Planting	Municipal wide		*	*		7,000.00				*		NADMO	MA
5. 7Education the public on the impact of Climate change	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
6. .Road safety education for the public in 4 accident prone communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	6,000				*		NADMO	MA
7.Education on life and property insurance	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,000				*		NADMO	MA
8.Clean-Up Program /desilting of drains	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	7,000				*		NADMO	MA
9. Identify and document hazards within the Municipality	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
10. Prepare and submit annual Disaster Management reports	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	5,500				*		NADMO	MA
Roads													

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Objectives: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure by 10% annually; reduce the incidence of knock downs and accidents; improve traffic flow													
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management													
1. Opening of access roads and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	300,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
2. Dredging of earth streams	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
3. Construction of speed humps	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	70,000.00			500,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
4. Grading and Patching of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			500,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
5. Reshaping of access roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	500,000		5,000,000		*	DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
6. Grass Cutting along roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
7. Desilting of drains and culverts	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
8. Cleaning of curbs	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
9. Production of sector maps and updates	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
10. Fuel for the supervision of roads	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
11. Supply of office equipment and stationery		*	*	*	*	5,000.00				*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
12. Facilitate the installation of 2no. traffic lights at Asamankese CBD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				200,000	*		DUR	MA/Feeder Roads
13. Enforce traffic regulations	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
14. Sensitize public and transport unions on traffic regulations and road safety	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00				*		MTTD	DVLA/MA/Feeder Roads
Energy and ICT Infrastructure													
Objectives: Increase Cellular Network and ICT coverage by 10% annually; increase electricity coverage by 10% annually													
Programme: Energy and ICT Infrastructure Improvement													
Facilitate the extension of cellular network to underserved communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the construction/refurbishment of existing public ICT labs	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*				500,000	*		MA	MP/MoC/DPs
Facilitate and coordinate activities of 1 million Coders Program	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*				100,000	*		MA	Telecom Companies/MoC/MP
Facilitate the extension of electricity to 25 rural communities	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	500,000				*	ECG	MA/MoE

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Extend electricity to new developing areas urban and peri-urban areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		500,000	100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE
Installation and repairs of streetlights	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			100,000			*	ECG	MA/MoE/MP
Spatial Development													
Objectives: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													
Programme: Spatial Development													
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		200,000	150,000	150,000			PPD	MA/TAs
Carryout Parks and Gardens operation	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	20,000				*		PPD	MA
Procure Street Signages	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		PPD	MA
Internal Management of the Department (PPD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	50,000				*		PPD	MA
Prepare and update four (4) Local Plans	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			200,000		*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize Planning Education at three (3) Zonal Areas	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		PPD	ISD, NCCE
Land acquisition and registration	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*	200,000				*		PPD	MA/TA
Organize 4no. Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee Meeting	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			117,386		*		PPD	WAMA
Operation and Maintenance													
Objectives: Implement maintenance schedules for at least 80% of assets													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance Programme													
Preparation of 2030 Operation and Maintenance Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				5,000.00	*		Works	MA
Carry out Maintenance of Machinery/ General Equipment	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Classroom Blocks	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			180,000.00		*		Works	MA/GES
Maintenance of Health Facilities	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*				100,000.00	*		Works	MA/GHS
Maintenance and Furnishing of Official Buildings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*				60,000.00	*		Works	MA
Rehabilitation Of Faulty	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	1,242,467.24			70,000.00	*		Works	ECG/MP

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Streetlights													
Refurbishment of Zonal Council Office	Osenase	*	*	*	*	92,355.85		100,000.00		*		Works	MA/Zonal Council
Refurbishment of Municipal Assembly Hall	Asamankese	*	*	*	*	200,000.00		250,000.00		*		Works	MA
Maintenance of Libraries	Asamankese, Osenase	*	*	*	*				250,000.00	*		Works	MA
Undertake Repair and maintenance of official vehicles	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		Transport	Finance
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: Deepen political and administrative decentralization													
Programme: Governance Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize 4No management Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		MA	Security Agencies
Organize 2No Inter Sectoral Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			5,200.00		*		CA	Depts
Organize 3No Small and Medium Scale Ent. Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Social Services Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Justice and Security Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Works Sub-committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Dev't Planning Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3No Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 3no Executive Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			11,910.00		*		CA	HoDs
Organize 4no.Public Relations and Complaints Committee Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,950.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 3no. General Assembly Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			96,000.00		*		CA	PM
Organize 4no. MUSEC Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			6,000.00		*		CA	Security Agencies
Organize 4no. Municipal	Asamankese	*	*	*	*					*		GES	MA

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Education Oversight Committee Meetings													
Organize 4no. Audit committee meetings		*	*	*	*			25,000.00		*		IA	Mgt
Cater for running cost of vehicles		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Transport	Mgt
Organize national celebrations and events	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*			150,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Procurement of 1no. industrial photocopier	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			80,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement official laptop for MCD	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Proc	Mgt
Procurement of 10no. swivel chairs	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			40,000.00		*		Proc	Mgt
Installation of security fence at the MCE's bungalow	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			*		Works	Mgt
Organize 4No MPCU Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		12,000.00			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 4No Quarterly Progress Reports	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare of 2025 Annual Progress Report	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		20,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare 2027 Annual Action Plan	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Prepare Concept Notes and Appraisals for all Investments Projects	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		25,000			*		Planning	Budget/MoF
Conduct Environmental and Social Screening of all projects	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			15,000		*		Planning	RCC
Register and acquire EPA permits for all projects with	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			60,000		*		Planning	EPA
Data collection on Businesses in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	12,000.00		2,000.00		*		Statistics Department	MA
Data collection update on Telecommunication Masts in the Municipality	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				*		Statistics Department	MA
Data entry on the District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	Municipal Wide	*	*	*	*			1,000.00		*		Statistics Department	Departments/Units/Agencies)
Organize 1 No. training on DDDP		*	*	*	*					*		Statistics	

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
for staff	Asamankese					8,726.00						Department	MA
Office facilities, supplies & accessories	Asamankese					5,000.00		1,000.00				Statistics Department	MA
Preparation of 2030 Composite Budget		*	*	*	*			100,000		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 4No. Budget Committee Meetings		*	*	*	*			8,400.00		*		Budget	Finance
Organize 2No. Town Hall Meetings	Municipal Wide	*		*		20,000				*		Budget	
Finance the running of GIFMIS related activities		*	*	*	*	1,000.00				*		Budget	
Mid- year review of 2029 Composite Budget	Municipal Wide			*		20,000				*		Budget	
Undertake Hosting and maintenance of website and other social media platforms		*	*	*	*	30,000				*		MIS	NITA
Assist in the deployment of Revenue Mobilization System		*	*	*	*			1000		*		MIS	Budget
Printing and Distribution of Bills		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	Budget/ Finance
Conduct Preventive maintenance on computers and Printers		*	*	*	*	10,000				*		MIS	
Update Revenue database		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Budget/Physical Planning
Organize 2no. ICT literacy training for staff		*	*	*	*	5,000				*		MIS	Human Resource
Sub-Structure Functionality													
Objectives: Improve functionality and effectiveness of sub-structures													
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Organize 3No Osenase Zonal Council Meetings	Osenase	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Brekumanso Zonal Council Meetings	Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize 3No Asamankese Zonal Council Meetings	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			7,200.00		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize stakeholder engagements for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			3,000		*		CA	Sub-structures
Organize football gala for all zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Health screening for 3 zonal councils	Asamankese Osenase Brekumanso	*	*	*	*			1500		*		CA	Sub-structures
Human Resource Development													
Objectives: Improve staff productivity and efficiency													
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity													
Make provisions for travel and transport expenses (HRMD)	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			2000		*		HRMD	Budget
Organize Capacity building for staff and Assembly Members	Asamankese	*	*	*	*		100,000	50,000		*		HRMD	Depts
Objectives: Ensure value for money and efficient resource allocation by December 2026													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Conduct PM&E of development projects and programmes	Municipal wide						40,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Conduct 4no. Monitoring of all Development Projects	Municipal wide	*	*	*	*		100,000			*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Mid-Year review of the 2029 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Organize Annual review of the 2028 AAP	Asamankese	*	*	*	*			10,000		*		Planning	MPCU
Objectives: Improve decentralized planning; Improve popular participation at the local levels													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Participation													
Sensitization of Public on National Cohesion, functions and roles of District Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected Communities	*				4,500.00						NCCE	ISD & PRCC Members
Organization of Constitution Quiz Competition.	5 selected Basic schools	*				3,500.00				*		NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES)
Undertake Constitution and Citizenship Week Celebration activities with Faith-Based Organizations and Basic Schools	55 selected engagements with Churches, mosques etc., and Basic Schools		*			6,000.00						NCCE	Ghana Education Service (GES) / Religious leaders
Intensification of Public Education on the Environment and Sanitation: Illegal Mining, Excessive Noise Making, etc.	15 activities in communities implemented			*		6,500.00				*		NCCE	Environmental Health Staff of WAMA
Engagement with Public Institutions, Business Fraternity, Identifiable Groups on the evils	20 engagements with selected Public Institutions				*	7,200.00				*		NCCE	CHRAJ and Ghana Police Service

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
and negative impact of corruption on sustainable Development: Thus NACAP	and Business Fraternity												
Information Services													
Public Education: on; 2029 (a) Budget Statement and Economic Policy. (b) Revenue mobilization deliquesces (c) Anti-bushfire	14 selected Communities to be educated on their civic responsibilities.	*			*	5,000						ISD	Fire Service/ WAMA Technical Staff
Organize Public Sensitization on the functions and roles of the Municipal Assemblies and Members of Parliament.	10 selected communities and 4 Public schools		*	*					5,000.00			ISD	PRCC Members/ WAMA Technical Staff
Create Public awareness on government's flagship programmes and initiatives.	14 selected communities within the municipality	*	*	*	*				4,600.00	*		ISD	ISD and WAMA Technical Staff
Conduct 10-day public survey to take feedback on Government policies and programmes and submit reports	14 selected communities within the municipality	*							3,000.00	*		ISD	ISD
Public Education: RTI Act Sensitization Exercises (General Public)	5 selected Schools within the municipality, 4 selected churches and 2nd Ordinary Meeting.	*	*	*	*				5,000	*		ISD	ISD
Institutionalization of RTI Act Operations: a. Compile 2029 Information manual for the institution b. Printing and making available the Standard RTI Application form	WAMA	*	*	*	*			3,000.00		*		ISD	ISD
General Administrative Operations Office logistics, equipment and consumables	WAMA	*	*	*	*			5,000		*		ISD	ISD

Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Ghana Month Debate and Art completion for SHS	Engagement with 25 identifiable groups (Educational Units, Faith based Organization, Public Institutions, etc.)	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				*		CNC	Traditional Authority and West Akim Municipal Assembly
Engagement on local foods with faith-based organizations.	Forum with 15 Faith Base Organization within Asamankese township.	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese
Sensitization on Personal Hygiene Art Decoration using up-cycled plastic bottles	Forum with 10 Upper Primary and JHS within Osenase enclave.	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				*		CNC	Ghana Health Service Asamankese / Environmental Health Service - WAMA
Cooking Competition – (Traditional Foods and local Drinks)	Competition among the staff of the West Akim Municipal Assembly.	*	*	*	*	3,500.00				*		CNC	West Akim Municipal Assembly/

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements for the implementation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The framework is designed to ensure results-based tracking and assessment of programmes and projects, in order to:

- ✚ Assess the extent to which development targets are being achieved.
- ✚ Identify achievements, constraints and failures, and propose corrective measures for improved impact.
- ✚ Provide reliable information to enhance coordination at both Municipal and Regional levels.
- ✚ Create a platform for all stakeholders to participate meaningfully in the development process.
- ✚ Improve service delivery, strengthen resource allocation, and demonstrate accountability and transparency.

7.2 Monitoring

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the MTDP 2026-2029 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the projects (project phase/stage) outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity level and Output/Objective level.

7.2.1 Activity Level

Monitoring at this level would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor indicators and execution of activities and projects relevant to their sectors and communities. The departments, agencies, units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to MPCU Secretariat.

7.2.2 Output/Objective Level

The MPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of output and objective indicators spelt out in the MTDP 2026-2029 document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level. The approach (means) for monitoring activities, outputs and objectives would include the following:

- ✚ Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and MPCU.
- ✚ Bi-weekly, monthly and quarterly MPCU review meetings. During these meetings, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from Municipality Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed.

7.3 Evaluation

Evaluation of the MTDP 2026-2029 will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved. The MPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the MTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2028 and a final evaluation in February, 2030. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organised to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the MPCU. The MPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youth, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, Municipality Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organisations. It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the Municipality.

7.4 Highlights of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The M&E plan is a tabular representation that details out the specific time (period) in which the major activities devised in the MTDP are carried out. It also covers identified agencies/ departments that are responsible for the implementation of various activities to be carried out with their respective cost. The main activities include Review Meetings, Monthly Monitoring Visits by the MPCU and other Stakeholders, Quarterly Field Visits, Mid-Term Evaluation of Programmes, Preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports and Information Dissemination. Table 28 therefore shows the summary of M&E plan for 2026-2029.

7.5 Monitoring Matrix 2026-2029

Table 28: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix 2026-2029

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
			2025	26	27	28	29			
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Strengthen Revenue Mobilization and expenditure management										
Objectives: Increase IGF collection by 20% annually; Improve expenditure management through GIFMIS										
Programme: Financial Management										
Percentage change in IGF Growth	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Revenue sub-heads	Quarterly	Budget/Finance
Proportion of revenue collectors meeting their targets	Collectors meeting their targets, expressed as a percentage of total number of revenue collectors	Outcome	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Zonal Councils	Monthly	Finance/Internal Audit
Percentage of MA expenditure covered by warrant	Share of assembly's expenditure processed through the GIFMIS	Outcome	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Funding source	Monthly	Budget/Finance/Internal Audit
Goal: improve access to affordable credit for SMEs										
Objectives: Improve access to credit for SMEs by 20% by 2029; Ensure improved skills development for local industries and businesses by 2026; Implement Government Flagship programmes by 2029										
Programme: Local Economic Development										
Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions: - NEIP: - Venture Capital Fund	Count and value of support provided to SMEs under specialised interventions such as National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and Venture Capital Fund	Output	0	25	50	75	100	Male and female beneficiaries under NEIP and Venture capital fund	Bi annually	NEIP
No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	Count of SMEs that are providing support to the commodity value chain	Output	2	10	20	30	40	Small scale Medium scale	Quarterly	BAC/
Revenue accrued from Business operating Permits and fees	Amount of revenue collected from industries established	Output	57,898	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	Small scale Medium scale and large scale	Monthly	Finance Dept.

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Number of new industries established: Agriculture Industry Service	Count of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Outcome						By sector: Agriculture Industry service		
Number of new jobs created	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output						By sector: Agriculture, Industry, service		
Goal: Develop tourism as a driver of the local economy										
Objectives: Improve tourist earnings by 10% annually										
Programme: Local Economic Development										
% Change in tourist arrivals	The difference of current year tourists over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	0	5%	10%	10%	10%	Male tourists Female tourists Expatriates Indigenes	Quarterly	MPCU
% change in revenues from tourism in the municipality	The difference of current year tourism receipts over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	0	5%	10%	10%	10%	Tourist center/sector	Quarterly	Finance Dept.
Goal: Enhance agric productivity and food security										
Objectives: Implement Government flagship development initiatives by 2025; Improve Post-Harvest Management by 25% ; Improve agricultural productivity by 10% annually; Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Programme: Agric Modernization and Post-Harvest Management										
Total output in agricultural production	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Outcome						-Staple crops -Selected cash crops -Livestock and poultry	Annually	Agric Dept.
Maize			5271	5535	5811	6102	6407			
Rice (milled)			312	328	344	361	379			
Cassava			76,300	80115	84121	88327	92743			
Yam			150	158	165	174	182			
Cocoyam			135	142	149	156	164			
Plantain			7,410	7781	8170	8578	9007			
Sheep			22,021	23122	24278	25492	26767			
Goat			2811	2952	3099	3254	3417			
Pig			9435	9907	10402	10922	11468			
Poultry			92,896	97635.3	102517.1	107642.9	113025.1			

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):	Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha)	Output						Staple crops Selected cash crops	Annually	Agric Dept.
Maize			3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5			
Rice (milled)			3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8			
Cassava			18	18.9	19.8	20.8	21.9			
Yam			6.9	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.4			
Cocoyam			6.9	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.4			
Plantain			8.2	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.0			
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Share of arable land under cultivation		58%	63%	68%	71%	74%	Urban Rural	Biannually	Agric Dept.
Coverage of flagship agriculture programs	Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship agriculture programs	Output						Male farmers, AEAs and beneficiaries	Quarterly	Dept. Agric
-Number of Beneficiary farmers			638	1000	1500	2000	2500			
- Number of Extension officers			6	10	20	25	30			
Total number of jobs created			188	1000	2000	3000	4000	Male farmers, AEAs and beneficiaries		
Share of Agriculture budget in DA expenditure (%)	Amount of budgetary resources released for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector, expressed as percentage of total DA's expenditure for a financial year	Output	7%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Administrative budget Field and home visits	quarterly	Agric dept.
Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	The quantity of subsidised seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables distributed to farmers	Output	2,297	3000	3000	3300	4000	Male farmers Female farmers PWDs Youth in agriculture	Quarterly	Agric dept.
Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Output	1:3233	1:500	1:500	1:500	1:500	Male AEAs Female AEAs	Quarterly	Agric dept.
Tractor-to-farmer ratio	The ratio of total number of tractors available in the country to number of farmers	Output	-	1:600	1:600	1:600	1;600	Male farmers Female farmers FBOs PWD farmers	Quarterly	Agric Department
Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	Quantity of fertiliser applied (in kilograms)	Input	-	50 kg per	50 kg per hectare	50 kg per hectare	50 kg per hectare	FBOs, male farmers, females	Annually	Agric Dept.

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				hectare						
	per hectare of cultivated area			hectare				farmers and PWD farmers.		
Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha): - Total area (formal and nonformal) - Formal Non-formal	The ratio of arable land under irrigation to total arable land, expressed as a percentage	Output	-	20% of arable land	30% of arable land	40% of arable land	50% of arable land	In selected communities	Annually	Agric Dept.
Percentage post-harvest losses:	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	Output	-	5%	3%	2%	1%	All crops	Annually	Agric Dept
- Maize		Output	-	5%	3%	2%	1%	Male farmers Female farmers FBOs PWD farmers	Annually	Agric Dept
- Rice		Output	-	5%	3%	2%	1%	Male farmers Female farmers FBOs PWD farmers	Annually	Agric Dept
- Cassava		Output	-	5%	3%	2%	1%	Male farmers Female farmers FBOs PWD farmers	Annually	Agric Dept
- Yam		Output	-	5%	3%	2%	1%	Male farmers Female farmers FBOs PWD farmers	Annually	Agric Dept
Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various agriculture technologies	The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology	Output	-	1000	15000	2000	2500	FBOs, Male Farmers, Female Farmers, PWDs	Annually	Agric Dept
Number of young people engaged under the Feed Ghana Programme	The sum of graduates and other young persons registered under the Feed	Output	-	1500	2000	3000	4000	Graduates, Male Farmers, Female Farmers,	Annually	Agric Dept

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
	Ghana initiative and provided with support, including subsidised fertilizer and seeds									
Contribution of livestock to municipality economy (%)	Total annual value of livestock and poultry produced, expressed as a percentage of municipality's gross product	Output	-	30%	40%	50%	60%	Poultry farmers, and livestock farmers	Annually	Agric Dept
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION										
Goal: Improve Health Service Delivery										
Objectives: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality by 5% annually; Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups by 10% annually										
Programme: Health Improvement Programme										
Proportion of health facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities.	Outcome						CHPS Compound Clinic Health Center Hospital	Quarterly	GHS
CHP Compound			50%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Clinic			50%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Health Centre			67%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Hospital			75%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						Total Indigents Informal Aged Under 18years Pregnant Women	Quarterly	GHS
Formal			71.54%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Indigents			4.45%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Informal			28.46%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Aged			8.02%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Under 18yrs			55.80%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Pregnant women	6.21%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Rural	Quarterly	GHS
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions	Outcome						District Under five Women between 15-49	Quarterly	GHS
District			0	0	0	0	0			
Under five (5) years			0	0	0	0	0			

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Women between 15-49 years	in health facilities		0	0	0	0	0			
Prevalence of malnutrition	Proportion of children 0-59 months (institutional) whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (2SD) from the median of the reference population/group							Wasting Underweight Stunting Overweight	Quarterly	GHS
Wasting			0.10%	0	0	0	0			
Underweight			0.30%	0	0	0	0			
Stunting			0.30%	0	0	0	0			
Overweight			0%	0	0	0	0			
Doctor-Patient Ratio	Expressed as doctors per 1,000 population	Outcome	1:42,640	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320	Urban areas Rural areas	Quarterly	GHS
Nurse Patient Ratio	Defines the number of patients a single nurse is responsible for at any given time	Outcome	1:682	1:500	1:500	1:500	1:500	Urban areas Rural areas	Quarterly	GHS
Under-five mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome	15	0	0	0	0	Urban areas Rural areas sex	Quarterly	GHS
% of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	Maternal health	Output		100	100	100	100		Quarterly	GHS
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive	Outcome	8	0	0	0	0	Age and sex	Quarterly	GHS
% of PLHIV on ART	HIV/AIDS response	Outcome		90	90	90	90	Age and sex	Quarterly	GHS
% of PHIV on ART that have attained viral suppression	HIV/AIDS response	Outcome		90	90	90	90	Age and sex	Quarterly	GHS
% change in Mother to Child Transmission	HIV/AIDS response	Outcome		10	10	10	10		Quarterly	GHS
Goal: Ensure universal access to safe water										
Objectives: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by 2025; Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by 2025										
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Percentage of communities with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome						District Urban Rural	Quarterly	MWST
District			58%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Urban			79%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Rural			56%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
% change in OPD cases on water borne diseases	Record of water borne diseases	Outcome		10	10	10	10	Rural Urban	Quarterly	GHS
% of budget allocated to water and sanitation programme	Sanitation management	Output	5	6	7	8	10	Funding sources	Annually	MPCU/ Budget Committee
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Outcome								
District			59%	65%	68%	71%	75%	District Urban Rural		
Urban			62%	65%	68%	71%	75%			
Rural			50%							
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	Sanitation management		33.3	40	45	50	55	Sex and location	Quarterly	MEHU
% change in OPD cases on Cholera	Sanitation management	Outcome		10	10	10	10	Location	Quarterly	GHS
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Outcome	12	30	40	50	60	Area councils	Quarterly	MEHU
Goal: Improve access and quality of education										
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Programme: Education Improvement Programme										
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group	Outcome						Male pupils Female pupils	Quarterly	GES
Primary			82.7	83.5	84.5	86.5	88.0			
JSS			35.1	37	38.5	40	45.5			
SSS			31.8	35.3	38.3	42.5	46.0			
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (NAR)	Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years	Outcome	77.2	80.5	80.9	90	95	Male pupils Female pupils	Quarterly	GES

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Gender Parity Index	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Outcome	0.94	1	1	1	1	Male pupils Female pupils	Quarterly	GES
% of children in pre-school age attending pre school	Right age enrolment	Outcome		100	100	100	100	Male pupils Female pupils	Quarterly	GES
Completion rate by gender in basic education level	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3),	Outcome		100	100	100	100	Male pupils Female pupils	Quarterly	GES
Secondary school completion rate by gender	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3 the last grade of that level of education	Outcome		100	100	100	100	Male pupils Female pupils	Quarterly	GES
Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	The number of pupils per trained teacher (minimum qualification of post-SHS Teacher Diploma	Input	-	1: 30 pupils	1: 60 pupils	1: 70 pupils	1: 80 pupils	Male and female pupils	Annually	GES
BECE pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Outcome	30%	60%	70%	80%	70%	Male and female pupils	Annually	GES
Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)	Number of basic schools that requires major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools	Output	-	40%	30%	20%	10%	Location	Annually	MA
Education expenditure as % of DA's Budget	Total expenditure on education expressed as a percentage of DA's budget	Input	15%	16%	17%	18%	20%	Infrastructure projects Non physical projects	Annually	MA
Goal: Create Sustainable jobs for youth and women										
Objectives: Reduce youth unemployment by 10% annually; Improve sports infrastructure										
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme										
Number of new industries	Count of new	Outcome								

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
established	establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.									
Agriculture,			10	12	14	16				
Industry			38	40	42	45				
Service			13	15	18	20				
Number of new jobs created	Count of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Outcome						Agriculture Industry Service	Quarterly	BAC/Dept of Agric
Agriculture			3570	4000	4250	4500	5000			
Industry			117	125	135	145	155			
Service			56	65	75	85	100			
% change in population	Population growth	Output	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	Age, sex and location	Annually	MPCU/GSS
Sex-ratio	Sex ratio	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Age, sex and location	Annually	MPCU/GSS
Dependency ratio		Output	85.5	75	65	50	45	Age, sex and location	Annually	MPCU/GSS
Goal: Enhance Social Protection coverage										
Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system; Promote economic empowerment of women; Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly; Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Local economic development										
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme										
Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Output						Male Female Total	Quarterly	SW&CD
Child trafficking										
Male			0	0	0	0	0			
Female			0	0	0	0	0			
Total			0	0	0	0	0			
Child abuse										
Male			3	0	0	0	0			
Female			2	0	0	0	0			
Total	5	0	0	0	0					
Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	Share of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex Unit	Quarterly	SW&CD
Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	Share of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Percentage of staff demonstrating improved knowledge/skills after ISSOP training	The staff demonstrating improved knowledge/skills as a percentage of total staff	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex Unit	Quarterly	SW&CD

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Percentage of LEAP household members enrolled on NHIS	LEAP household members enrolled on NHIS as a percentage of total LEAP households	Outcome	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Proportion of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	Share of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	Outcome	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Percentage of targeted communities with sustained LEAP outreach coverage	Targeted communities with sustained LEAP outreach coverage as a percentage of total targeted communities	Outcome	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Percentage of reported child violence cases that receive timely and adequate support	Reported child violence cases that receive timely and adequate support as a percentage of all reported cases	Outcome	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Percentage of children accessing social welfare and protection services	Children accessing social welfare and protection services as a percentage of all children	Outcome	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Proportion of at-risk girls receiving prevention and care services	Share of at-risk girls receiving prevention and care services	Outcome	65%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	SW&CD
Percentage of assembly projects that are disability friendly	Share of assembly projects that are disability friendly	Outcome	40%	60	75	85	100	Health sector Education sector Administrative	Quarterly	MWD

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION

Goal: Promote Environmental Sustainability

Objectives: Increase afforestation coverage by 30% by 2029; increase coverage of alternative livelihood support by 10% annually

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Percentage of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:	Hectares of degraded land restored	Output	-					Forest Mining	Quarterly	NADMO
Forest			-	5	10	15	20	Dry and wet land		
Mining			-							
Dry and wetland			-	5	5	5	5			
No. of trees planted	Count of planted trees		2,000	2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	Zonal Councils	Quarterly	NADMO

Goal: Improve Disaster Preparedness

Objectives: Reduce the incidence of disasters by 30% annually; improve climate change resilience and adaptation

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Number of communities affected by disaster	Count of communities in a district recording disaster cases including floods, bushfires etc.	Output	12	5	4	2	2	Urban Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19	Count of covid-19 cases confirmed at a health facility expressed as a percentage of district population							District Male Female		
Proportion of disaster victims supported with relief items	Share of victims supported	Outcome	40%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Location Disaster type	Quarterly	NADMO
Percentage of Disaster Preparedness Plan implemented	Implemented activities expressed as a percentage of all AAP activities	Outcome	65%	85%	100%	100%	100%	Activities	Quarterly	NADMO
Percentage of assembly disaster budget	Disaster budget expressed as a percentage of total MA budget	Outcome	1%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Funding sources	Quarterly	NADMO
No. of safe havens identified and documented	Count of safe havens		11	15	20	25	20	Zonal Councils	Quarterly	NADMO
Goal: Improve Road Connectivity to Boost Economic Activities										
Objectives: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure by 10% annually; reduce the incidence of knock downs and accidents; improve traffic flow										
Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network							Total Urban Feeder	Quarterly	DUR
Total			18%	20%	22%	25%	30%			
Urban			15%	18%	20%	23%	25%			
Feeder			12.50%	15%	20%	25%	30%			
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	Share of road network maintained		15%	25%	35%	45%	60%	Trunk road Urban road Feeder road	Quarterly	MWD
Incidence of accidents and knockdowns	Count of accidents		14	0	0	0	0	Zonal Councils	MTTD	MA/Transport Unions
Length of pedestrian walkways constructed	Coverage of walkways		1.5km	3.0km	4.0km	5.0km	6.0km			
Goal: Expand ICT Infrastructure and Energy Coverage										
Objectives: Increase Cellular Network and ICT coverage by 10% annually; increase electricity coverage by 10% annually										
Programme: Energy and ICT Infrastructure Improvement										
% of the population with access to ICT services	Shows ICT coverage and ease of access	Outcome	67%	1	25	35	50	Internet café Wifi Cell site	Quarterly	MPCU
Teledensity /Penetration rate:	Shows mobile network coverage by types	Outcome		17.9	25	35	50	MTN Vodafone	Quarterly	MPCU

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
								Airtel/Tigo Globacom		
Electricity consumption per capita (kWh per capita): - Total Industry/Non-residential users	Total electricity consumed by residential and non-residential users in KWh, divided by the total population.	Output	- na	200W -	220W -	250W -	300W -	Residential and non-residential users	Annually	ECG
% change in number of households with access to electricity	No of additional households that have hooked to the national grid	Outcome	42	50	55	60	65	Urban and Rural households	Annually	MPCU
No. of sensitization programs organized	Count of Energy conservation programmes	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Zonal Councils	Quarterly	ECG
Number of streetlights installed and rehabilitated	Count of streetlights	Output	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	Total Urban Feeder	Quarterly	MA ECG
Goal: Promote Orderly Spatial Development										
Objectives: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Programme: Spatial Development										
Proportion of population properties covered by digital address system: - Properties (%) - Population (%)	The ratio of the population and properties registered under digital address system to total population and properties, expressed as a percentage	Outcome	0	30	50	75	100	Males and Females in urban/rural settings	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept.
Percentage of streets named with signages installed	Streets with signages as a percentage of total named streets	Outcome	40%	60%	80%	90%	100%	Street Types Zonal Council	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept.
Proportion of communities with approved local plans	Share of communities with approved local plans	Outcome	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	Zonal Councils	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept.
No. of development permits issued	in	Output	26	40	40	40	50	Type of permit	Quarterly	PPD
No. of properties numbered	Property addressing	Output							Quarterly	PPD
No. of streets named	Indicates the streets that have been name and types	Output	16	20	30	40	50	High streets Roads Loops Close	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept.
Goal: Ensure Durability of Public Assets										
Objectives: Implement maintenance schedules for at least 80% of assets										
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance Programme										

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Percentage of O&M Budget	O&M Budget as a percentage of total capital budget	Input	8%	10%	12%	14%	15%	Sectors	Quarterly	C/Admin
Proportion of O&M Budget released	Share of O&M budget released	input	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sectors	Quarterly	C/Admin
Number of assets maintained	Count of assets maintained							Movable Non movable	Quarterly	C/Admin
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal: Strengthen Institutional Capacity										
Objectives: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Programme: Governance Accountability and Public Safety Improvement										
No. of sub-structures with offices and staff	Functionality of sub-structures	Output	1	2	3	3	3	Functional areas councils Non-functional area councils	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of departments and agencies in the municipality	Establishment of departments	Output	32	35	35	35	35	Decentralized and non-decentralized Departments	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of staff bungalows and quarters	Staff accommodation	Output	27	1	2	3	4		Quarterly	MPCU
The number of local governments able to develop and execute their development plans	Decentralized planning	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Functional areas councils Non-functional area councils	Quarterly	MPCU
No of capacity building programmes organized	Count of training programmes	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Generic Demand driven	Quarterly	HRD
No. of GA meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of EC meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of sub-committee meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of PRCC meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of management meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of MUSEC meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of SPC meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin
No. of TSC meetings held	Count of statutory meetings held	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Meeting type	Quarterly	C/Admin

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Proportion of AAP implemented	Share of AAP implemented	Output	69%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of MPCU meetings held	MPCU functionality	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Quarters	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of M&E conducted	MPCU functionality	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Quarters	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of Progress Reports Submitted	MPCU functionality	Output	5	5	5	5	5	Quarters Annual	Quarterly	MPCU
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Revenue mobilization	Output		2,556, 103.00	2,811, 713.30	3,092, 884.63	3,402, 173.09	Sectors	Quarterly	Budget
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?	Output	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU/Mgt
No. of PFM town hall meetings organized	Count of engagements	Output	2	2	2	2	2	1 st and 3 rd quarters	Quarterly	MPCU
No. of MCEs community engagements	Count of engagements	Output	10	25	25	25	25	Zonal councils	Monthly	C/Admin
Police citizen ratio	Staff strength	Output	1:1360	1:500	1:500	1:500	1:500	Urban and rural	Quarterly	GP
No. of cases recorded	Crime rate	Outcome						Urban and rural	Quarterly	GP
No. of NACAP activities implemented	Fight against corruption	Output	-	5	5	5	5	1 st , 2 nd 3 rd and 4 th quarters	Quarterly	MPCU

7.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Table 29: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

M&E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget (GH¢)
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
A. DMTDP 2026-2029 Evaluations						
1. Undertake Ex-ante Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 from the performance review of the DMTDP 2022-2025	2 nd February, 2026 – 27 th Feb, 2026	-	-	-	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	100,000
2. Undertake Mid-term Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029	-	-	1 st February, 2028 – 15 th Feb, 2028	-	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	50,000
3. Undertake Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029	-	-	-	1 st February 2030 – 28 th February, 2030	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	150,000
4. Undertake Specific Evaluation and studies of AAPs from the DMTDP 2026-2029	6 th Jul, 2026 – 8 th Jul, 2026	4 th Jul, 2028 – 7 th Jul 2027	4 th Jul, 2028 – 6 th Jul, 2028	3 rd Jul, 2029 – 5 th Jul, 2029	MPCU and Monitoring Team	60,000
5. Organise DMTDP 2026-2029 Stakeholders Review meeting through participatory M&E	11 th Feb 2026	10 th Feb 2027	9 th Feb 2028	8 th Feb 2029	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs,	30,000

M&E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget (GH¢)
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
					CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	
B. Implementation Monitoring						
6. Undertake Quarterly monitoring visits by MPCU and other Stakeholders to inspect programmes, projects and activities in the AAPs	7th Jan, 2026 8th Apr, 2026 8th July, 2026 7th Oct, 2026	6th Jan, 2027 7th Apr, 2027 7th July, 2027 6th Oct, 2027	5th Jan, 2028 5th Apr, 2028 5th July, 2028 4th Oct, 2028	3rd Jan, 2029 4th Apr, 2029 4th July, 2029 3rd Oct, 2029	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Beneficiary Communities Members and other invitees	60,800.00
7. Organise Quarterly review meetings by MPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders involvement in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the AAPs	14th Jan, 2026 14th Apr, 2026 14th July, 2026 14th Oct, 2026	13th Jan, 2027 14th Apr, 2027 14th July, 2027 13th Oct, 2027	12th Jan, 2028 12th Apr, 2028 12th July, 2028 11th Oct, 2028	10th Jan, 2029 11th Apr, 2029 11th July, 2029 10th Oct, 2029	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Beneficiary Communities Members and other invitees	60,000.00
8. Organise Annual review meetings by MPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders involvement in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the AAPs	11th Feb, 2026	10th Feb, 2027	16th Feb, 2028	14th Feb, 2029	MPCU, other Heads of Department, Beneficiary Communities Members and other invitees	80,000.00
C. Q/APR Preparation and Dissemination						
9. Collate Data on AAPs to prepare First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarterly Progress Reports and M&E Reports to Quarterly review meetings by MPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders	9th Jan, 2026 10th Apr, 2026 10th July, 2026 9th Oct, 2026	8th Jan, 2027 9th Apr, 2027 9th July, 2027 8th Oct, 2027	7th Jan, 2028 7th Apr, 2028 7th July, 2028 6th Oct, 2028	5th Jan, 2029 6th Apr, 2029 6th July, 2029 5th Oct, 2029	Monitoring Team	60,800.00

7.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

Table 30: Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

Activity	Input Description	Quantity	Frequency	Unit cost	Time Frame Annual Budget				Total GH¢
					2026	2027	2028	2029	
Create an EXCEL based database management system for M&E activities - Data collection & collation	Desktop computer	1 No.	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
	Per Diem for field Staff	10	6days	100	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Organize MPCU meeting on plan preparation	Per Diem	25	1	150	3,750	-	-	-	3,750
Draw Actual M&E Plan -Review 1 st Draft of M&E Plan -Preparation of Final M&E plan	Stationery	Various	-	500	500	-	-	-	500
	Binding	4	1	20	80	-	-	-	80
	Per Diem	25	5days	150	18,750	-	-	-	18,750
Sub Total					41,080	-	-	-	41,080
Conduct field visits once every quarter	Fuel	10gallons	4Qtrs	57	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	Digital Camera	1	1	700	700	-	-	-	700
	Per Diem	10	4Qtrs	100	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
Sub Total					3,700	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,700
Organize quarterly review meetings - Prepare quarterly reports	Per Diem	25	4Qtrs	100	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,000
Sub Total					4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,000
Embark on data collection for APR	Fuel	5gallons	1	57	125	125	125	125	500
	Per Diem	5	1	100	180	180	180	180	720
Preparation of draft APR	Stationary	Various	-	500	200	200	200	200	800
Sub Total					505	505	505	505	2,020
Organize annual stakeholders review meeting	Hire venue	1	1	500	400	400	400	400	1200
	Refreshment	100	1	70	2000	2000	2000	2000	8,000
	Fuel	10gallons	1	57	250	250	250	250	1,000
Preparation of final APR	Stationary	Various	-	500	200	200	200	200	800
Sub Total					2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	11,000
Evaluation Exercises					2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
Final dissemination of M&E activities/APR					500	500	500	500	2000
GRAND TOTAL					52,835	14,055	14,055	14,055	94,800
Activity	Input	Quantity	Frequency	Unit	Time Frame				Total

	Description			cost	Annual Budget				GH¢
					2026	2027	2028	2029	
Create an EXCEL based database management system for M&E activities - Data collection & collation	Desktop computer	1 No.	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
	Per Diem for field Staff	10	6days	100	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Organize MPCU meeting on plan preparation	Per Diem	25	1	150	3,750	-	-	-	3,750
Draw Actual M&E Plan	Stationery	Various	-	500	500	-	-	-	500
-Review 1 st Draft of M&E Plan	Binding	4	1	20	80	-	-	-	80
-Preparation of Final M&E plan	Per Diem	25	5days	150	18,750	-	-	-	18,750
Sub Total					41,080	-	-	-	41,080
Conduct field visits once every quarter	Fuel	10gallons	4Qtrs	57	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
	Digital Camera	1	1	700	700	-	-	-	700
	Per Diem	10	4Qtrs	100	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
Sub Total					3,700	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,700
Organize quarterly review meetings - Prepare quarterly reports	Per Diem	25	4Qtrs	100	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,000
Sub Total					4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,000
Embark on data collection for APR	Fuel	5gallons	1	57	125	125	125	125	500
	Per Diem	5	1	100	180	180	180	180	720
Preparation of draft APR	Stationary	Various	-	500	200	200	200	200	800
Sub Total					505	505	505	505	2,020
Organize annual stakeholders review meeting	Hire venue	1	1	500	400	400	400	400	1200
	Refreshment	100	1	70	2000	2000	2000	2000	8,000
	Fuel	10gallons	1	57	250	250	250	250	1,000
Preparation of final APR	Stationary	Various	-	500	200	200	200	200	800
Sub Total					2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	11,000
Evaluation Exercises					2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
Final dissemination of M&E activities/APR					500	500	500	500	2000
GRAND TOTAL					52,835	14,055	14,055	14,055	94,800

Source: WAMA MPCU, 2025

7.8 Data Collection, Validation and Collation

Data collection is a crucial activity in the implementation of the Municipality Medium Term Development Plan. Quantitative and qualitative Data would be collected from both primary and secondary sources. These would include demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure and others as may be requested by the Regional Coordinating Council, NDPC, MDAs and other relevant stakeholders

7.8.1 Data on programmes and projects in the Municipality

The MPCU would compile and update a data register of all completed and on-going projects/programs in the Municipality. The data register would capture all projects supported by the Assembly, MDAs, DPs, and NGOs. In this regard, the Assembly has already adopted the project register format which indicates project name, start date, costs, location, source of funding, status of project, etc. The MPCU intends to develop an Excel based database management system to make for effective data entry, processing and easy access to information on the implementation status of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

In addition, advantage will be taken of Geographic information system to give spatial dimension to data gathered for analysis.

7.8.2 Format for data collection

Table 31: Format for Data Collection

Project name	GSGDA thematic Area	Project location	Contractor/ Consultant	Budget, sources and type of funding	Dated started	Expected completion date	Contract sum	Expenditure to date	Outstanding Balance	Project implementation status remarks	Remarks

Source: National M&E Manual, 2010.

7.8.3 Data collection tools, sources and procedure for validation

Table 32: Data collection tools, sources and procedure for validation

Data Collection Tools To be adopted	Data Sources	Data Validation Procedure
Field surveys Interviews Consultative discussions Stakeholders' Review Meetings Observations, etc	Primary data a) Quantitative b) Qualitative Secondary data a) Already established sources such as from NGOs, National census reports, etc	1. Organize: a) stakeholders' review meetings b) Data validation forums for all those who submitted inputs 2. Establish an efficient MIS

7.8.4 Indicator Data Collection Sheet

Table 33: Indicator Data Collection Sheet

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Yield of maize	October to November	Survey covering all 4,000 maize farmers in a municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male farmers • Female farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2 tonnes per hectare ii. 10% increase in yield from 2025 iii. 10% increase for males , and 6% for females
Proportion of households able to meet minimum nutritional requirements throughout the year.	August	Sample survey of 1,000 out of 60,000 permanent settlers in the municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male-headed households • Female headed households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 50% of all households -5% increase from 2025. ii. 60% for male headed – 2% increase from 2025. iii. 50% for female headed – 5% decrease from 2025.
Electricity consumption per capita (kWh per capita): - Total - Industry /Non-residential users	January – December	Review of report from ECG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential users • Non-residential users 	354.71 kWh per Capita 5% improvement over 2025 per capita
% change in number of household with access to electricity	January – December	Survey covering all communities with electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural households • Urban households 	1 meter per household 20% increase in connectivity.
No. of factories initiated and /or established under the IDIF programme	December	Documents review and interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional • Non-functional factories 	At least one factory established and fully functional.
Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions: - NEIP - Venture Capital Fund	December 2022	Review of reports from NEIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males beneficiaries • Females beneficiaries 	Beneficiaries (Males -300 Females -400)
Proportion of population and properties covered by digital	March-December 2023	Review of implementation report	Commercial and non-commercial properties	80% coverage

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
address system: - Property (%) - Population (%).		and interviews		
Coverage of flagship agriculture programs	December 2026	Review of reports and questionnaires	Male and female beneficiaries	20% increment for females 20% increment for male AEA : increased to 30
Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/Ha) :	June – December	Field survey	Males farmers Female farmers	20% increment over 2025 figure (tonnes).
Extension officers –farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	June 2026	Review of reports. Interview	Crop production Livestock Fish farming	Ratio improved to 1:500
Contribution of livestock to municipality economy (%)	December 2026	Market survey	Poultry ruminants	10 increment over 2025 figure.
% change in tourist arrivals	September 2026	Review of reports.	Male Female Expatriate Indigene.	15% increment in tourist arrivals.
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	July 2026	Review of GES reports	Primary JHS SHS.	Improvement to 95% for all levels.
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	July 2026	Review of GES reports	Primary JHS SHS	Improvement to 95% for all levels.
% of children in pre-school age attending pre-school.	September	Review of reports from GES	Male pupils Female pupils	100%
Completion rate by gender in basic education level	September	Review of reports from GES	Male students Female students	100%
Basic schools needing major repairs (pub/priv.) (%)	March	Survey and review of reports	Public schools Private schools	10 additional structures rehabilitated.

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Doctor-Patient Ratio	January	Review of reports from GHS	Urban Rural	1:500
Nurse- Patient Ratio	January	Review of reports from GHS	Urban Rural	1:500
No. of CHPS	March	Review of reports from GHS	Fully functional Non fully functional	Increase CHPS with permanent structures from 7- 15.
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	January – December	Survey and review of reports from GHS	Urban Rural	Reduce 2025 prevalence by 20%.
Prevalence of underweight among children under five years per 10,000 population	January – December	Survey and review of GHS reports	Urban population Rural population	15% reduction in 2025 prevalence figures.
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	January – December	Review of OPD and GHS reports.	Urban population Rural population	15% reduction in 2025 cases recorded.
Malaria incidence per 1000 per year.	January – December	Review of OPD records	Male population Female population	30% reduction in 2025 figures.
Under- five mortality rate	January – December	Review of OPD records	Male population Female population	30% reduction in 2025 figures.
% of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	January – December	Review of GHS reports.	Urban areas Rural areas	20% increase in 2025 figures.
% population with sustainable access to safe water sources	January – December	Survey	Urban population Rural population	30% increase in 2025 figures.
% of budget allocated to water and sanitation programme	October	Review of budget documents	Water sector	55 increase in 2025 figures.

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
			Sanitation sector	
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrines)	January – December	Sample survey of 50 communities	Flush Toilets KVIP Household latrines	100% coverage 20% increase over the 2025 figure.
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	January – December	Sample survey of 50 communities	ODF OD	Increase in ODE communities by 50%
			i.	iv.
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	January – December	Review of GP reports and social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Women • Men 	20% reduction in cases reported in 2025.
No. of LEAP beneficiaries	July	Review of implementation reports.	Males Females	Beneficiaries increased from 1045 to 2000
No. of Disability Fund beneficiaries	September	Review of implementation reports.	Males Females	Beneficiaries increased from 143 to 300
% of assembly projects that are disability friendly	January	Sample survey of 20 DA projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health • Administrative 	100% all new assembly projects should be disability friendly.
Proportion /length of roads maintained /rehabilitated	April	Review of implementation reports from works department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeder roads • High way • Urban road 	25% increase in Km maintained in 2025.
% of the population with access to ICT services	September	Sample survey of 30 communities	Rural Urban	25% increase in access over 2025 figures
Teledensity/ Penetration rate:	September	Sample survey of 30 communities	MTN Vodafone Airtel/Tigo Globacom.	25% increase in coverage over 2025 coverage.
No. of communities with planning schemes and layouts	December	Review of reports from physical planning	Urban areas Rural areas	Increase number from 2 to 10 communities.
No. of development permits	December	Review of reports from	Residential	50% collection over 2025 figures.

Indicators	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
issued		physical planning	Commercial properties.	
No. of streets named	January – December	Review of implementation reports from TCPD.	High streets Links Roads Loops	100% all identified streets named.
No. of properties numbered	January – December	Review of implementation reports from TCPD.	Commercial Residential properties.	100% of all properties numbered.
No. of sub-structures with officers and staff	April	Survey of all Area councils	Functional Non- functional area councils	4 additional substructures provided with officers and staff.
No. of staff bungalows and quarters	September – December	Review of DA's Assets Register	Bungalows Quarters	An improvement from 0-4 quarters.
The number of local governments able to develop and execute their development plans.	January	Survey of all Area Councils	Functional Non- functional	An improvement from 2-6 Area councils.
Total amount of internally generated revenue	January	Review of Annual Accounts of DA.	Fees Fines Licenses Rates	10% growth on 2025 figures.
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget.	January	Review of Annual Accounts of DA.	Expenditure within Expenditure outside D plan.	10% reduction on 2025 figure.
Police citizen ratio	January – December	Review of reports from GP	Male Female	1:500 a reduction from 1:1500
No. of cases recorded	January – December	Review of reports from GP	Assaults Armed Robbery Theft	10% decrease from 2025 records
No. of NACAP activities implemented	January	Review of implemented reports		10 activities fully implemented.

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Data collected would be categorized into:

- ✚ **Input data** i.e. Materials and funds from Internally Generated Fund, government transfers and other transfers from development partners.
- ✚ **Process data** e.g. operations of the MPCU and sub-municipality structures, tendering and contract awards, compliance with audit recommendations, etc.
- ✚ **Output data** (goods and services produced) e.g. projects constructed, crops and livestock produced, etc.
- ✚ **Outcome/impact data** -: changes in livelihood as a result of certain interventions e.g. literacy rate, Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) results, infant mortality, etc.

7.8.5 Data Analysis and usage

The MPCU would employ the use of Excel Analysis Functions and Map Maker to identify key areas of concern, results being produced by each project, and the Assembly’s performance regarding qualitative and quantitative data indicators already established. This would inform the MPCU to identify interventions for development and also shape future policy directions of the Assembly. Some of the Excel Analysis Functions to be used include: filters (categorization), sorting (prioritization), graphing (for trending, data visualization), pivot tables (analyzing large amounts of data), etc.

7.8.6 Reporting

Table 34: How and when to report on findings

HOW		WHEN
	<p>Continue to report based on the Municipality M&E report format</p> <p>Indicate all observations and findings in quarterly and APRs Project actors, beneficiaries, etc should be made aware of gaps identified during monitoring</p> <p>APR should sum all M&E activities in the year</p> <p>Brief Assembly, MCE, PM, etc on M&E activities (progress of work)</p>	<p>Report after each M&E activity</p> <p>Quarterly and Annually</p> <p>Assembly meetings</p> <p>Stakeholders review meetings</p>

7.8.7 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

7.9 DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

One of the key features of the municipality development effort is a strong commitment to conducting evaluations. Mindful of this, the MPCU intends to evaluate each project after completion to ascertain if the intervention achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The MPCU would further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the objectives of the DMTDP. These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

7.9.1 The Evaluation Process

This section outlines some of the key steps the MPCU would follow in conducting an evaluation.

1. Assess the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
2. Develop clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
3. Determine the type of evaluation to undertake
4. Specify the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation
5. Identify and analyze stakeholders

6. Consider the costs involved – draw a budget
7. Prepare the Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreement based on items 1 to 4 above. The TOR should be prepared by the MPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. It is important to have a broad agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
8. Recruit a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663).
9. Organise meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders
10. Organise a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report
11. Disseminate the results and act on the findings and recommendations

7.9.2 Evaluation Matrix

Table 35: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub Questions			
Relevance	How relevant has the intervention been to the community?	How has it affected your life	Primary Secondary	Beneficiary communities Departmental reports	Focused discussions Surveys group
Efficiency	What is the quality of intervention?	How useful has it been?	Primary Secondary	Beneficiary communities Departmental reports	Focused discussions Surveys Questionnaire group
Effectiveness	Has the intervention produced the desired result?	How satisfactory is it?	Primary Secondary	Beneficiary communities Departmental reports	Focused discussions Surveys Questionnaire group
Impact	Has the intervention impacted on you?	How has it impacted on you?	Primary Secondary	Beneficiary communities Departmental reports	Focused discussions Surveys Questionnaire group
Sustainability	Is the intervention sustainable?	How sustainable is it?	Primary Secondary	Beneficiary communities Departmental reports	Focused discussions Surveys Questionnaire group

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub Questions			
Others	How would you rate the intervention?	Would you like to see more of such?	Primary Secondary	Beneficiary communities Departmental reports	Focused group discussions Surveys Questionnaire

Source: WAMA MPCU, 2025

7.9.3 Evaluation Norms and Standards

In order to guarantee the quality, reliability and validity of evaluations to be conducted, The MPCU and its stakeholders would be guided by principles of independence, transparency, Ethics, impartiality, timeliness, relevance and value for money.

7.10 PARTICIPATORY M&E

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. The methodology used determines the scope and level of participation. The common practice is to involve stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection, data analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results.

The MPCU would use participatory M&E to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. As a prerequisite, the MPCU will promote partnerships between the DA, CSOs and other stakeholders.

Advantage would be taken of the presence a number of NGOs and CBOs who are already engaged in participatory M&E and advocacy activities to provide training in PM&E. Workshops would also be organized for representatives of NGOs and CBOs to discuss how PM&E will be incorporated into the municipality M&E system.

7.10.1 Participatory M&E Methods to be used

All PM&E approaches recognize the importance of local knowledge in promoting successful community development. They usually create a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation and provoke thinking and action. They also help release creativity in people and enable people to take a more active role in community projects. The methods to

be adopted by MPCU include:

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

7.10.2 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

To strengthen evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement, the Assembly will implement a structured Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework. This framework will ensure that information generated from monitoring and evaluation activities is not only stored but also shared, analysed, and used to shape future policies and programmes. Key strategies include:

- **Establish a Municipal Knowledge Hub**
A centralised database system that will capture data on projects, indicators, evaluation findings, and reports. This hub will be digital and accessible to key departments and stakeholders to support transparency and accountability.
- **Regular Information Sharing**
Quarterly and annual progress reports will be systematically disseminated to stakeholders, including decentralised departments, civil society, and community leaders, to promote feedback and learning.
- **Learning and Review Platforms**
Organise periodic learning events such as review workshops, peer-to-peer exchanges, and experience-sharing sessions with other districts. These platforms will provide opportunities to reflect on progress, identify best practices, and replicate successful interventions.
- **ICT-Enabled Monitoring and Feedback**
Integrate ICT tools and digital platforms for real-time data collection, reporting, and feedback. This will include dashboards, mobile-based reporting, and online communication platforms that ensure timely access to information by decision-makers and citizens alike.

By institutionalising this framework, the Assembly will not only enhance knowledge retention and use but also embed a culture of **continuous learning, innovation, and adaptive management** into its development processes.

CHAPTER EIGHT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with pragmatic, clear and specific strategies to communicate the plan to all stakeholders including decision-makers and the citizenry using infographics, promotional videos, social media, information boards etc. The chapter also highlights the purpose and objectives of the communication strategy while identifying the target audience including identifiable groups such as the vulnerable and the appropriate communication media.

8.1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The rationale for formulating this communication strategy is to disseminate information, promote dialogue and generate feedback on the implementation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan. Specifically, the strategy seeks to:

- ✚ Gain ownership and support for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029
- ✚ Involve all stakeholders in the District development process;
- ✚ Solicit feedback about the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DMTDP 2026-2026.

8.1.2 Targeted Audience/stakeholders and their Interest

Table 36: Targeted Audience/stakeholders and their Interest

S/N	Stakeholders	Interest	Role / Involvement
	NDPC, MLGRD, ERCC	a. Compliance to statutory requirements b. Service delivery c. Implementation of policies and programmes	a. Formulation of policies and guidelines b. Coordination and harmonization c. Technical backstopping d. Monitoring and supervision
1	MPCU	d. Needs Assessment e. Data collection, Collation and Analysis f. Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan g. M&E Plan Implementation h. Information Dissemination	e. Asses s the needs of the people in the Municipality f. Collect, collate and analyse data for M&E g. Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTP and M&E Plan h. Implement M&E Plan i. Disseminate and management of Information on M&E
2	Municipal Assembly (MA)	a. Decision making b. Data Collection c. Monitoring and evaluation d. Information dissemination	a. Taking decisions on M&E b. Collection of Data c. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes

S/N	Stakeholders	Interest	Role / Involvement
			d. Disseminate results (information)
3	Assembly Substructures	a. Data Collection b. Monitoring c. Information dissemination	a. Collection of Data b. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes c. Disseminate results (information)
4	Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	a. Advocacy for intervention b. Capacity building c. Implementation of projects/programmes d. Decision making	a. Data collection b. Monitoring of on-going project/programmes c. Evaluation of implemented programmes/ projects d. Disseminate Information
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	a. Implementation of projects/ programmes b. Advocacy for projects c. Transparency & Accountability	a. Monitoring of projects b. Evaluation of project/programmes c. Disseminate Information
6	Civil Society groups (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations)	a. Transparency & accountability b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues b. Disseminate Information c. Monitor Projects/ Programmes
7	Financial Institutions	a. Individuals and Groups identification b. Monitoring c. Growth of SSEs	a. Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the Municipality
8	Religious Bodies	a. Disseminate Information b. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information
9	Traditional Authorities	a. Transparency and accountability b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Needs assessment b. Monitor on-going projects/Programmes in their communities c. Disseminate Information
10	Communities	a. Equitable development b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Assist in Data collection for monitoring b. Monitor on-going projects/programmes in their communities
11	Development Partners	a. Human Resource development b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support Research and data gathering b. Monitor and evaluate development interventions
12	Media	a. Transparency and accountability b. Disseminate Information a. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information b. Follow ups on development issues c. Ensure accountability
13	Political Parties	a. Transparency and Accountability b. Advocacy c. Needs assessment	a. Advocacy role b. Monitor and Evaluate of development projects c. Disseminate Information

S/N	Stakeholders	Interest	Role / Involvement
14	Women groups	d. Transparency and Accountability e. Advocacy f. Needs assessment	d. Advocacy role e. Monitor and Evaluate of development projects f. Disseminate Information
15	PWDs and other vulnerable groupings	g. Transparency and Accountability h. Advocacy i. Needs assessment	g. Advocacy role h. Monitor and Evaluate of development projects i. Disseminate Information

8.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Role of Stakeholders

The awareness creation will be done through meetings with our stakeholders (such as Assembly Members, Area Councils members, Unit Committees NGOs, CBOs, Traditional Leaders Servers providers, Entrepreneurs etc) to discuss roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. Table shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the Municipality programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP 2022-2025.

8.3 Approaches to information dissemination

Table 37: Approaches to information dissemination

MEDIUM	TIME FRAME	ACTORS	STRATEGY	TARGETS	FEEDBACK MECHANISM
Stakeholders Review workshop	Annually	MPCU	Workshop for stakeholders to discuss M&E issues for the previous year	NGOs, DPs, Opinion leaders, Community members	Circulate reports before meeting, offer platform for contribution after meeting.
General Assembly meetings	Quarterly	DA	MPCU should brief the Assembly on M&E activities in the quarter	Assembly Members, HODs, etc	Q&A sessions, Contributions and suggestions to be forwarded to the MPCU
Organize Public fora	Annually	MPCU, Sub-structures	Organize community meetings in the 3 Administrative Councils	Communities, Private bodies, Unit Committees	Provide feedback leaflets to participants, Q&A sessions

MEDIUM	TIME FRAME	ACTORS	STRATEGY	TARGETS	FEEDBACK MECHANISM
Presentation on Local FM Stations	Biannually	DCE, MPCU	Discussions and awareness creation on the status of implementation of the MTDP (progress and challenges)	General Public	Phone in segment, contributions
Reporting	Quarterly and Annually	MPCU	Timely submission of quarterly and APRs	RPCU, NDPC, MDAs & other stakeholders	Acknowledge receipt and comments accordingly
DA Website	Quarterly and Annually	MPCU	Regular update of the website	General Public	Acknowledge comments accordingly

Source: WAMA MPCU, 2025

8.4 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

To strengthen evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement, the Assembly will implement a structured Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework. This framework will ensure that information generated from monitoring and evaluation activities is not only stored but also shared, analysed, and used to shape future policies and programmes. Key strategies include:

- **Establish a Municipal Knowledge Hub**
 A centralised database system that will capture data on projects, indicators, evaluation findings, and reports. This hub will be digital and accessible to key departments and stakeholders to support transparency and accountability.
- **Regular Information Sharing**
 Quarterly and annual progress reports will be systematically disseminated to stakeholders, including decentralised departments, civil society, and community leaders, to promote feedback and learning.
- **Learning and Review Platforms**
 Organise periodic learning events such as review workshops, peer-to-peer exchanges, and experience-sharing sessions with other districts. These platforms will provide opportunities to reflect on progress, identify best practices, and replicate successful interventions.

- **ICT-Enabled Monitoring and Feedback**

Integrate ICT tools and digital platforms for real-time data collection, reporting, and feedback. This will include dashboards, mobile-based reporting, and online communication platforms that ensure timely access to information by decision-makers and citizens alike.

By institutionalising this framework, the Assembly will not only enhance knowledge retention and use but also embed a culture of **continuous learning, innovation, and adaptive management** into its development processes.

8.4.1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Table 38: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	MPCU, Works Dept.,	Project manuals, training, reports	Limited adoption of new project management tools
Data Analysis & Statistics	MPCU, Stats Dept, Finance Dept.	Survey reports, MIS data, software	Advanced statistical tools & methods
M&E Systems	MPCU, RPCU, NDPC reps, Sector heads	Progress reports, M&E Manual	Weak linkage between field data and decision-making
Agricultural Extension	Agric Dept., FBOs	Field demos, extension guides	Modern climate-smart technologies
Social Protection	DSW, Health, Education	LEAP reports, Child Protection manuals	Integrated approaches to vulnerability mapping

8.4.2 Competency Matrix for Learning

Table 39: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication	Effective Communication Workshop	Peer feedback, surveys	Improve oral/written presentation skills
Leadership	Leadership Development Programme	360-degree feedback	Build team management and strategic leadership
Technical Skills (ICT)	Advanced Data Analysis & ICT Training	Performance assessment	Enhance data interpretation & ICT application
Financial Management	PFM & IGF Mobilisation Training	Audit reviews, revenue trends	Strengthen financial management & accountability
Disaster Risk Reduction	DRM Preparedness Training (NADMO-led)	Simulation exercises	Improve emergency response & preparedness

8.5 Conclusion

The realization of the overall goal of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan requires concerted efforts by all stakeholders to mobilize explicit support, resources and commitment. This calls for active collaborative efforts of all Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Assembly members, Development Partners and others. It is also envisaged that full implementation of the Agenda for Reset, (2026-2029) could be guaranteed, as long as, the procedural approaches, projects, monitoring and evaluation framework and communication strategies outlined in the plan are vigorously embarked upon.

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Appendix 1: Sustainability Test of Development Programmes

Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Agriculture Modernisation & Post-Harvest Management Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Sub-Structure Improvement Programme

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Financial Management Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Local Economic Development Programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Spatial Development Programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Education Improvement Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Health improvement Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES							
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Youth and Sports Development Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to information		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Sister Cities Relations Programme						
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlortoluron carbons should be avoided and minimized.	Report from the meteorological services	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Health and Well-being: the Programme should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: the Programme should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Programme should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: Programme should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to Transport: Programme should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Programme should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access to water: Programme should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY						
Growth: the Programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of local materials and services: Programme should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES						
Human Rights		(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Appendix 2: First Public Hearing Report

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY


2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM PLAN PREPARATION

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT


Name of District	West Akim Municipal Assembly		
Region	Eastern Region		
Name of Zonal Councils	1. Asamankese Zonal Council 2. Osenase Zonal Council 3. Brekumanso Zonal Council		
Venue (s)	Asamankese (Municipal Assembly Hall), Osenase (Presby Church Hall), Brekumanso (Assemblies of God Church)		
Date	27 th August, - 29 th August, 2025	Time: 10: 00am at each Zonal Council	
S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used as medium of invitation to the participants and 250 letters were printed and dispatched.	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and it is attached	Names were Successfully recorded
c	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Artisans, Opinion Leaders, Teachers, Community Members, Civil Society Organisations.	The participants were selected with the help of the Zonal council executives
d	Total Number of persons	192 persons attended with 158 males and 40 females	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 17.71% for females and 82.29% for males	Female attendance was very low
f	Language Used at Hearing	Twi was used as a medium of discussions	This made participants freely expressed themselves

g	Major Issues Raised	The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis to assess the current situation and problems of the area. This platform was used to present the results of the Situational Analysis. Discussions centred on the analysis which highlighted conclusions, and implications for development. In addition, the people were sensitized on their roles in the development process. Their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period were solicited. The forum also helped identify various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the MTDP 2026-2029.	Participants were particularly excited for the opportunity afforded them to contribute to the development of their area
h	Main Controversies	None	-
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	NIL	-
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	NIL	-
k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
l	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised as it was used to validate the data collection to reflect the true picture of development issues, gaps and problems facing the District.	Attendance particularly in Asamankese and Osenase were impressive


Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:




MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PAULINA AKABILA (HON.)



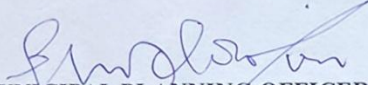
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR
MOSES KOBLA JOSHUA



PRESIDING MEMBER
ABDUL-KARIM YAHUOZAH (HON.)



CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE
MORO ISSAH (HON.)



MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER
PLN. COSMAS KOMLA SAGODO


Appendix 3: Final Public Hearing Report

WEST AKIM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY REPORT ON FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DMTDP 2026-2029

Name of District	West Akim Municipal Assembly		
Region	Eastern Region		
Name of Zonal Council(s)	Asamankese Zonal Council Osenase Zonal Council Brekumanso Zonal Council		
Venue	West Akim Municipal Assembly Hall, Asamankese		
Date	18 th December 2025	Time: 10:30am	
S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
1	Medium of Invitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invitation Letters were sent to 120 groups and individuals 2. The General Public was notified through announcements on Nkunim FM and other Local information centres 	Invitations were sent with an abridged draft plan attached, two weeks to the event
2	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The list of interest groups invited is Attached	Invitees were representative
3	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Departments and Agencies, Religious Groups, Traditional Authorities, Students, Women Groups, Zonal Council Executives, Opinion Leaders, PWDs, CSOs, Media, Political Parties, Private Sector, ERCC, GPRTU, security services and Community Members	Attendance was impressive
4	Total Number of persons	220 persons attended with 159 males and 61 females	Female attendance has improved this time
5	Gender Ratio/Percentage	Males= 72.27% Female= 27.72 %	
6	Language Used at Hearing	Twɔ and English were used as the medium of presentation and discussions.	Translations were done by the Municipal Information Officer where necessary
7	Major Issues Raised	The public hearing on the draft 2026-2029 Development Plan was to conclude the plan	The presentation was successful

		preparation process. The purpose was therefore to engage in a final dialogue to solicit views and proposals. Presentation of the draft plan was done by the Planning Officer and supported by the Plan Preparation Team Members (MPCU). This centred on the main problems, constraints and potentials in the Municipality. And also the proposed programs and activities outlined in the plan to stimulate development of the Municipality.	and on point.
8	Main Controversies/Concerns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Assembly members wanted to make changes to the projects initially submitted. 2. A section of participants complained about some communities not benefiting from certain projects 3. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was not implemented at all 	
9	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members were asked to resubmit projects they want to rather be captured. 2. The MCD further explained that due to limited funds, communities benefitted from projects based on needs and priorities guided by planning standards 3. The Planning Officer explained that projects that were not implemented in the previous plan had been rolled over. 	Participants were satisfied with responses offered
10	Unresolved questions or Queries	NIL	
11	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	N/A	
12	Comment on General Level of Participation	The public hearing was successfully organized. It created the opportunity for dialogue and learning among participants.	Participants showed great enthusiasm


Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:



MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PAULINA AKABILA (HON.)



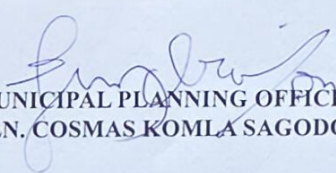
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR
MOSES KOBLA JOSHUA



PRESIDING MEMBER
ABDUL-KARIM YAHUOZAH (HON.)



CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE
MORO ISSAH (HON.)



MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER
PLN. COSMAS KOMLA SAGODO