



**YILO KROBO
MUNICIPAL
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Kindly quote this number and date on all correspondence.

My Ref. No. YKMA 01/20/02/091

Your Ref. No. _____

Date: 22/10/25

**RE-SUBMISSION OF REVISED DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP 2026-2029)**

I refer to your letter No. **DP/143/134/33/96** dated **15th October, 2025** relative to the above-mentioned subject, and submit herewith, the Revised Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029) of **Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly** for your kind attention and necessary action, please.

Thank you.

ABDUL-HUSSEIN A. RASHEED
(MUNICIPAL COORD. DIRECTOR)
FOR: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA**

THRO'

**THE REGIONAL MINISTER
EASTERN REGIONAL COORD. COUNCIL
KOFORIDUA**

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

UNDER

THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (NMTDPF)

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

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT(MPCU)

AUGUST 2025

FOREWORD

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022-2025) would expire at the end of December 2025. Therefore, the need for all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana to prepare new MTDP to replace current plan as mandated by the national Development Planning (System) Regulation 2016 (LI 2232).

In line with this, the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly has compiled its Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026-2029) as successor to MTDP (2022-2025). It is compiled based on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026-2029, the guidelines for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans (2026-2029) issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Yilo Krobo Municipal Spatial Development Framework MSDF-2022-2040.

The plan provide guideline for the implementation of strategies, programmes and activities to arrest development challenges confronting the municipality and to attain the municipal objective and goals over the plan period. Stakeholder institutions and organizations that have various roles to play in the implementation of the plan have been identified and would be involved in the process. The Municipal Planning, Coordinating Unit (MPCU) of the assembly, together with other stakeholders would monitor the execution of the plan to track progress and receive feedback to enhance performance. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) would be generated and disseminated to both internal and external stakeholders to improve the accountability and transparency of the Assembly and show commitment to development and poverty reduction.

Mid-term and terminal Evaluations would be conducted on the MTPD (2026-2029) to assess the Assembly's performance in the execution of the plan.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS



DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
MTDP	Medium -Term Development Plan
MPCU	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisational
YKMA	Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly
PPPs	Policy Programme Plans
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
PM	Presiding Member
MCD	Municipal Co-ordinating Director
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threats
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LI	Legislative Instrument
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
CHPs	Community-Based Health Planning
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
PLWH	People Living with HIV
PWD	People with Disability
KG	Kindergarten
JHS	Junior High School
SHS	Senior High School
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
GoG	Government of Ghana
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund-Responsiveness Factor Grant
DP	Development Partners
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
MPCF	Member of Parliament Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility

CODAPEC	Cocoa Disease and Pest Control
MP	Member of Parliament
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
IUD	Inter Uterine Device
STDs	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
MWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
LED	Local Economic Development
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
PBB	Programme Base Budgeting
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PM & E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
ERCC	Eastern Regional Co-ordinating Council
AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
PHN	Public Health Nurse
PHC	Population and Housing Census
GPI	Gender Parity Index
MT	Metric Tons
Ha	Hectares
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
YEA	National Employment Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
BOP	Business Operating Permit
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health

GHS	Ghana Health Service
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
ISD	Information Service Department
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
DVGs	Disaster Voluntary Groups
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare Department
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
ISS	Integrated Social Services
ISSOP	Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedures for Child Protection and Family Planning
UN	United Nations
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ADRA	Adventist Relief Services
MOWAC	Ministry of Women and Children
WFP	World Food Programme
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MDA	Middlebelt Development Authority
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
RHC	Rural Health Clinic
THPG	The Hunger Project Ghana
CHOs	Community Health Officer
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CHTs	Community Health Toolkits
DHMT	District Health Management Team
SDHMT	Sub-District Health Management Team
COVID 19	Coronavirus Disease
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PERD	Planting for Exports and Rural Development
ZL	Zoomlion Ghana Limited
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
SDF	Spatial Development Framework

ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
GHANEPS	Ghana Electronic Procurement system
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
FFR	Fee Fixing Resolution
MUSEC	Municipal Security Council
ETC	Entity Tender Committee
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
QIS	Geographic Information System
GHQR	Ghana Quick Response Code
DLREV	Domestic Local Revenue
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MRACLS	Multi-Round Annual Crop and Livestock Survey
ESPV	Electronic Salary Validation Portal
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management System
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
DoA	Department of Agriculture



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medium -Term Development Plan (MTDP) is a comprehensive document that aims at promoting sustained accelerated economic growth and reducing the level of poverty over a four-year period - 2026-2029. The plan takes into consideration the problems, constraints and potentials in the municipality and also reflects the interest and aspirations of the local people as well as the demands of the private sector.

The preparation of the MTDP was carried out through the following process:

- A review of the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) (2022-2025) and existing literature to obtain information with respect to physical characteristics, demographic characteristics, economic conditions, social conditions, built environment, sanitation etc.
- Institutional survey to determine existing capacity of public institutions.
- A socio-economic survey was conducted to obtain information on various activities the people in the municipality engaged in.
- Forty-four (44) meetings/fora were organized with community representatives from all the forty-four Electoral Areas to identify problems, community needs, demands of the private sector and potentials in the municipality.
- The data collected were analysed under physical and demographic characteristics, human settlement patterns, environmental situation under the theme under the Agenda for Jobs.
- The potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of each of the key development problems identified were determined with the aid of the SWOT analytical tool.
- Based on the key development problems and the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2026-2029, the district development priorities, goals and objectives were formulated. Strategies were then developed to achieve each of the set objectives.
- A public hearing was held in all the seven zonal councils; Somanya, Nkurakan, Boti, Nsutapong, Oterkpolu, Obawale, and Klo-Agogo and the results of the situational analysis, goals, objectives, strategies and programmes of the MTDP were presented to the participants. Comments and concerns of participants have been incorporated in the plan.

Priority Development Problems

The Municipality's priority problems include high rate of indiscipline, poor sanitation, low revenue generation, poor feeder roads conditions, inadequate access to potable water and sanitation(household toilets/communal containers), low incomes, inadequate telecommunication

coverage, high prevalence of diseases (including HIV/AIDS/Malaria), inadequate credit facilities, high post-harvest losses, inadequate extension services, environmental pollution and degradation, poor development of the tourism sector, high unemployment rate and Inadequate technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills, poor and inadequate educational infrastructure, inadequate and poor health infrastructure, low public participation in governance, non-functional zonal councils, bad image of the assembly and lack of logistics for staff of the assembly, high poverty intensity.

Key Community Needs and Aspirations

Key needs and aspirations of the district include measures to reduce the rate of indiscipline, good sanitation, construction and maintenance of feeder roads and town access roads, provision and regular supply of potable water, improvement in performance of school children, provision of electricity, expansion of telecommunication coverage, reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, availability of credit facilities with lower interest rates, measures to reduce post-harvest losses, establishment of vocational institutions in the district, availability of employment opportunities, subsidized production inputs, increased extension services, reduction in cost of rent on land, provision of sporting facilities, construction of a Municipal hospital, integrate physically challenged into the society, transparency and accountability and increase capacity of public institutions and local government Sub-structures.

Key Demands of the Private Sector

- ◆ Access to credit facilities at lower interest rates
- ◆ Easy access to local raw materials so as to beat down cost on transportation
- ◆ Provision of basic infrastructure, such as good roads, telephone, uninterrupted electricity and water
- ◆ Easy access to land
- ◆ Opportunities to improve technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills
- ◆ Cheaper sources of energy
- ◆ Easy access to relevant official information
- ◆ Tax relief to local manufacturers to protect them from the influence of trade liberalization to enable them compete with foreign goods.

Development Priorities

The development priorities for the Yilo Krobo Municipal for the period 2026 to 2029 are the following:

- ◆ Improved basic social services. The objective is to improve the delivery and quality of social services to ensure access and quality especially with regard to education and health, including potable water and safe sanitation.
- ◆ Employment creation through diversified and modernized agriculture.
- ◆ Infrastructure development.
- ◆ Good Governance. The objective is to ensure transparency, accountability, rule of law, public participation in decision-making and improve service delivery of public institutions and security and improve the image of the assembly.
- ◆ Private sector development. The objective is to create the enabling environment for the active participation of the private sector especially in industry provision of services

A plan Preparation Team (PPT) was formed to work on the MTDP (2026-2029) and submit its output to the entire MPCU for discussion, review, finalisation and integration into the draft document. The PPT was made up of:

1. Abdul- Hussein A. Rasheed -Municipal Coordinating Director
2. Adu Kwabena - Municipal Development Planning Officer
3. Alberta Appiah - Municipal Budget Analyst
4. Albert Fiiifi Amakye - Municipal Finance Officer
5. P. T. Obuor - Municipal Head of Works
6. Godwin Kwame Kanda - Municipal Physical Planning Officer
7. Mrs Irina Ofei - Municipal Director of Health
8. Na-Afua Tettey - Mun. Social Welfare & Community Dev't Officer
9. Richard Amenyedzi - Rep. Municipal Department of Education
10. Alabi Bortey - Municipal Director of Agriculture
11. Maxwell K. Mensah -Municipal Roads Engineer
12. Wilberforce Ahwireng -BAC, Head
13. Sabina Erskine -Municipal Environmental Health Officer
14. Collins Agamale -Municipal Statistical Officer
15. Bismarck Angmor -Rep, Disaster Prevention and Management Department

The following institutions were collaborated with in the plan preparation process;

1. Electricity Company of Ghana
2. Forestry Commission
3. Ghana Police Service
4. Ghana Water Company Limited
5. Yilo Krobo Traditional Council

On the whole, a total of ***One Hundred and Forty-Six Million, Six Hundred and Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty-Nine Ghana Cedis, Ninety-One Pesewas (GHc 146,602,259.91)*** would be required to implement the plan.



CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the brief background of Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly and this includes; vision, mission, functions, mandate and locational map where applicable. It also provides the structure of the various chapters of this document

1.1 Brief Background

The Yilo Krobo Municipality is one of the thirty-three (33) municipalities/districts in the Eastern Region. The Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly was created on 6th February 2012 through the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2051 with Somanya as capital. The Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly have seven (7) Zonal Councils namely; Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterpkolu, Boti, Klo-Agogo, Nsutapong and Obawale.

1.2 Vision, Mission Statements and Functions of Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly

1.2.1 Vision Statement

Achieve sustainable local economic development through prudent management and equitable distribution of resources and efficient service delivery within Ghana's decentralised environment.

1.2.3 Mission Statement

The Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly exists to improve the standard of living of the people through the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes in all sectors of the local, social and economic setting in line with Government Policy.

1.2.4 Functions of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly

The functions of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly, like all other Assemblies are derived from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. The functions include the following:

- (a) Responsible for the overall development of the municipality and ensuring the preparation and submission of development plans and budgets to the relevant Central Government Agency/Ministry through the Eastern Regional Co-ordinating Council.
- (b) Executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the municipality.
- (c) Promotion and support for productive activity and social development in the municipality and removal of any obstacle to initiative and development.



- (d) Development of basic infrastructure and provision of local works and services in the municipality.
- (e) Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality.
- (f) In co-operation with the national and local security agencies, ensure public safety and maintenance of law and order.
- (g) Ensure ready access to courts in the municipality for the promotion of justice.
- (h) Initiation, sponsorship of such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any function conferred by Act 936 of 2016 or any other enactment.

1.3 Mandate of the Assembly

The Legislative Instrument (LI) 2051 of 6th February 2012 established the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly. It gave the assembly jurisdictional authority in terms of administrative and political authority over the land earmarked under its jurisdiction.

1.4 Strategic Goals of Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly

The assembly's strategic goals for the medium to long-term are;

- **Improve on The Assembly's Brand/ Reputation:** The assembly would work towards improving its image and foster public confidence in the assembly.
- **Automate Revenue Collection to Stimulate Revenue Growth:** The assembly would seek to implement **Electronic Billing and Payment System** in its revenue collection and billing to boost revenue to carry out development projects
- **Well Planned Communities:** Sustain the settlement structure plans development efforts to ensure the municipality it not overtaken by rapid urbanization especially Somanya, Nkurakan, Boti and Oterkpolu.
- **To Make the Municipality a Tourism destination:** The assembly will seek to improve on the existing tourism facilities and develop new ones to attract tourist through Public Private Partnership
- **Improve Access to Potable Water:** Provide potable water to the inhabitants especially in the rural areas.
- **To Improve Agriculture and Agribusiness:** the assembly will facilitate expansion of mango production and other food crops and provide the enabling environment for processing and marketing to stimulate Local Economic Development.



- **Improve Operational Efficiency:** The assembly would reduce its operational cost and streamline its expenditures by applying best practices in project management to reduce cost and unnecessary judgement debt.

1.5 Core Values

The assembly have the following cores values;

- Stewardship
- Integrity
- Excellence
- Teamwork
- Accountability
- Proactiveness and Preparedness
- Honesty
- Innovation

1.6 Organogram of the Assembly

Following the enactment of the Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument, 2009, L.I. 1961, which came into force on 24th February 2010, and following the ceremonial transfer of the affected staff from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service. L.I. 1961 commenced the operation of the Departments of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) as such and the cessation of the 17 Departments listed in the Local Government Service Act, 2003, Act 656 to function as de-concentrated Departments at the district level. As provided for in the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, Metropolitan Assemblies are to establish 16 Departments, Municipal Assemblies are to establish 13 Departments and District Assemblies are to establish 11 Departments. The Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly's Departments and their Sections and Units and in some cases their Sub-Units have been shown on the Organogram below. The Departments themselves have been clustered into 6 groups of Departments namely:

Social Sector Departments

1. Department of Education, Youth and Sports
2. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
3. District Health Department

Infrastructure Sector Departments



4. Works Department
5. Physical Planning Department
6. Urban Roads (Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies only)

Economic Sector Departments

7. Department of Trade and Industry
8. Department of Agriculture
9. Transport Department (Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies only)

Environmental Sector Departments

10. Disaster Prevention Department
11. Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Department.

Financial Sector Departments

12. Finance Department

Admin., Plan & Budget Sector

13. Central Administration Department

Aside the departments that forms the assembly, other structures or committees exist to perform various functions to carry out decentralization or the involvement of the local people in governance.

1.7 Locational Map

The Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly lies approximately between latitude $6^{\circ}.00'N$ and $0^{\circ}.30'N$ and between longitude $0^{\circ}.30'W$ and $1^{\circ}.00'W$. It covers an estimated area of 805 square kilometres, constituting 4.2 percent of the total land area of the Eastern Region. The municipality is bounded in the North and East respectively by Lower Manya Krobo Municipality and Upper Manya Krobo District, in the South by Akwapim North Municipality, and Shai-Osudoku District and on the West by New Juaben South, Okere District and Fanteakwa District. Figure 3 show the Yilo Krobo Municipality in the national and regional contexts respectively.



Figure 1: Organogram of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly

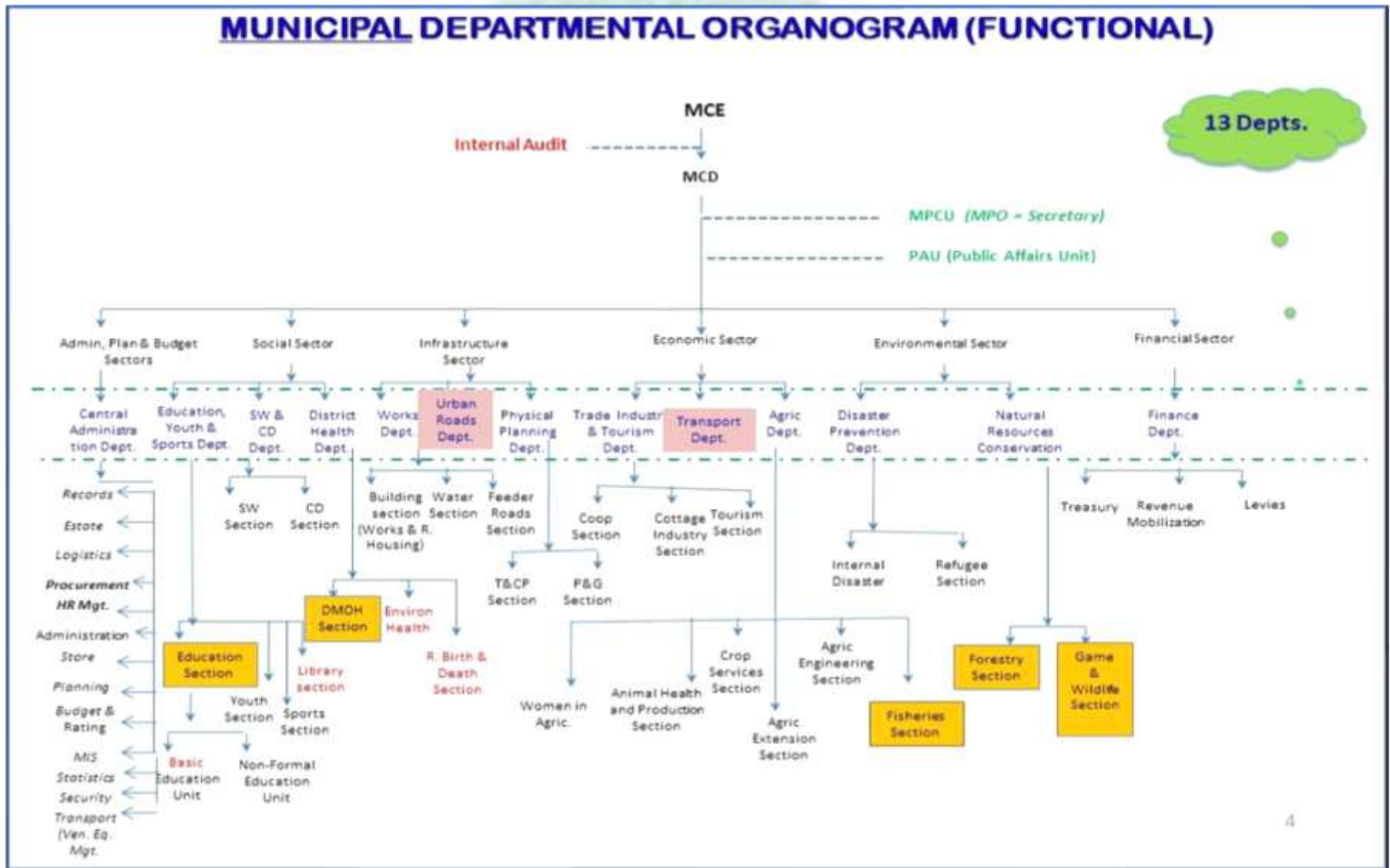
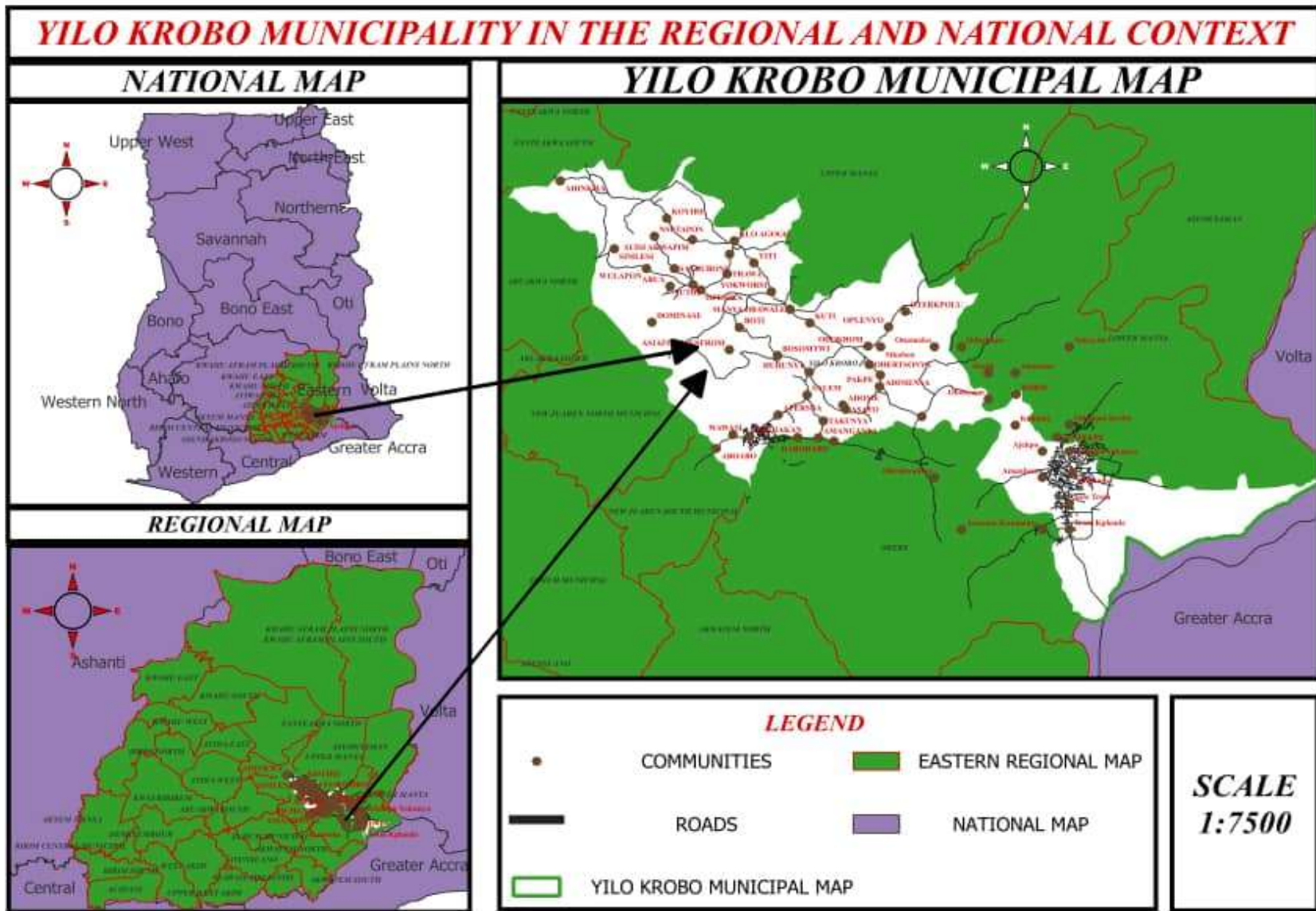


Figure 2: Locational Map of Yilo Krobo Municipality



1.8 Structure of the 2026-2029 MTDP

The MTDP document has eight (8) chapters. These 8 chapters will provide details of the Medium-Term Plan Preparation stages as listed below;

Chapter One: General Introduction

Chapter Two: Situational Analysis of the Municipality

Chapter Three: Key Development Priorities

Chapter Four: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Chapter Five: Composite Development Programmes

Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans

Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Chapter Eight: Development Communication Strategy



CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This section of the MTDP provide a comprehensive situational analysis, serving as a foundation for strategic planning and decision-making processes. It contains a thorough identification of key issues, an analysis of performance of the 2022-2025 MTDP, a summarized list of Issues, an analysis of Financial Performance and a Medium-Term Needs Assessment.

2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Assembly has over the years implemented various activities and programmes. These programmes implemented in 2022-2025 included the following which are summarised in the table below. The table contains aggregated programmes and the outcome of the implementation for the past planning period. Basically, the content of this section of the plan dwells on the performance of the municipality in terms of the various development dimensions: social, economic, infrastructure and human settlement and governance, corruption and accountability.



Table 1: Performance Review of 2022-2025 MTDP

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
1. Economic Development	Percentage change in IGF	20%	100%	2022-2024	57.7%	58% achieved
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	48%	70%	2022-2024	55%	55% achieved
1. Social Development	Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
	Objective: Enhance the Inclusive and Equitable Access to And Participation in Quality Education at All Levels (SDG 4)					
	Gross enrolment rate (%)					
	I. KG	65%	96%	2022-2024	87%	
	II. Primary	69%	96%	2022-2024	88.4%	
	III. JHS	58%	91%	2022-2024	80.91%	
	IV. SHS	25%	75%	2022-2024	53.55%	
	Net Enrolment Rate (%)					
	I. KG	63.3%	57%	2024	41.67%	
	II. Primary	81.2%	67%	2024	55.71%	
	III. JHS	60.2%	42%	2024	26.03	
	Gender Parity Index					
	I. KG	0.99	1	2024	0.94	
	II. Primary	0.98	1	2024	0.96	
	III. JHS	1.27	1	2024	0.98	
	IV. SHS	1.06	1	2024	1.07	
	School completion rate (%)					
	I. KG	97%	98%	2024	89.34%	
	II. Primary	100%	89%	2024	74.84%	
	III. JHS	118.2%	67%	2024	51.16%	
	IV. SHS	14.6%	81%	2024	72.53%	
	Pass rate					
	JHS	72.53%	83%	2024	66.5%	
	SHS	66.5%	96%	2024	79.72%	
	Objective: Ensure Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)					
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional					
	i. CHPS Compound	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	ii. CHPS without Compounds	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	iii. Health Center	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	iv. Clinic	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	v. Polyclinic	100%	100%	2024	100%	
	vi. Hospital	100%	100%	2024	100%	



Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	<i>Proportion of population with valid NHIS card</i>	42%	100%	2022-2024	63%	
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	0:100,000	0:100,000	2024	0:100,000	
	Integrated Social Services (ISS)					
	i. Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	100%	100%	2022-2024	100%	
	ii. Percentage of referred child protection cases receiving adequate follow-up.”	n/a	100%	2022-2024	100%	
	iii. Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	0%	100%	2022-2024	0%	All facilities are up to standard
	iv. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	52%	100%	2022-2024	70%	
2. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment					
	Objective: Improve Access to Improved and Reliable Environmental Sanitation Services					
	<i>Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources:</i>					
	i. District	52%	100%	2024	70%	
	ii. Urban	68%	100%	2024	80%	
	iii. Rural	48%	100%	2024	60%	
	<i>Percentage of road network in good condition</i>					
	i. Urban	56.87%	100%	2024	50.65%	
	ii. Feeder	29.73%	100%	2024	70.64%	
	iii. District	40.92%	100%	2024	62.39%	
	<i>Percentage of communities covered by electricity</i>					
	i. District	90%	100%	2024	99%	
	ii. Rural	60%	100%	2024	99.6%	
	iii. Urban	97%	100%	2024	100%	
	<i>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation</i>					
	i. Municipal	50%	100%	2024	58%	
	ii. Urban	45%	100%	2024	53%	
iii. Rural	40%	100%	2024	46.7%		
Proportion of settlements covered under Street Naming:	15%	60%	2024	15%		
3. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Police-Citizen Ratio	1:2,189	1:1,200	2024	1:1,000	
4. Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID 19 response)	<i>Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</i>					
	Communities affected by Disaster					



Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes		Remarks
				Year	Data	
5. Implementation Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)	Percentage of MTDP implemented	24.2%	100%	2022-2024	61.3%	
Source: Annual Progress Reports (2021-2024), YKMA						



2.2.1 Achievement

In the span of four years (2022-2025) 569 projects and programmes were earmarked for implementation on the assumption that expected revenue would be realized. By the end of the third year (2024), **61.3% (349)** of the earmarked projects and programmes were implemented; **48.2% (274)** were completed; **4.2% (24)** were either ongoing and **38.7% (220)** were yet to be implemented. The table and graph below show summary of achievements chalked during the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP.

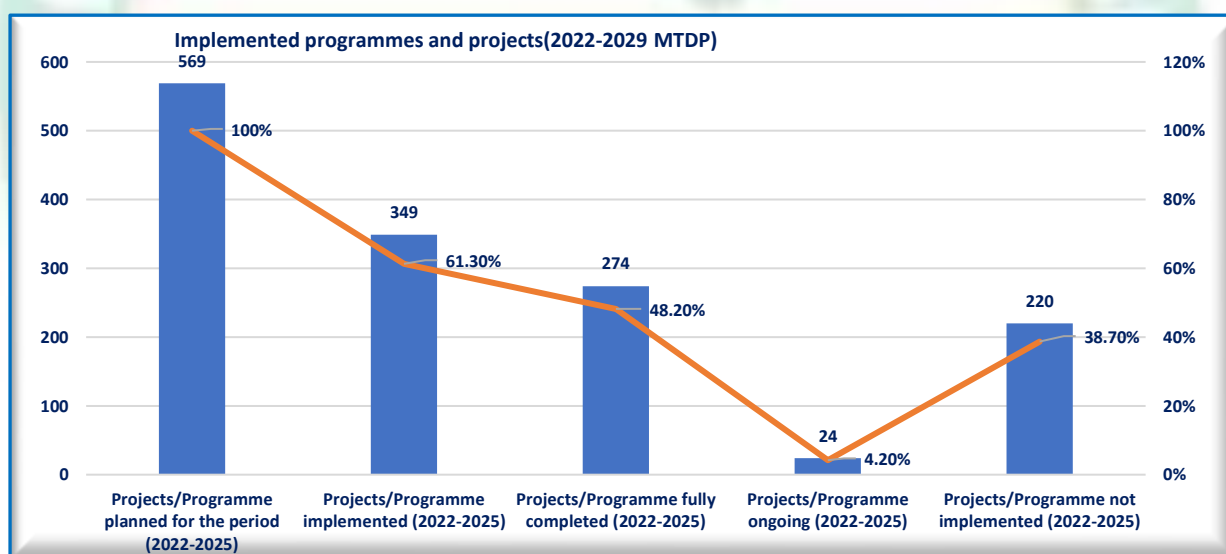
Table 2 Summary of Implementation of Projects and Programmes in the 2022-2024 MTDP

Description	Total Number of Programmes/Projects	Percentage Achievement
Projects/Programme planned for the period (2022-2025)	569	100%
Projects/Programme implemented (2022-2025)	349	61.3%
Projects/Programme fully completed (2022-2025)	274	48.2%
Projects/Programme ongoing (2022-2025)	24	4.2%
Projects/Programme not implemented (2022-2025)	220	38.7%

Source: YKMA Annual Progress Reports (2022-2024)

It is also worthy of note, that 78.5% of implemented activities were fully completed and 6.9% of implemented activities were still ongoing.

Figure 3: Summary of Implementation of Projects and programmes in the 2022-2024 MTDP



2.2.2 Factors Contributed to The Attainment of The Outcomes

2.2.2.1 Good Performance of the Assembly in DPAT Assessment

The Assembly passed the DPAT assessment in 2022 and 2023, this resulted in capital inflow of about **GH¢2,089,714.78**. This fund was used in implementing six (6) capital projects in the MTDP. The Capacity Support Grant of the DACF-RFG was also used in training of officers and purchasing of office equipment. This fund is the largest contributor to the assembly's capital expenditure.



2.2.2.2 Support of Development Partners

GIZ under their *GovID programme* supported the assembly in implementing some of its programmes in the MTDP. Training programmes were organized to boost the capacity of officers in Project Management, Social Accountability and Auditing. The Hunger Project through its “*Strengthening Sub-District Institutions for Community -Led Public Service Delivery in Ghana*” programme also assisted the municipality in implementing some of its programmes in the MTDP. The Hunger Project currently have five epicenters located at; Boti, Ponponya, Obenyemi and Akpo Akpamu. Several community engagements were held at the various epicenters and town hall meetings. They assisted the communities to develop the community action plans. Through this programme the Assembly now have a Citizen’s Charter which is now a binding document ensuring our commitment in providing better public service delivery, accountability and professionalism of our staff.

2.2.2.3 Improvement in IGF

The assembly’s IGF also improved tremendously from 2022 to 2024. The percentage increase in IGF was 43.4%. This also afforded the assembly some fiscal space in implementing some of its programmes in the MTDP.

2.2.3 FACTORS THAT WORKED AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

2.2.3.1 Capacities of Contractors

Some Contractors awarded contracts to execute physical projects were not having the financial capacity to execute the projects, this resulted in delays and termination and re-awarding of contracts.

2.2.3.2 Political Interference

Political pressures and decisions thwarted the implementation of some activities in the MTDP. This resulted in non-payment of duly executed projects. The assembly have had to deal with court actions, some has resulted in judgement debt awarded against the assembly. This resulted in diversion of funds meant for execution of projects to service the judgement debt.

2.2.3.3 Erratic Central Government Revenue Transfers

Revenue inflows such as the DACF also affected the plan implementation. Most of the physical projects in the plan was funded under this fund. During the period there were delays in releasing the fund and also the reduction in the amount of DACF given to the assemblies contributed negatively to the full implementation of the plan.



Contractors who had dully executed their contracts had their payments delayed resulting in losses and also in some cases delayed handing over of projects and subsequent usage of the beneficiary communities. Additionally, performance-based funds such as the DACF-RFG was unduly delayed making it difficult for the assembly to implement earmarked projects in the plan. In the case of 2024, there was no assessment on DPAT hence no funds were received to implement activities in the plan.

2.2.3.4 Withholding of Part of Dedicated Funds by the Central Government

Gradually, the central government keeps on reducing the amount of DACF and DACF-RFG funds transferred to the assembly. Some contracts were awarded on behalf of the assembly such as Waste Management, Fumigation and Landfill Site Management Contracts. This phenomenon has deprived the assembly of a lot of financial resources to implement activities earmarked in the plan.

Also, a part of the Capacity Grant under the DACF-RFG was withheld by the Ministry and was not transferred to the assembly. This resulted in the assembly's inability to provide the needed training and logistics for the implementation of activities in the plan.

2.2.3.5 General Bad Economic Conditions/ High Inflation Rate

The bad economic conditions of the country within which the plan was executed also impacted negatively on the plan implementation. The high inflation in the country resulted in high project and programmes cost. Contractors recorded huge loses on project that didn't permit variations. This has resulted in contractors no longer showing eager interest in bidding for assembly projects due to delay in payments, coupled with high inflation and high interest/lending rates leading to losses. Also, the revenue received was able to implement less activities than it would have if inflation was low and stable.

2.2.3.6 Inability to Partner with Private Sector Due to The Stringent New PPP Law

The assembly made efforts to partner with private sector to embark on certain projects in the tourism sector and other market infrastructure but was faced with the stringent clauses and procedures spelt out in the new PPP law. The processes involved to partner a private sector is enormous and costly this made it difficult for the assembly to go through with its plans. This resulted in the inability of the assembly to implement some key capital-intensive projects in the MTDP.



2.2.3.7 Central Government Projects Not Selected from MTDP of the Assemblies

There were several projects implemented by the central government through its agencies in the municipality, such as market infrastructure, CHPS compounds, school, and toilet facilities. Most of these projects were funded under the Middlebelt Development Authority (MDA) and GETFund. If these projects were selected from the MTDP it would have contributed greatly to the plans implementation by implementing some planned projects and freeing financial resources to focus on other areas.

2.2.3.8 Member of Parliament Projects not selected from the MTDP

The MP through lobbying and the usage of his part of the DACF allocated to the office, MP-CF embarked on a number of projects. but these projects were not selected from the Medium-Term Development Plan. However, such projects were selected by the member of parliament without recourse to the existing plan.

2.2.4 LESSONS LEARNT THAT ARE USEFUL FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING GOING FORWARD

2.2.4.1 Central Government Funded Projects must be selected from the MTDP

Deliberate coherent approach to development must be adopted by the central government to harmonise all infrastructure projects across the country through an approved development plan of the assemblies. This will ensure that projects are cited where there is a need.

2.2.4.2 Strict Adherence to Procurement Processes

The assembly should ensure strict adherence to the Public Procurement Act to curtail the practice of Awards of Politically motivated contract which leads to awarding of contracts to contractors without capacity to execute the job. Supervision of such of contractors is a huge problem for the project management team of the assembly as such contractor's disregard instructions because of their political backings.

2.2.4.3 Timely release of DACF/DACF-RFG

Most physical projects in the MTDP was planned to be funded under the DACF/DACF-RFG. Over the years the total amount expected from the fund has been reducing and also not quarterly received as stipulated. Government should prioritise this development fund and ensure it released on time to enable the assemblies to complete implementation of activities in their MTDP.



2.2.4.4 Enforcement of the PFM Act

The PFM act should be enforced to force spending officers to commit funds to only planned and approved programmes/projects of the assembly. This will ensure resources are not always diverted to fund other unplanned activities.

2.2.4.5 Mandatory Involvement of the Assemblies in Central Government Projects

Government through its development agencies should adopt a coordinated and harmonised development approach to ensure projects undertaken by these agencies are selected to meet the real needs of the people by consulting the local assembly. This will ensure reduction in duplicity and projects that do not satisfy the actual needs of the local people.

2.2.4.6 Improvement in Internally Generated Fund

Central government should make it their top priority to build capacities of assemblies in the revenue mobilisation drive especially in property rates. Government should provide logistical support and the required expertise in human resource capacity of assemblies to establish and run an efficient electronic billing system for all major revenue items. Additionally, government should impress upon assemblies to adopt electronic payment platforms to ensure seamless collection to block all revenue leakages.

These will ensure that all revenues collected are properly accounted for and be put to good use.

2.2.5 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Sources of revenue for the municipality are divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources. The internal sources are made up of seven items, namely; rates, fees and fines, land and concessions, licenses, rent, interest on investments and miscellaneous.

The external sources are mainly Grants. These are made up of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), MP's Common Fund, District Assemblies' Common Fund Re-Factor Grant (DACF-RFG) PWD Fund, UNICEF among others. Table below show the review of revenue received for the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP.



Table 3: Review of Financial Resources for The Implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

Source of Fund	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A) (GH¢)	Total Amount Received(B) (GH¢)	Variance (C) = (A-B) (GH¢)
GoG	353,261.00	215,054.91	138,206.09
IGF	5,393,003.29	5,571,154.11	-178,150.82
DACF	14,313,068.51	8,478,053.99	5,835,014.52
DACF-RFG	3,651,709.46	2,848,971.56	802,737.90
DP	-	52,500	-52,500.00
ABFA	-	-	0.00
OTHER(MAG)	341,489.44	196,473.08	145,016.36
TOTAL	24,052,531.70	17,362,207.65	6,690,324.05

Source: Finance Department, YKMA 2025

2.2.5.1 STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN IMPROVING REVENUE MOBILISATION

In the quest to improve revenue generation the municipal Assembly is taking advantage of the GIZ programme (Support for Decentralization Reforms) to help improve revenue collection especially the IGF. Further, the office also took measures that all structures of the Assembly work to make sure that the Assembly gets a higher mark to improve our grants from DACF-RFG. Town hall meetings and other public engagements were held to sensitize residents on the need to honour their tax obligations to the Assembly.

The Assembly also formed a revenue Task Force and embarked on ‘Management Day-out’ where Management and revenue collectors together embark on massive revenue mobilization exercises. The Assembly’s bye-laws have been reviewed to tune it to the current situation after which was gazetted in order to make it enforceable at court of law. This has resulted in a number of prosecutions of defaulters and other offences attracting fines which have improved the IGF performance. In addition, the introduction of electronic billing system for property rate and electronic payment system for all revenue items.

2.2.5.2 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN REVENUE MOBILISATION

Efforts to generate revenue in the municipality were faced with some challenges, which are:

1. Inadequate logistical support for effective revenue mobilization.
2. Inadequate co-operation on the part of ratepayers.
3. Inadequate accurate database on revenue items.
4. Lack of motivation for revenue staff
5. Erratic flow of central government funds
6. Revenue leakages



7. Over reliance on manual revenue collection system as against automated or electronic billing and collection systems.

2.2.5.3 IMPLICATION OF REVENUE PERFORMANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The erratic flow of government releases such as DACF, DACF-RFG, MPs CF affected capital expenditure, physical infrastructure projects were funded under these funding sources. This affected project executions as contractors were not paid on time. Additionally, new projects in the plan were not rolled out because of the inability to fully pay for existing projects that had been completed.

Additionally, programmes that were implemented under IGF also suffered due to low revenues. This affected the smooth running of the assembly as various activities such as monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects were not fully done. Meetings of the assembly were not fully organised to ensure effective running of programmes and projects. Social protection programmes were also affected by this low revenue syndrome.

2.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PROBLEM DIAGNOSIS

This section provides a concise overview of the current situation supplemented by maps, tables charts, and pictorial representations on issues in key critical sectors and their impact on current and future development. This will include discussion on potential implications these may have on current and future development. The analysis clearly would show the causes and effects, and reflect the spatial context of the issues.

2.3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Yilo Krobo municipality currently has a projected total population of **128,167** which comprises 62,943 males (49%) and 65,224 females (51%); depicting more females than males. With an annual growth rate (crude) of about 1.2%, the municipality's population is expected to hit 133,674 by the end of 2029 (GSS Population Projections 2021-2050). The table below shows the projected population of the municipality from 2022-2029.

Table 4: Projected Population (2022-2029-Yilo Krobo Municipality)

Sex	Baseline	Projected Population							
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Male	59,478	60,818	61,526	62,235	62,943	63,554	64,235	64,918	65,600
Female	62,920	63,000	63,734	64,476	65,224	65,875	66,604	67,337	68,074
Total	122,398	123,818	125,260	126,711	128,167	129,429	130,839	132,255	133,674

Source: GSS Population Projections 2021-2050



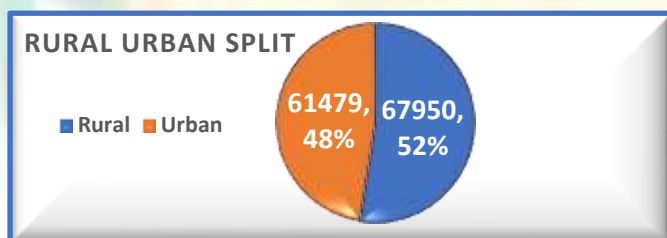
From the table above indicates, the total population for the municipality is projected to increase steadily from 2021 through to 2029. The estimated growth will be around 11,276 in 2029. This indicates an annual average increase of 1,410 in the population of the municipality. This trend indicates that pressure on social amenities would be increasing and steps must be taken to augment the existing socio-economic facilities in the municipality.

2.3.1.2 Rural-Urban Split

According GSS projections, about **67,950** (52%) of the population lives in urban centres whilst **61,479** (48%) lives in rural areas. This might be because the municipality is more rural than urban.

For all groups of ages, most people are living in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. This could be due to the fact that the main occupation in the municipality is farming which is undertaken mostly in rural areas because of availability of farming lands in the rural areas. The assembly must therefore fashion out strategies to develop the agricultural sector and growth of other settlements to bridge the rural urban laps in development to be able to cater for the greater part of the population living in the rural areas. The table and figure below show the population size by locality of residence, the sex composition and sex ratio of the municipality covers.

Figure 4: Rural and Urban Population Of The Municipality-2025



Source: GSS Projections, 2025

Table 5: Population Size by Locality of Residence, the Sex Composition and Ratio

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Population	Percentage (%)	Population	Percentage (%)	Population	Percentage (%)
Male	62,281	48.6 48	28,280	46	33,296	49
Female	65,886	51.4 52	33,199	54	34,654	51
Total	128,167	100	61,479	100	67,950	100
Sex Ratio	94.5		85.1		96.1	

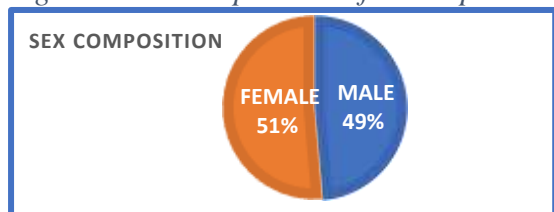
Source: YKMA MPCU Projections, 2025

As shown in the graph above, the male population in the rural area is almost at par with the female population. It is also clear that there are more females in the rural areas than females in the urban centres. This indicates that programmes targeted at empowering women should be more focused in the rural areas.

2.3.1.3 Sex Composition

Sex ratio is the males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio for Yilo Krobo municipality is 94.5 meaning there are about 95 males for every 100 females.

Figure 5: Sex composition of the Population



Source: YKMA MPCU PROJECTIONS, 2025

2.3.1.4 Ethnic Composition of The Population

The population is predominantly Dangme speaking people constituting 75.5% of the total population. There are other ethnic groups found among the population such as Akan (9.3%), Ewe (8.1%), Guan (1.7%) Grusi (0.7), and Other Ethnic Groups (2.1%). This is an indication of peaceful environment where inter-tribal or ethnic conflicts will not arise due to struggle of ethnic groups for dominance or recognition. The peaceful environment is suitable for economic growth. This is evident in the predominance of Krobo customs as displayed by the people. The Dipo Rite and celebration of festivals. However, chieftaincy conflicts do arise especially at the paramountcy level. Table and figure below show the major ethnic groups in the municipality.

Table 6: Ethnic Composition of the Population

Ethnic Group	Total Population	Percentage (%)
Ga-Dangme	96,723	75.5
Akan	11,902	9.3
Ewe	10,433	8.1
Guan	2,232	1.7
Gurma	1,008	0.8
Mole-Dagbani	1498	1.2
Grusi	886	0.7
Mande	763	0.6
Others	2,722	2.1
Total	128,167	100

Source: YKMA MPCU Projections, 2025

2.3.1.5 Age Structure of the Population

The age structure and sex composition of the municipality follows the national pattern. It shows a youthful structure which is a characteristic of a developing country.

Table 7 shows the major Age groups and sex of the population in the municipality. In this table, children under 15 years constitute the largest group (42,859). This is equivalent to 33.4% of the

people in the Yilo Krobo Municipality. This shows that the municipality has a sizeable youthful age structure.

2.3.1.6 Dependency Ratio

The productive age bracket (15-64years) constitutes **78,012** representing 60.9% of the total population. Those within the 0-14 years and 65 years and above were 50,155 representing 36.1%. This indicates a Dependency Ratio of 64.3%, meaning every 100 working persons takes care of 64 persons.

Child Dependency Ratio is also 55% meaning every 100 persons working takes care of 55 children. The Old Age Dependency Ratio is 9.4% meaning 9 Aged are taken care of by 100 working persons.

The development implication is that, the municipal economy and the working population have a greater burden of supporting the needs of children and older people. This also indicates a high fertility rate for the municipality hence greater percentage of incomes will be invested in taking care of children.

This calls for measures to implement programmes to create enabling environment for growth of businesses especially agribusiness and farming to create employment for the youthful population. Table below depicts the age and sex structure of the major age groups in the municipality.

Table 7: Age Structure by Sex and Major Age Group

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES
0 Years to 14 Years	21,727	21,544	42,859
15 Years to 64 Years	37,419	36,736	78,012
65 Years and Older	3,134	4,301	7,296
All Ages	62,281.00	65,886	128,167

Source: MPCU Projections, 2025

2.3.1.9 Household Characteristics

The total number of households in the Yilo Krobo Municipality is **36,246**(PHC 2021). Out of this, **18,609** (51.3%) households are in the urban areas whilst **17,658**(48.7%) are households in the rural area. As the number of household increases, the number of persons constituting such households decreases. Few households have 8 and above persons. The average household size for the Yilo Krobo municipality is 3.3. This means that on the average each household in the municipality is made up of 3 persons.

It is interesting to note that the average household size of male headed households is about 3 while that of the female is 6 which is almost twice that of the males. This might be due to the fact that most of the time when females head a household; they bring their relatives and family



friends to stay with them. It is also notable that households with just one person is 30%, an indication that family sizes are dwindling and the extended family system is gradually giving way to the nuclear family structure. The household sizes are on the decline in the municipality. This means families in the municipality are taking care of few people and indication that household disposable incomes are likely to be increasing due to low dependencies.

Table 8: Average Household Size of The Municipality

Category	Average Household Size
Municipality	3.3
Rural	3.6
Urban	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 9: Household size by Locality

Number of People in Households	Locality		Total Number of Households
	Rural	Urban	
1 Person	4,495	6,392	10,887
2 Persons	2,699	3,125	5,824
3 Persons	2,505	2,718	5,223
4 Persons	2,302	2,270	4,572
5 Persons	2,009	1,651	3,660
6 Persons	1,524	1,119	2,643
7 Persons	876	585	1,461
8 Persons	499	310	809
9 Persons	286	161	447
10 Persons +	463	278	741
Total	17,658	18,609	36,267

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.3.1.10 Occupation Distribution

Most of the employed population are in the category of Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers representing 33%, those in the Service and Sales are 29%, Craft and related Trades Workers were 18%. This is an indication that most of the occupation in municipality are in the Agric, Forestry and Fisheries occupations. The service sector is also employing a sizeable number of the population. This is bringing to bear areas that needs to receive more attention and areas with potentials to create more jobs for the youth. Those in Craft and Trade related occupation are is also high. This calls for more apprenticeship training programmes to build capacities of the youth to acquire skills, provision of startup kits and funds for take-off of such artisans to boost the local economy.

Another interesting trend is the rural -urban dynamics, those employed in these occupations are mostly in the rural areas (54%) more than those in the urban centers (46%). This is



attributable to the majority of the rural folks engaged in the Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers category.

The table below show the occupation of the population (**15 years and older**) by their geographical location

Table 10: Population (15 years and older) by Occupation and Geographic Area

Occupation Type	Urban	Rural	Total
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,043	12,845	14,888
Service and Sales Workers	80,88	4,893	12,981
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,713	3,226	7,939
Professionals	2,156	1,110	3,266
Plant and Machine Operators, And Assemblers	1,604	1,169	2,773
Elementary Occupation Workers	975	700	1,675
Clerical Support Workers	534	123	657
Technicians and Associate Professionals	418	125	543
Managers	250	88	338
Other Occupations	12	9	21
Total	20,793	24,288	45,081

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.3.1.11 Religious Compositions

The population is predominantly Christian with 94% of the entire population. Islam constitutes 3% of the population whilst those with no religious affiliation constituted 2%. Traditionalists constituted 0.4%. This shows the people in the municipality are very religious. Table 13 below shows the religious composition of the population.

Table 11: Population by Religious Affiliation

Religious Group	Total Population	Percentage (%)
Christian	114,583	94%
Islam	3,812	3%
No Religion	2,022	2%
Other Religion	1,544	1%
Traditionalist	437	0%
Total	122,398	100%

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.3.12 The Christian Population

The number of people affiliated to the Charismatic/Pentecostal churches is about 57% of the Christian population. Followed by the Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist) with 24% of the Christian population. It is notable that Catholics alone constitute 8% of the Christian population, making it the only denomination with many members. The Table below show the denominations of the Christian population in the municipality.



Table 12: Christian Population by Denominations

Christian Denomination	Total Population	Percentage (%)
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	65,441	57%
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, etc.)	28,162	24%
Other Christians	12,204	11%
Catholic	8,776	8%
Total	114,583	100%

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.3.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.2.1 Topography and Drainage

The area is predominantly mountainous. The Akwapim Ranges stretch into the municipality from southwest to northeast across the municipality. With its accompanying deep valleys, it provides an undulating landscape. The low lands are in the south-eastern part of the municipality. The rocks forming the ranges are called the Togo series, which include quartzites, phyllites, sandstones, phyllonites and sandy-shales. The quartzites in the municipality are hard, massively bedded rocks but occasionally flaky varieties occur. They are fine to median grained sand but grayish when fresh. On the average, the height of the highlands in the municipality ranges between 300 and 500 metres above sea level. There is a scarp rising up to 600 metres, which forms the boundary with the New Juaben Municipality. On the south-eastern part of the municipality is the Krobo Mountains from where it is believed the Yilo people migrated to the present area. This rock feature can be harness by developing the site as a tourist attraction.

2.3.2.2 Vegetation

The municipality lies within the semi-deciduous rain forest and the coastal savannah zone of the country. There is the dry semi-deciduous (fire zone) which stretches from the municipality to the lower part of the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality covering 594 square kilometres. Tree types that are most widespread in the municipality include Palm, Mango, Nim, Ceiba and Acacia. The coastal savannah zone in the south-eastern part forms part of the Accra plains

2.3.2.3 Natural Forest

In 2020, Yilo Krobo had 6.97 kha of natural forest, extending over 13% of its land area. In 2023, it lost 85 Ha of natural forest, equivalent to 391 kt of CO₂. The municipality is currently covered by 76% of forest cover. Grassland is 23% and Crop land is 1%. The rest are settlements and wetlands. This is an indication that land for agriculture and human settlements abounds in the municipality. This also depicts a green landscape as indicated in the map below. The Table below show the tropical tree cover and natural forest cover of the municipality.

Table 13: Natural Forest Cover of Yilo Krobo Municipality (2023)

Natural Forests Class	Area (Ha)
Natural Forest	6,974.7
Non-Natural Forest	1,132.2
Unknown	47,685.0

Source: Global Forest Watch 2023

Table 14: Tropical Tree Cover of Yilo Krobo Municipality

Land Cover	Tropical Tree Cover (Ha)
Cropland	447.7
Forest	24,744.9
Grassland	7,273.5
Other	0.7
Settlements	24,68.3
Wetlands	2.2

Source: Global Forest Watch 2023

Figure 6: Map of Yilo Krobo Showing the Forest Cover



Source: Global Forest Watch 2023

2.1.2.2.1 Tree Cover Density in Yilo Krobo

In 2020, Yilo Krobo had 42.8 kha of land above 10% tree cover, extending over 77.0% of its land area. The municipality have 5.3 hectares of oil palm plantation and 8.2 hectares of other plantations. Table and figure below show the classes of natural forests losses recorded from 2021-2023 in the municipality. From the table below its evident that the municipality lost over 12 hectares tree cover but 2023 saw a decline to 3.3 hectares, representing 73% over the previous year. This is an indication that measures must be put in place to protect non-forest trees and replace the degraded ones.

Table 15: Non-Forest Tree Cover Loss (2021-2023)

Natural Forests Class	Year	Tree Cover Loss Ha	Gross Emissions CO ₂ (All Gases Mg)
Non-Natural Forest	2021	5.890265	4,390.538
Non-Natural Forest	2022	12.62153	10,085.86
Non-Natural Forest	2023	3.289388	2,463.177

Source: Global Forest Watch 2023

2.1.2.2.3 Tree Planting Efforts in The Municipality

the municipality in its quest to reclama lost forest cover embarks on regular tree planting exercises. Notable among them is the Green Ghana Programme in which a day is set aside to grow trees throughout the country. The Forestry Commission and Disaster Prevention Department of the assembly takes the lead in this programme. The table below shows the natural forest reclamation efforts in the municipality from 2021-2024.

It shows a worrying trend in the reclamation efforts, as the number of seedlings raised for all the years were not planted. This indicate a waste of resources as so much seedlings are nursed but few are planted.

In 2021, 90% of Seedlings raised were planted, only 18% were planted in 2022, in 2023, 41% were planted in 2023 and 9.8% were planted in 2024. In all, throughout the four-year period only 30% of seedlings raised were planted. The table below shows the seedlings raised and trees planted in the municipality This is a very worrying situation and pragmatic steps must be taken to beef up the tree planting drive to reclama the lost forest in the municipality.

Table 16: Natural Forest Reclamation in Yilo Krobo Municipality

Category	Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Degraded Forest (Ha)	443.78	382.28	345.75	1,522.61	1,522.61
Undegraded forest (Ha)	1,734.22	1,795.72	1,827.20	1,832.25	1,832.25
Lands Rehabilitated (Ha)	49.60	61.50	31.48	5.05	147.63
Number of Seedlings Raised	56,162	94,800	10,990	34,441	196,393
Number of Trees Planted	50,750	17,036	4,494	3,345	58,589

Source: Forestry Commission (Forest Division Services), YKMA 2025

****this data provided above covers the activities of Volta River Block II and Boti Forest Reserve which falls under Yilo Krobo Municipality**

2.1.2.3 Climate

The Yilo Krobo Municipality lies within the dry equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation. This is characterized by a bi-modal rainy season, which reaches its maximum during the two peak periods of May – June and September – October. The annual rainfall is between 750mm in the southeast and 1600mm on the slopes of the ranges



in the northwest. Temperature ranges between a minimum of 24.9⁰c and a maximum of 29.9⁰c. A relative humidity of 60 – 93 percent is a characteristic of the municipality. This climate is good for staple crops like cassava, plantain, maize, vegetables. The Assembly should encourage the youth to venture into the cultivating of such crops through the Planting for Food and Job. This can significantly reduce unemployment in the municipality.

2.1.2.4 Water Resources

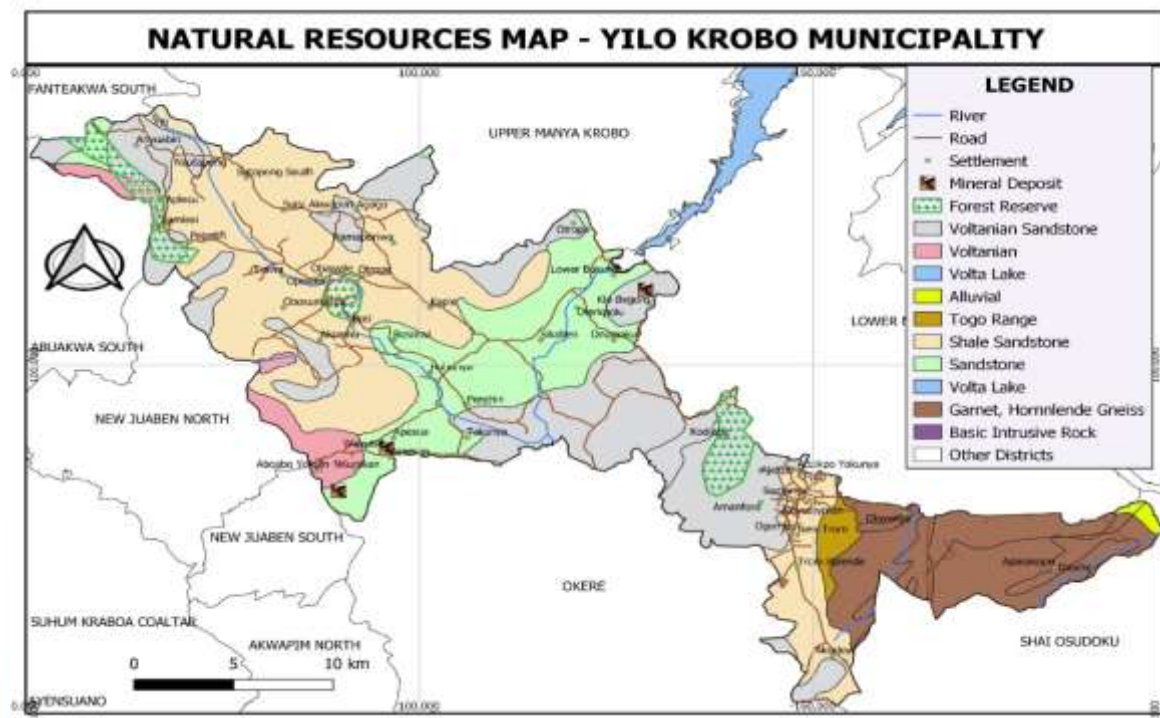
There are two main watersheds forming three river basins in the municipality. One of the watersheds is located on the Akwapim Ranges where rivers flow in the eastward direction on the lowlands into the Volta River. On the west of the ranges, the rivers flow into the Ponpong River, which empties into the Volta Lake. The highlands on the western part of the municipality also create another watershed. Hence, the rivers flow through New Juaben South to join the Densu River. These rivers can be tapped by entrepreneurs for mineral and pure water business. It can also be used to irrigate farms within its catchment area

2.1.2.7 Natural Resource Endowment

Natural resource endowments are important sources of national wealth which enhances countries' potentials for economic growth around the world. These endowments include tapped and untapped natural mineral resources like diamond, gold, clay, climate, and mountain. Among the resources endowed in the municipality include limestone, clay deposits, waterfalls, rivers, caves, rocks, vegetation among others.



Figure 7: Natural Resource Map- Yilo Krobo Municipal



2.1.2.8 Plant and Animal Life

Plant life in the municipality are largely threatened by bushfires, high agro-chemical usage in farming and excessive dust cover from road construction and other activities. The usage of agrochemicals in farming is negatively affecting plant life especially the application of weedicides, this is affecting the growth of certain plants and its imparting on the growth of plants.

Animal life is also affected as grazing fields are also now endangered due to chemical application in farming. Animals risk feeding on chemically sprayed grasses and in some cases result in death of animals both domestic and wild animals.

2.1.3 THE MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

The municipal economy is predominantly agrarian. The urban economy is widely driven by the service sector.

There are a total number of 1,175 registered businesses in the municipality. Most of these businesses are traditional Artisans, Hairdressers, Tailoring Shops, Retail shops of household items. Chop Bars, Drinking Bars, Drug/Chemical Stores, Hotel, Restaurants, Photo Studios, Provision Stores, Repair Shops (Fitters, Fridge Mechanics, Electricians, Sprayers, Etc), Spare Parts Dealers, Auto-Service Stations, etc. The municipality operates two major markets at



Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo. These markets receive a lot of patronage from neighbouring districts. Farmers across the municipality bring their foodstuffs to these markets for sale.

2.1.3.1 Tourism

Tourism potentials abound in the municipality. The Boti waterfalls, Nsutapong waterfalls, umbrella rock, three headed palm tree, snake-like palm tree and the Krobo Mountains are some of the notable tourist potentials in the municipality. Recently, another waterfall has also been discovered at Alokwem near Adjikpo a suburb of Somanya.

The Boti waterfall, located in a Forest Reserve at Boti near Huhunya, is a very important national tourist attraction site. Both nationals and foreigners visit the Falls. Facilities at the Falls have been improved extensively. The Guest House, Summer Huts and Caretaker's Residence have been renovated and pavement constructed right from the entrance to the guest house. Drains have also been constructed at the shoulders of the pavement to carry storm water and to check erosion. Additional facilities like a Canopy Walk Way is currently under construction to add to the existing facilities. The execution of these works together with the institution of effective operation and management has given Boti Falls a facelift and boosted patronage.

The River Ponpon, which supplies water to the Fall, dries up at certain times of the year, especially between December and April due to problems with the maintenance of the Reserve protecting the river. Efforts are being made by the Municipal Assembly and the Municipal offices of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Forestry Services Division to curb bad farming practices and illegal felling of trees for fuel wood and charcoal in the Reserve and along the river upstream. Adjacent to the Boti Falls is the "umbrella Rock" and nearby is a unique palm tree with three heads (branches). Another unique feature is the coiled palm tree located at Yiwase, which is not far from the Boti waterfalls.

Another potential is the Krobo Mountains located at the intersection of Accra – Akosombo and Somanya – Akuse roads. This Mountain was the original home of the Krobo people. Some traditional structures still exist and some cultural activities are carried out there. There are plans to turn the mountain into a paragliding facility and resort to host tourists.

Access roads to the Krobo Mountains, the Unique Palm Trees and the Umbrella Rock have been improved and are motorable throughout the year.

The people of Yilo Krobo in November each year celebrate Kloyosikplemi festival. This festival attracts a lot of people into the municipality during the period.



However, some of these tourism potentials are yet to be developed to a standard that would attract and keep visitors.

The Municipal Assembly is remains resolute and it is in the process of developing the tourism potentials to make them an effective instrument for job creation and diversification of the municipality’s revenue base.

The approach adopted by the team in the community needs assessment, the Assets Based Community Development (ABCD) the team, in collaboration of the community members were able to unearth new tourist attractions which when developed will create lots of job avenues for the youth. The table below shows the list of the tourist sites and their respective locations.

Table 17 List of Underdeveloped Tourist Sites

ZONAL COUNCIL	FEATURE	LOCATION
Oterkpolu	Tobacco beach(beach)	Oterkpolu.
Obawale	Waterfall.	Obawale-Ogome
	Cave.	Ahabeso-Yilo
	Stream with yellowish colour	Patso-tsebi
<i>Source: MPCU, YKMA 2025</i>		

2.1.3.2 Service Stations

Major Oil Marketing Companies are operating in the municipality. These companies are Total, GOIL, Star Oil, JP, Petrosol, Goodnews etc. In all a total of 18 filling stations are operating in the municipality. Most of these companies are located in Somanya. These companies provide energy for the transportation services and other businesses.

2.1.3.3 Small-Scale Manufacturing Enterprises

Activities under this category include the following:

1. **Food Processing:** in many parts of the municipality, food processing is a major industrial activity. Some of the food processing activities include, cassava processing into “gari” and cassava dough, which is common in the municipality. In addition, cassava is processed into chips as done especially at Oterkpolu, Ahinkwa, Samlesi and Somanya. Palm processing into oil is also common.
2. **Wood and Wood Products:** There are a number of carpentry shops in the municipality making furniture and fixtures.
3. **Textiles / Dressmaking:** Common activities in the municipality are dressmaking, kentey weaving and batique /tie and dye.
4. **Brick and tile making:** There is one brick and tile factory in the municipality. This factory is located at Okwenya near Somanya.



5. **Distillery:** Distilling of local gin “akpeteshie” is embarked upon in the municipality. Most of the distilleries are organized into co-operative societies. These societies are located mainly in Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Agogo, Samlesi and Akorley.
6. **Chemical Products:** The commonest activity in the municipality is soap making
7. **Pottery, Clay ware and Ceramics:** This includes pottery making at Okwenya, near Somanya. Mostly women are engaged in this activity.
8. **Fabricated Metal Products:** Some of the activities found in the municipality include gold and black smith, aluminium pots, machine shop engineering and cooking utensils.
9. **Leather Works:** There is manufacturing of leather bags and shoe making in the municipality especially in Somanya.
10. **Straw and Rattan Manufacture:** mats, hats and baskets weaving activities are found in many parts of the municipality.
11. **Beads Making:** The municipality is noted for beads production. Obawale-Kuti, Aboabo, Somanya and Tsebi-Teryi are specifically noted for this activity.
12. **Block Moulding:** This activity is done mainly in Somanya.
13. **Mineral Water Production:** There are ten (10) mineral water production factories in the municipality. Three (3) of the factories are located in Somanya and one (1) at Okwenya. The factories produce on a relatively large scale.

2.1.3.4 Business Financing

The various sources from which small-scale enterprises finance their activities are personal savings, family support, advance mobilization from client, partnership, informal money lenders and loans from banks and other financial institutions.

Personal savings are the main source of funding the small-scale industrial activities in the municipality. This source constitutes about 60% of all the business finance sources. Other popular sources of funding are advance mobilization from clients and borrowing from informal money lenders and micro-finance institutions who charge almost 100% interest within relatively short period. These situations result in low production and high cost of production.

2.1.3.5 Skills and Entrepreneurial Training

Most entrepreneurs in the municipality have acquired skills in entrepreneurship through training. This situation is very encouraging and has the potential of improving the quality of work of the entrepreneurs if the training received is applied.



Table 18: Supports Given to MSME Development (2021-2024)

Category	Support Given/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Skill Training Programmes Organised	-	-	2	4	6
Start-Up Kits	-	-	0	275	275
MSMEs Supported (Funding)	-	-	7	213	230

Source: Ghana Enterprises Agency, YKMA 2025

From the table above, some businesses received assistants in funding to support and expand their businesses. A total of GH¢206,000.00 were given to MSMEs to expand their businesses. Six (6) skills training were also organised for the youth in Dress Making/Tailoring, Welder/Fabrication, Baking/Confessionary, General Electricals, and Auto-Mechanic/Mechanic. 275 start-up kits were also given to trainees to start their own businesses. The start-up kits given were Tool Box for Auto Mechanics/Mechanics, Cylinder and Gas Oven for Baking, Dryer and Rollers for Hairdressing, Sewing Machines for Tailors, and Welder Machines for Welders.

2.1.3.6 Mining and Quarrying

There are clay deposits in several parts of the municipality. Okornya is most notable for these rich clay deposits. There are also high-quality limestone deposits in the municipality especially at Oterkpolu and Klo-Begoro. GHACEM and other Small to medium Scale Operators are currently mining these deposits. Mining and conveyance of the limestone are causing pollution, degradation of the environment and destruction of roads in and around Odugblase and Klo-Begoro. Also affected is the Oterkpolu-Odumase-Somanya-Okwenya road. Efforts should be made to rectify the situation before it worsens. Stone is being quarried at Aboabo, Somanya and Nkurakan.

During the process of conducting needs assessment at the zonal council level, the team were informed by the community members of some deposits of gold, oil and iron ores in the following places which are yet to be established.

Table 19 Potential Mineral Deposits

ZONA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY	MINERAL	LOCATION
Oterkpolu	Oterkpolu	Limestone	Oterkpolu Mountains
Obawale	Tsebi	Oil, Gold, Iron & Alum	Tsebi Mountains
Nkurakan	Kyeremanten-Danguanor	Granite.	Kyeremanten-Danguanor, Aboabo, Apersua-Sra
Nkurakan.	Kyeremanten-Danguanor	Gold.	Kyeremanten-Danguanor
Nkurakan	Huhunya	Alum	Huhunya Mountains
Klo-Agogo	Burukum & Oluahai	Clay	



ZONA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY	MINERAL	LOCATION
Klo-Agogo	Oluahai, Trawa, Odortum & Klo-Akwapem	Latrie.	
Klo-Agogo	Oluahai	Mineral deposits	
Klo-Agogo	Nsutapong-Terpoanya river	Gold deposit	

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

2.1.3.7 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The Municipal Assembly is by law mandated to collect a number of revenue items making up for the internally generated fund. These revenue items include; Business Operating Permits, Property Rate, Conveyance, Development Permits, Road Tolls, Market Tolls, Parking Fees, etc. the assembly is mandated to collect fines from defaulters or those who goes contrary to the Byelaws of the assembly

Currently, the Fees from Development Permits is one of the leading revenue items of the assembly. This is as result of real estate development by private developers and residents to meet the growing population and demand for accommodation for students and workers. The newly established University and the District Hospital has led to construction of private hostels and other residents putting up buildings to accommodate students.

Property rate even though have the highest potential among the revenue items, collection of this rate has been a challenge and the assembly have to develop strategies to collect this revenue items to rake in more IGF.

Table 20: Performance of IGF Revenue Items (2021-2024)

No.	Revenue Item	2021 Baseline	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	Business Operation Permit (Licenses)	425,244.79	599,272.74	515,087.56	730,054.90	2,269,659.99
2	Property Rate	18,233.42	9,999.09	54,987.16	64,186.02	147,405.69
3	Development Permit (Land)	239,439.83	197,809.36	440,490.60	200,278.50	1,078,018.29
4	Fines	9,985.00	4,842.00	20,175.00	63,869.00	98,871.00
5	Rent on Assembly Building	49,577.00	69,181.00	58,201.00	56,394	233,353.00
6	Fees	274,546.00	299,116.00	376,863.00	554,793	1,505,318.00
7	Investment	11,230.00	13,370.00	197,359.14	12,260	234,219.14
	TOTAL	1,032,565.04	1,193,590.19	1,663,163.46	1,681,835.42	5,571,154.11

Source: Finance Department, YKMA 2025

As shown in the figures below, IGF performance has been improving year on year. IGF grew cumulative from 2021-2024 by GH¢649,270.38 representing 62.9%. This performance is commendable and efforts must be made to sustain the increase. Business operating permits



constituted 41% of all the revenues from 2021 to 2024, fees (27%), development permits (19%), investment and rent also constituted 4% each.

The worst performing IGF item is property rate, even though is the IGF component with the best potential. Pragmatic measures must be implemented to enhance the collection of property rates to boost our revenue to be able to implement the plans of the assembly.

Figure 8: Yearly Performance of IGF (2021-2024)

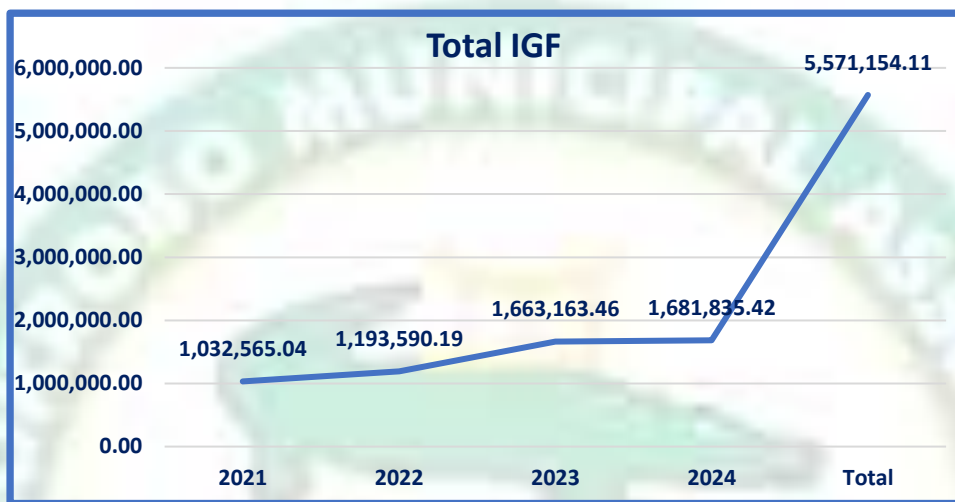


Figure 9: Performance of Components IGF (2021-2024)

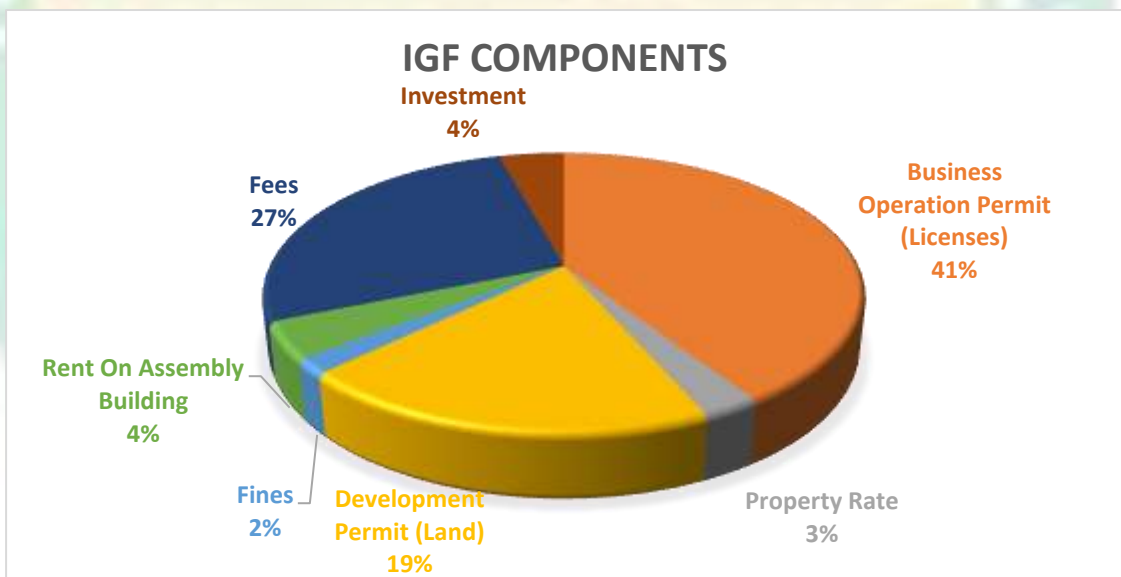
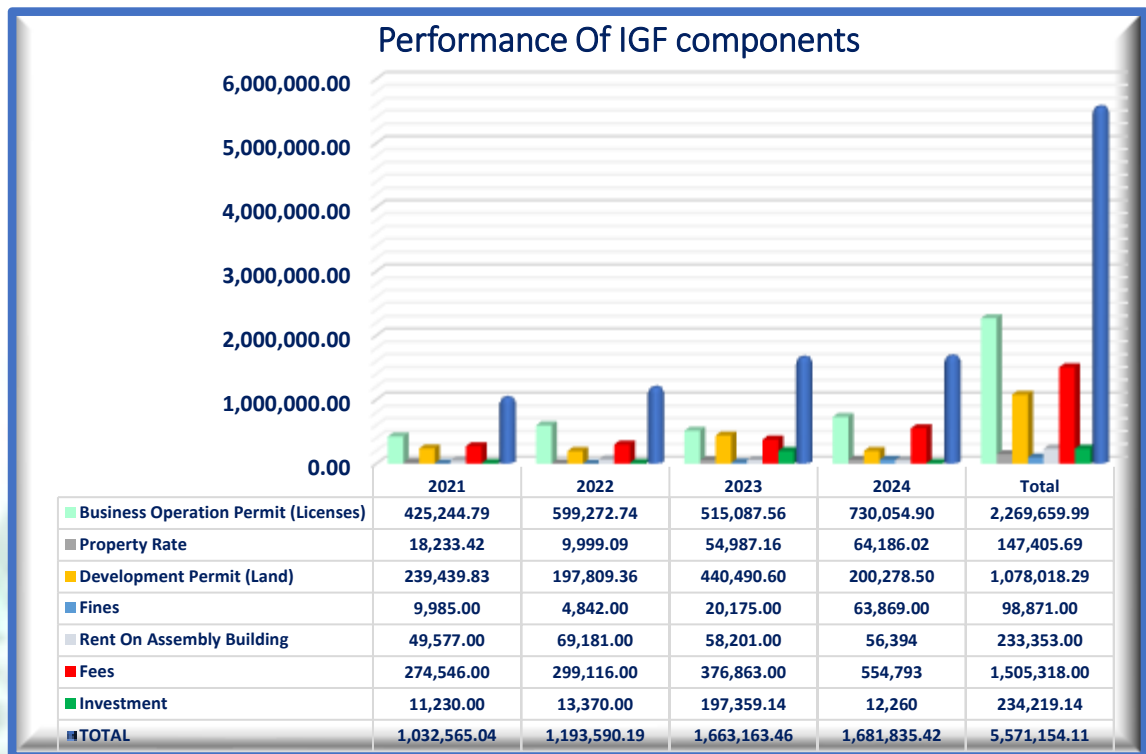


Figure 10: PERFORMANCE OF IGF REVENUE ITEMS (2021-2024)



2.1.3.8 Local Economic Development

Tourism Tourists' attraction sceneries abound in the Municipality. Notable among them is the Boti Falls at Boti-Okwenya which is unique because the water falls from two angles. When the two merges, it is said that they are mating. The merging usually forms a rainbow. Within the vicinity of the falls, there is a Three-Edged Palm Tree with a stone breast. What makes this tree unique is the three branches from the base of the tree, an extremely unusual occurrence.

A total land area of 183 acres has been surveyed for the development of these potentials. There is also a Snake-like Palm Tree located at Yiwase in the Municipality. The ancestral caves in 5 the Krobo Mountains form an ancestral home of the Krobos. The top of the mountain has a lot of natural features, including cells in which social misfits are detained.

Mango farming is one of the major thriving and driving forces of the municipal economy, large mango farms are located in Somanya and its environs. Some farmers export their produce to European markets earning foreign currencies.

In addition, some local Fruit Juice Processors also add value and produce mango juice for the local markets in and outside the municipality. locally produced mango juice is also employing a lot of the people. Market women also sell the fruits alongside the main Accra road to motorist plying that stretch. There are a number of Agro chemical shops selling, chemicals for the growing and fruiting of the mangoes in the municipality.

There are mango Seed growers/nurseries nursing and selling of variety of mango seedlings and other fruit crops in the municipality. The mango farming sector employs a lot of the youth in the urban in Somanya. The municipality benefitted from the One District One Factory Initiative and a Mango Processing Factory was contracted to process mango into fruit juice, puree and chips to create employment but the facility is yet to receive the necessary machinery to make it operational. Efforts must be made to equip the facility to function to boost the local economy. However, proper Land Use Planning has not been done to preserve and protect these mango farm lands, private developers are now taking over the farm lands to put up residential accommodation. This is posing a challenge for the mango farming business.

2.1.3.9 Financial Institutions

There are seven (7) Commercial Banks operating in the municipality. These are GCB Bank PLC, Upper Manya and Manya Krobo Rural Banks, Sinapi Aba trust, Hydro Credit Cooperative, Opportunity International and Yilo Star Microfinance located in Somanya and Nkurakan. The banks located in Somanya extend their operations to Nkurakan, Klo-Agogo, Huhunya, Oterkpolu and other communities. Upper Manya Kro Rural Bank has branches at



Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo. Most teachers and other public sector workers across the municipality receive their salaries through these banks. The banks also grant loans to their customers.

One important thing to note however, is the unwillingness of the banks to provide credit facilities to farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs due to the fact that the farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs do not save with the banks, lack collateral or are not creditworthy. This has adverse effects on poverty reduction and the improvement of the local economy. More people especially farmers and small-scale enterprises must be encouraged through business advisory services, to open accounts and save with the banks

2.1.3.10 Agriculture

There are three dominant farming activities in the municipality. These are food crop cultivation, livestock rearing and cash cropping. Of the three, the most practiced is food crop farming. The municipality is divided into four (4) farming zones. These are Somanya, Huhunya, Oterkpolu and Klo-Agogo. These farming zones also forms the municipality's Extension Operational Areas. The main crops grown include: Maize, Cassava, Yam, Cocoyam, Plantain, Tomatoes, Garden Eggs, Pepper, Okro and Mango. A few of the people are also rearing animals like Sheep, Goats and Cattle

2.1.3.10.1 Major Crops Grown in the Municipality

Five staple crops namely maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain are grown in almost all parts of the municipality. A wide range of vegetables like Tomatoes, Garden Eggs, Pepper, Okra, Cabbage are also grown. All these crops are cultivated both on large and small-scale basis and hold a lot of prospects for the municipality. The municipality has however, seen the emergence of a few medium and large-scale farms over the past years.

Yilo Krobo is one of the leading mango producing areas in Ghana. Mango farmers in the municipality produce large quantities of mangoes and sell them to exporters, market women and processing companies such as Blue Skies in Nsawam. The total production of mango is 367,434mt with an average production of 91,858.5mt per year. Mango production and distribution provide employment to quite a number of people; both on farm and marketing. The industry has huge potential that if harnessed would transform the lives the people engaged in the mango business and also provide opportunities for others especially the youth both within and outside the municipality. The tables below show the Mango Production, Major Crops and the area they are cultivated in the municipality and the performance of major food crops production in the municipality.



Table 21: MANGO PRODUCTION (2021-2024)

Year	Mango Production (MT)
2021	44,954
2022	118,545
2023	49,875
2024	154,060
Total	367,434

Source: DoA, YKMA, 2025

Table 22: Crops and Growing Areas in The Municipality

Crop	Main Area of Cultivation
Oil palm	Akpo, Akpamu, Huhunya, Apersua, Obenyemi, Korm
Tomatoes	Akpo, Akpamu, Boti, Huhunya
Garden eggs	Akpo, Akpamu, Boti, Huhunya, Agogo
Pepper	Oterkpolu, Huhunya, Sikabeng, Agogo
Maize	Municipal wide
Plantain	Ahinkwa, Nsutapong, Agogo
Yam	Akpo, Akpamu, Boti, Perpetifi
Cassava	Municipal wide
Okra	Perchiri, Okwenya, Akorley
Mango	Somanya, Akorley, Okwenya, Trom, New Somanya Tukuwe

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

Table 23: Selected Food Crop Production in The Municipality (2021-2024)

Year		Maize	Cassava	Plantain	Cocoyam	Yam
2021	Area Cultivated in (ha)	6,940.77	8317	1,974.78	384.47	6,617.28
	Yield (tones/ha)	2.7	29.1	7.72	8.86	22.3
	Total production (tones)	18,740.09	244,519.80	2,994.01	4,127.14	23,989.26
2022	Area Cultivated in (ha)	5,866.7	8121	355.8	453.8	5,095.4
	Yield (tones/ha)	3.1	29.4	7.63	8.60	21.9
	Total production (tones)	18,186.77	240,000	2,714.75	3,902.68	21,686.26
2023	Area Cultivated (ha)	5,766.70	7,400.93	255.8	433.8	1,193.60
	Yield (tones/ha)	3.1	29.3	7.62	8.61	21.7
	Total production (tones)	17,800.67	216,847.24	1,949.10	3,821.12	23,987.18
2024	Area Cultivated (ha)	6,000.2	682.31	301.43	412.50	920.35
	Yield (tones/ha)	2.7	29.1	7.92	8.86	23.3
	Total production(tones)	16,200.54	19,855.45	2,387.33	3,654.76	21,444.25

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

From the table above, cassava production is the most performing food crop in the municipality followed by yam. This presents a unique opportunity for commercial production of cassava. Farmers were supported in inputs and cash crop seedlings. This was to boost the agricultural production and also help in establishing cash crop plantations in the municipality. Tables below show the inputs and seedlings supplied to farmers in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 24: Inputs Supplied Farmers (2021-2024)

Farming Zone	Input Supplied	Quantity	No. of Beneficiaries
Somanya, Agogo, Oterkpolu & Huhunya	NPK, Urea, Maize Seed, Nichocane & Atrakine)	482	45
Somanya, Agogo, Oterkpolu & Huhunya	NPK, UREA & Maize Seed	3,045	805
Total		3,527	850

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025



Table 25: Cash Crop Seedlings Distribution in The Municipality (2021-2024)

CROP	2024				2023				2022				2021			
	Qty	Beneficiaries			Qty	Beneficiaries			Qty	Beneficiaries			Qty	Beneficiaries		
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T
Oil Palm	40,196	150	19	169	31,230	214	6	220	45,340	249	30	279	-	-	-	-
Mango	10,000	25	4	29		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	92	19	111
Coconut	4,000	27	2	29	4,200		39	4	43	8	2	10	2,000	16	3	19

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

2.1.3.10.2 Land Under Cultivation

Records obtained from DoA, indicate that a total of 8,316.79 hectares are currently under cultivation in the district. There is a gradual decline of fertility as a result of continuous cropping. Table and figure below show the trend in land cultivation in the municipality.

Table 26: Arable Land Under Cultivation (2021-2024)

Land	Land Under Cultivation/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Land Under Cultivation(ha)	24,234.3	19,892.7	15,050.83	8,316.79

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

From the figure above, it's clear that arable land under cultivation is on sharp decline since 2021. It declined by 18% in 2022, 24% in 2023 and 45% in 2024. The data therefore suggests that since 2021 arable land under cultivation has declined by 66%. This is very alarming as the municipal economy is largely agrarian and employs a lot of the population. The decline means farm sizes are dwindling and also new farms are Not being cultivated.

2.1.3.10.3 Livestock Rearing

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the municipality. The practice is such that most of those engaged in cropping are also involved in livestock rearing activities. The main types of livestock reared in the municipality are Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry and Pigs. Most of the livestock are reared all over the municipality. However, the main livestock rearing areas are Akorley, Okwenya, New Somanya, Nam-Ogome, Obawale, Oterkpolu, Boti, Huhunya, Nkurakan and Somanya.

Most of the livestock rearing activities are meant to supplement nutritional requirements and to earn additional income. However, major cattle farmers located in the Somanya zone rear the animal as a major source of income. Table below show the livestock production in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 27: Livestock Production (2021-2024)

Year	Type of Livestock	Total Production	Predominant Locations/Communities
2021	Cattle	656	Akuni
	Goats	10,216	New Somanya
	Sheep	86,210	Somanya Zongo
	Poultry	45,216	Akorley
	Pig	11,262	Akorley



Year	Type of Livestock	Total Production	Predominant Locations/Communities
2022	Cattle	921	Okwenya
	Goats	23,118	Akorley
	Sheep	14,655	Akorley
	Poultry	56,322	Akorley
	Pig	12,098	Akorley
2023	Cattle	1,236	Okwenya
	Goats	36,011	Agogo
	Sheep	26,331	Agogo
	Poultry	67,135	Okwenya
	Pig	10,562	Somanya
2024	Cattle	1,301	Somanya
	Goats	46,562	Obawale
	Sheep	36,028	Obawale
	Poultry	58,206	Somanya
	Pig	8,678	Somanya, Oterkpolu

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

From the figure above it shows that, Sheep was the leading livestock in the municipality in 2021, but switched to Poultry in 2022 and Poultry has remained the dominant livestock in the municipality from 2022-2024. This is an indication that the poultry industry is doing well and must be supported. Measures have to be implemented to aid the poultry farmers to be able to produce more, generate more revenue and employ more people.

2.1.3.10.4 Veterinary Services in The Municipality

The municipality has only 4 Veterinary Officers serving over 6,556 farmers. The Veterinary Officer to Farmer Ratio is 1:1,639. There are 44 Operational Areas within the municipality and the Veterinary Officers are assigned to assist farmers in these areas. Currently Huhunya zone with 13 Operational Areas is not having any assigned Veterinary Officer.

Table 28: Veterinary Services in The Municipality

Zone	Operational Areas (Communities)	No. of Vets assigned	No. of Vets Required	Gap	No. of farmers serviced
Somanya	Akorley, Ogome, Okwenya, New Somanya, Asinersi, Sra, Plau, Odave, Okperpiem, Gbekormanya, Sawer, Adjikpo & Agavenya (13)	2	5	3	1,639
Agogo	Agogo, Tsetseku, Opersika, Aboa, Wurapong, Nsutapong, Koryire, Samlesi, Obonkorkor, Brukum, Klo-Akwapim & Oluahi (12)	1	5	4	1,639
Oterkpolu	Obawale, Tsosingua & Tsebi-Teryi, Oterkpolu, Pleyo-Sikabeng, Onumako & Obenyemi (7)	1	5	4	1,639
Huhunya	Huhunya, Boti, Bosotwi, Akorwu Bana, Apersua, Akpo, Akpamu, Kyeremantin Dornguanor, Nkurakan, Aboabo & Abrewankor (12)	0	5	5	1,639
Total		4	20	16	6,556

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

Constraints to Livestock Rearing

The municipality has a potential to increase livestock production. However, there are a number of constraints that are working against this. The most notable are:

- Diseases and pests
- High cost of feed



- Inadequate veterinary services
- Theft
- Animals killed by moving vehicles
- Inadequate water and grass during the dry season.

2.1.3.10.5 Irrigation Farming

This activity is also not common in the municipality, even though rainfall is unreliable. The Municipal Directorate of Agriculture is presently promoting irrigation farming in the municipality especially for the cultivation of vegetables during the dry season. This effort must be supported by the Municipal Assembly and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Currently, there is no longer irrigation facility in the Municipality, there used to be one at Kornorkle but has not been functional since 2020.

2.1.3.10.6 Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

Much of the foodstuffs grown by the farmers are lost as a result of poor postharvest technologies, notably poor handling, poor storage, poor pest management, poor harvesting methods, inadequate market/pricing and processing. For instance, report from the Municipal Directorate of MOFA indicates that losses for mangoes were estimated at 40 percent in 2014. Such losses are very high and should be checked.

There are few private storage facilities in the municipality and most of them are used to store maize. The commonly used types of storage facilities are:

- The improved ventilated narrow cribs which are extensively used in the Obawale area
- The “ewe” barn
- The “kitchen” barn
- “Room” storage where the produce is loaded into sacks and placed on wooden pallets.

Most of the other crops are stored using traditional methods and this is not always effective.

The lack of storage facilities forces farmers to sell off their produce at very low prices. This is especially so if there is a bumper harvest and also in the case of vegetables such as garden eggs and tomatoes which are perishable. Thanks to the irrigation facility project.

The One District One Ware House that is located at New Somanya is supposed to serve as a reservoir for food items during the bumper season and then released during the lean season.

2.1.3.10.7 Farm Labour

The main farming practice in the municipality, bush fallowing, is characterized by the use of a lot of labour. A very important factor in labour is the age of the farmers. The fact that about



50% of the farmers in the municipality are over 40 years old and almost 12% are over 60 years old makes the issue of the labour in the municipality even more critical. Farm labour is looked at in the context that most of the younger productive population is moving away from the rural areas.

Because many of the farmers are old and do not have adequate physical energy to maintain and manage their farms, they depend very much on household and hired labour. Labour is normally scarce and expensive during the land clearing and weeding period.

2.1.3.10.8 Farm Tools

The main farming tools used in the municipality are hoes and cutlasses. Some farmers use wheel barrows and wellington boots during their farming activities.

Most of the farmers cannot afford inputs that reduce the need for physical labour. This limits the ability of the farmers to increase the size of their operations, thus discouraging them from trying new innovations in agriculture. Tractor usage especially for land preparation is receiving much attention in Somanya, but the cost of tractor service is still high. The Municipal Agriculture Mechanization centre should be adequately resourced to enable it design simple tools that will reduce the need for physical labour.

2.1.3.10.9 Extension Services

Limited extension services are available to farmers in the municipality. The services provided range from technical advice on new technologies, the introduction and use of improved planting materials and application of fertilizers, veterinary services and Agro-chemicals. The farmers are assisted to acquire farm inputs and the vaccination of their livestock.

There are seven (7) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) in the municipality as against twenty (20) required. The following table shows how they are distributed within the municipality.

Table 29: Distribution of Extension Agents in the Municipality

Zone	Operational Areas (Communities)	No. of AEAs assigned	AEAs Required	Shortfall	No. of farmers serviced
Somanya	Akorley, Ogome, Okwenya, New Somanya, Asinersi, Sra, Plau, Odave, Okperpiem, Gbekormanya, Sawyer, Adjikpo & Agavenya (13)	1	5	4	1,639
Agogo	Agogo, Tsetseku, Opersika, Aboa, Wurapong, Nsutapong, Koryire, Samlesi, Obonkorkor, Brukum, Klo-Akwapim & Oluahi (12)	1	5	4	1,639
Oterkpolu	Obawale, Tsosingua & Tsebi-Teryi, Oterkpolu, Pleyo-Sikabeng, Onumako & Obenyemi (7)	2	5	3	1,639
Huhunya	Huhunya, Boti, Bosotwi, Akorwa Bana & Apersua, Akpo, Akpamu, Kyeremanti Doringuanor, Nkurakan, Apersua, Aboabo & Abrewankor (12)	3	5	2	1,639
Total		7	20	13	6,556

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025



The number of Crop Farmers in the municipality is 50,951. The Department of Agriculture have zoned the communities into 44 Operational Areas. The Extension Agent to farmer ratio in the municipality is 1:7,279. This is higher than the national standard ratio of 1:1,200. The municipality's ratio needs to be improved if farmers are to get the right level of technology at the right time to enable them improve upon their production and incomes. In addition, and even more critical, there is the need to improve the working conditions of the extension staff especially in terms of transport, skills and accommodation.

2.1.3.10.10 Land Acquisition

Land in the municipality could be acquired through inheritance, lease, private ownership or hiring. As far as the terms of land acquisition are concerned, about 50% of the farmers acquired their land without any payment, the rest acquire their land through either sharecropping and on a fixed rent basis.

The main types of sharecropping are the *“abunnu”* (half of the crop produced are given to the tenant farmer and half to the landowner) and *“abusa”* (two-thirds of the produce is given to the farmer and one-third to the landowner).

These systems have serious implications as far as agricultural production is concerned. In terms of costs, rates keep on rising in most cases. There is also uncertainty as far as the farmers' duration on the piece of land is concerned and this blunts incentives among sharecropping and fixed rent tenants. There appears to be little or no innovation as far as the adoption of modern agricultural technology is concerned. Apart from these, land acquisition in the municipality is generally fraught with litigation and fragmentation and this does not promote increased agricultural production.

2.1.3.10.11 Farmer Groups

There are 13 farmer groups in the municipality. A total of 1,292 farmers are in various farmer groups. The Mango Farmers Associations have a combined greater number of farmers compared to all other Farmer Groups growing other crops in the municipality. Crops grown by these farmer groups are Maize, Cassava, Pepper, Garden Egg, Okro, Groundnut and Mango. The table below shows the farmer associations/groups in the municipality and crops grown as well as the number of farmers in these associations.

The formation and strengthening of farmer associations must be further encouraged since they have the potential of strengthening farmers' bargaining power when they sell their produce, or buy their inputs because they would have a common position when it comes to pricing of produce, bulk purchase and access to credit.



Table 30: Farmer Groups in the Municipality

Zone	Name of farmer group	Major crops cultivated	No. of farmers
Agogo	Noyami Kpe,	Pepper	120
Huhunya	Feehi Mau Nge Vegetables Growers Association	Pepper	100
Somanya	Yilo Krobo Mango Farmers Association Zone 1	Mango	80
Agogo	Klo-Agogo Farmers Association	Garden egg, Okro	85
Agogo	Klo Akwapim Farmers Association	Garden egg, Okro, Pepper	120
Agogo	Trawa Co-operative Farmers Association	Okro, Pepper	95
Oterkpolu	Feehi Cooperative Vegetable Farmers Society	Pepper	90
Agogo	Klo Agogo Farmers Association	Cassava, maize, vegetables	100
Agogo	Trawa Okansere Farmers Association	Cassava, maize	110
Agogo	Klo Akwapim Farmers Association	Maize, Cassava Vegetables	120
Agatorm	Agatorm Groundnut Farmers Assoc	Groundnut	65
Oterkpolu	Obawale United Farmers	Maize	87
Somanya	Mango Farmers Association	Mango	120
Total			1,292

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025

2.1.3.10.12 Marketing of Agricultural Produce

Middlemen from especially, Accra, Tema and Koforidua play a major role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the municipality. Most of the farmers sell their produce to middlemen who, in turn, cart them to other marketing centres within and outside the municipality for sale. However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produce. In most cases, the prices are unfavourable to the farmers. Even though farmers complained about this situation, they have no alternative since most of the items they produce are perishable. This is, in fact, a disincentive to the agricultural sector.

2.1.3.10.13 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme (PFJ)

The Planting for Food and Jobs Programme (PFJ) program is a strategic flagship agriculture initiative launched by ministry of Agriculture on 19th April 2017. It aims to boost self-sufficiency in selected food commodities, modernise agriculture, and stimulate growth through subsidies for food security and job creation.

The programme provided farm inputs for farmers such as fertilisers, seedling etc. despite the successes chalked the programme is faced with significant budgetary constraints which posed a major challenge to its sustainability. The local level, programme was riddled with corruption, political interference and diversion of inputs this hampered the smooth running of the programme. Table below shows the beneficiaries in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 31: Beneficiaries of Planting for Food and Jobs Programme (2021-2024)

PFJ	Beneficiaries/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Number of Beneficiaries	10,576	1,400	1,400	280,000	293,376

Source: Department of Agriculture, YKMA 2025



From the figure above a total of 293,373 farmers in the municipality benefited from the programme. 280,000 of the beneficiaries constituting 95.4% of the total beneficiaries was in 2024. This is attributed to the fact that it was an election year and such government spending on social intervention naturally grows.

2.1.3.11 Employment

The population who are gainfully employed stands at 90,162 representing 73.7% of the total population. More males are employed compared to females. The proportion of those employed is made up of 47,606 females representing 52.8%. Similarly, those who are unemployed are made up of 7,626 females representing 56.9%. the non-working force is 59,114 representing 48.3%. The unemployment rate for females is higher than males. This indicates that women are disadvantaged in the municipality when it comes employment. This could be as result of lack of employable skills, opportunities and cultural norms. Strategies have to be developed to enhance employment of women. The table below show the unemployment rate in the municipality.

Table 32: Employment Status of Population (15 Years and Older) by Sex

Employment Status	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employed	47,606	42,556	90,162
Unemployed	5,774	7,626	13,400

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.3.11.1 Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in the municipality is 12.9. Unemployment rate among females is higher as compared to males. This further indicates that women are more vulnerable than men when it comes to finding jobs, table below shows the unemployment rate by sex in the municipality.

Table 33: Unemployment Rate by Sex

Yilo Krobo Municipal	Male	Female	Both sexes
Unemployment rate	10.8	15.2	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.3.12 Business /Private Sector Development

The Informal Sector employs more of the population than the formal sector. 84% of the employed are in the Private Informal Sector. The Formal Sector is still dominated by the Private Sector with 50.2%. This is an indication that the economy is Private Sector led. Pragmatic measures must be taken to create the enabling environment for the private sector to expand to employ more of the population. Table below depict the sectors of the municipal economy.



Table 34: Employment Sector of Population (15 years and older) by Sex

Sector	Male	Female	Both sexes
Private Informal	19,100	18,621	37,721
Private Formal	2,386	1,201	3,587
Public (Government)	2,127	1,420	3,547
Total	23,613	21,242	44,855

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4 SOCIAL

2.1.4.1 Education

2.1.4.1.1 Educational Facilities

Yilo Krobo Municipality has eighty-four (84) Kindergarten/Nursery schools, eighty-four (84) Primary schools, fifty-three (53) Junior High Schools (JHS), three (3) Senior High Schools (SHS), one (1) Private Senior High Technical Vocational School and one (1) Senior High Technical Vocational School, one (1) College of Education and a University (University for Environment and Sustainable Development-UESD). Percentage of schools in good conditions are; KG (65.5%), Primary (65.5%) and JHS (83.0%) are in good condition. This calls for a systematic rehabilitation strategy/maintenance plan that will save the infrastructure from further deterioration and also enhance teaching and learning in the affected schools. Table below show the public and private educational facilities in the municipality.

Table 35: Public Educational Facilities in the Municipality

Level	No. of schools	No. in Good Condition	No. of Classrooms	Student Per Classroom
Kindergarten	84	55	168	36
Primary schools	84	55	504	28
JHS	53	44	171	37
SHS	3	3	95	44
Tech/Vocational Schools	1	1	6	139
Total	225	158	944	

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

From the above table, demand for classrooms are higher at the SHS/SECTECH level due to high enrolment as result of the Free SHS Policy. JHS also needs more classroom to cater for the growing student population. With the municipality's growth rate, more classrooms for the KG/Nurseries would be needed in the coming years to accommodate these children.

The Private School Sector is augmenting the public schools, providing alternative educational infrastructure for those who could afford in the municipality. The contribution of these private schools is very significant in the educational sector of the municipality. The Table below show the private educational facilities in the municipality at all levels.

The central government should focus more on infrastructure expansion to cater for the excess students as result of the Free SHS Policy. There is therefore a need to review the policy to include infrastructure development. There is therefore the need to expand the educational infrastructure in the municipality especially at the secondary school level. The assembly have to focus on building new classrooms for the basic education to ensure coverage. The figure below shows the Educational Facility Map of the municipality.

Table 36: Private Educational Facilities in The Municipality

Level	No. of Schools	No. in Good Condition	No. of Classrooms	Student Per Classroom
Kindergarten	38	25	55	45
Primary School	38	28	188	27
JHS	25	21	54	28
SHS	1	1	24	14
Total	102	75	321	114

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.1.2 School Enrolment

School enrolment generally has been high in the municipality especially at the primary level however it witnessed some decline. In 2022 and 2023 there was a decline especially at the primary level enrolment. Enrolment dropped from 28,562 in 2021 to 26,489 in 2022, then further dropped to 22,836 in 2023. However, in 2024 it increased to 28,963 an increase of 21.2% over the 2023 enrolment.

It is also worthy of note that, enrolment in SHS/TECH has been very steady over the four-year period. This is an indication of the impact of the Free SHS Policy.

Also, enrolment at the primary level have been declining throughout the four-year period.



Figure 11: Educational Facility Map of Yilo Krobo Municipality

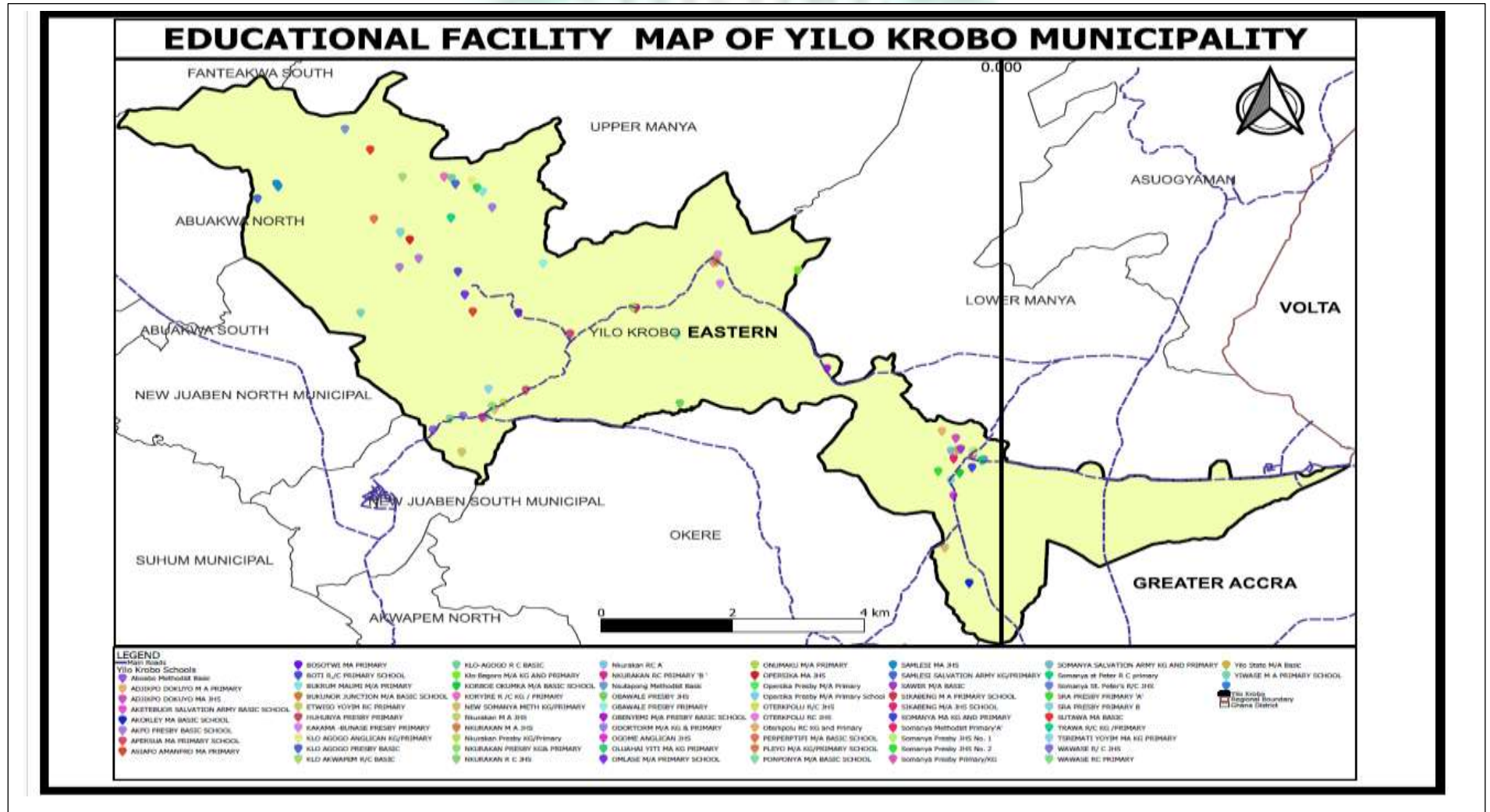


Table 37: Enrolment by Sex (Public and Private Schools)-2021-2024

LEVEL	YEAR/SEX											
	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	2,964	2,794	5,758	3,183	3,113	6,296	2,696	2,618	5,314	2,440	23,37	4,777
Primary	8,827	8,549	17,376	7,726	7,250	14,976	6,207	5,963	12,170	8,535	8,064	16,599
JHS	3,512	3,410	6,922	3,431	3,621	7,052	3,028	2,865	5,893	3,991	3,851	7,842
SHS/TECH	2,030	2,234	4,264	2,172	2,289	4,461	2,324	2,449	4,773	2,211	2,311	4,522

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025



A critical look at the enrolment figures shows that primary level enrolment is very high but drops sharply as the enrolment transitions to JHS and SHS levels. This shows drastic reduction in enrolment compared to those in Primary, JHS and SHS. This is an indication that majority of the students completing JHS do not access SHS.

Dropout is so conspicuous considering the rate of enrolment at the primary level. The critical stage is between the primary and the Junior High School level. For the four-year period, Primary enrolment was 16,599, while JHS enrolment was 7,842 and SHS was 4,522. This represents a drop of 52.8% in enrolment transitioning to JHS, and drop of 42.3% in enrolment transitioning to SHS level.

The difference is so alarming. However, with the Senior High School level in addition to academic failure, the drop-in enrolment may be attributed to the fact that some of the students might have gotten admission into other SHS that are not within the municipality. There is therefore the need to implement pragmatic measures to ensure continuity in education at the basic level.

2.1.4.1.2.1 Public School Enrolment

The enrolment figures in the public schools are much higher than those in the private schools. The public-school enrolment for the past four years is shown in the table below

Table 38: Enrolment by Sex (Public Schools Only) From 2021-2024 In the Municipality

Level	Enrolment/Year											
	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten	1,919	1,737	3,656	2,132	2,045	4,177	1,632	1,546	3,178	1,352	1,260	2,612
Primary	6,262	5,890	12,152	6,488	6,056	12,544	6,006	5,684	11,690	5,663	5,263	10,926
JHS	2,897	2,746	5,643	3,001	2,840	5,841	3,084	2,892	5,976	3,060	2,946	6,006
SHS/TECH	1,730	1,886	3,616	1,906	1,988	3,894	2,040	2,166	4,206	2,091	2,313	4,404

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025



2.1.4.1.3 The Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in education to the number of male students. Parity Index (GPI) is an indicator of Gender Equality and is related to SDG 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”

The GPI for primary has consistently been below 1, an indication that more males are enrolled at the primary level than females. However, JHS and SHS rather has persistently recorded above one(1). This is an indication that more females are enrolled than males at the JHS and SHS levels. The reasons for this disparity are varied but mostly due to the drop out of the boys to engage in manual jobs for survival. Others are also enticed with get rich attitude thereby sees education as a long way to become rich, thereby dropping out and starts hustling. Some are engaged in mango farms as planters, harvesters, sprayers etc, others are also riding “Pragya” tricycles.

Table 39: Gender Parity Index: Primary/JHS/SHS

Indicator	GPI/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
GPI(Primary)	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.96
GPI(JHS)	1.27	1.07	1.11	0.98
GPI(SHS/TECH)	1.06	1.12	1	1.07

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.1.4 Pass Rate

Performance of education at basic level have been decreasing over the years. The performance in JHS dipped from 71.90% in the year 2021 to 62.22% in 2022 and further declined to 54.6% in 2023. This is illustrated in table below. A lot need to be done, especially at the primary level to ensure performance is improved and sustained if the municipality to ensure that greater majority of the pupils are able to transition for higher education.

Table 40: Pass Rate (2021-2023)

Level	Pass Rate (%) /Year								
	2021			2022			2023		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
BECE Pass Rate	71.90	72.05	71.76	62.22	61.99	62.44	54.6	52.5	56.9

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

Performance in terms of gender, the females performed better than their male counterparts except in 2021. It is very important to understand the reason for this trend and implement measures to ensure parity.

2.1.4.1.5 School Drop Out

School dropout is someone who left school or college before completing their studies. The current national Drop Out Rate is 2% that is 0.02. it means 2 school children dropout of school from 100. The Drop Out-Rate in the municipality is quite high especially at the Primary school level (0.14) that is 14% as at 2023 an increase from 12% in 2022 and reduction from 0.15(15%) in 2021. The Drop-Out Rate for JHS is quite low (0.01) and it's below the national rate. The table below provide the details on the school Drop-Out Rate in the municipality (202-2023).

Some school children have dropped out of school for reasons including the following:

- Financial challenges
- Children introduced to trading at early age
- Teenage pregnancy
- Poor performance
- Peer group influence
- Child delinquency
- Death of Parents

Table 41: School Drop-Out Rate in the Municipality (2021-2023)

Level	2021			2022			2023		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Primary	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.12
JHS	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
SHS/TECH	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.1.6 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

There is a total of 1,194 teachers in the municipality for public schools with a total enrolment of 23,948 this means on the average a teacher handles 20 pupils/students in the municipality. This however is not bad but the issue of overstaffing of teachers in the urban areas leaving the rural areas with few teachers, remain a significant problem for access to quality education at the rural areas.

This is partially caused by centralised posting by Ghana Education Service without the input of the Municipal Education Office and the strict warning not to re-post teachers after they have been posted from the Ghana Education Service Headquarters.



Teacher/Pupil Ratio is 1:38, 1:94, 1:21 and 1:23 for KG, Primary, JHS and SHS respectively. The Teacher/Pupil Ratio has increased due to the enrolment drive caused by the implementation of such programmes as the Capitation Grant, free distribution of exercise books and uniforms and the School Feeding Programme and the Free SHS policy. Table below show the teacher pupil strength in the municipality. It is obvious that more teachers will be needed at the kg and primary levels. However, the enrolment at the JHS and SHS level is below the strength of available teachers.

Table 42: Teacher-Pupil Ratio in The Municipality (2024)

Level	Total Enrolment	No. of Teachers	Student/Pupil Per Teacher
KG	2,612	146	38
Primary	10,926	476	94
JHS	6,006	376	21
SHS	4,404	196	23
Total	23,948	1,194	29

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

It is obvious that more teachers will be needed at the KG and Primary levels. However, the enrolment at the JHS and SHS level is below the strength of available teachers.

2.1.4.1.7 Educational Levels of the Population

52,650 of the population have attained at least a level of education, this represents 43% of the total population. Majority of the educated population are those who completed JHS constituting 39.5%, followed by Primary Education (17%), Middle School (13.5%) and Tertiary (4.5%). This indicates that most of the educated population are those with lower or basic education. This is an indication of high school dropouts. It is evident that most of the population truncates their education after JHS. Another notable fact is that, more males (51.6%) have attended school more than 48.4% females. But a certain trend is notable, at the basic school level, there are more females having basic education than males, but from SHS and above shows more males than females. This also indicates that more females are not moving up the educational ladder. Pragmatic measures must be put in place to ensure continuity in education within the municipality. The table below show the level of education of the population in the municipality.

Table 43: Population (15 years and older) Highest level of education by Geographic Area and Sex

Level of Education Completed	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
JSS/JHS	9,955	10,853	20,808	39.5%
SSS/SHS	5,029	4,045	9,074	17%
Primary	2,935	4,884	7,819	14.9%
Middle	4,405	2,702	7,107	13.5%
Tertiary - Bachelor's Degree	1,614	766	2,380	4.5%
Secondary	968	588	1,556	3%
Tertiary/HND	626	344	970	1.8%
Post Middle/Secondary Diploma	495	473	968	1.8%
Voc/Technical/Commercial	405	308	713	1.4%
Tertiary - Post Graduate Certificate/Diploma	289	262	551	1.0%
Tertiary - Master's Degree	257	85	342	0.6%
Post Middle/Secondary Certificate	125	143	268	0.5%
Tertiary – PhD	36	9	45	0.1%
Kindergarten	7	18	25	0.05%
Other (specify)	13	3	16	0.03%
Nursery	1	7	8	0.02%
Total	27,160	25,490	52,650	100%

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.1.8 Literacy Rate

42,488 of the population can at least read or write in one language, this represents 34.7% of the total population of the municipality. Among the literate population 47.1% are males with 52.9% females. This is an indication that more females can read and write than the males in the municipality. Table below show the literate population of the municipality by locality.

Table 44: Literate Population by Geographic Area and Sex

sex	Locality		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Male	7,528	12,466	19,994
female	10,711	11,783	22,494
Total	18,239	24,249	42,488

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

The statistics also shows, comparatively there more educated males than females in the urban area but in the rural area there are more literate females than males. Measures must be put in place to bridge the gap.

2.1.4.2 Incidence/ Intensity / Deprivation and Multidimensional Poverty

The multidimensional poverty statistics for the Municipality is base on the 2021 PHC. It shows the incidence (*who is poor?*), intensity (*how poor are the poor?*), deprivation in 13 indicators (*what are people in the district lacking?*), and the contribution to multidimensional poverty (*how is poverty experienced?*)

In Yilo Krobo Municipality, 21.5 percent of the population live in multidimensional poverty and the average intensity of poverty is 42.1 percent. This means that in Yilo Krobo Municipal the Multidimensional Poverty Index is estimated to be 0.091.

The Municipality is placed 93rd out of the 261 districts in terms of the percentage of population living in multidimensional poor households. Within the Eastern Region it is placed 17th out of 33 districts (*a lower number indicates less poverty*). The Municipality is most deprived in the areas of improved toilet facilities (85%), lack of health insurance coverage (52.9%), and housing (41.2%). In 8 out of 13 indicators, the Municipality had a higher deprivation than the national averages. The table below shows the poverty measure in the municipality.

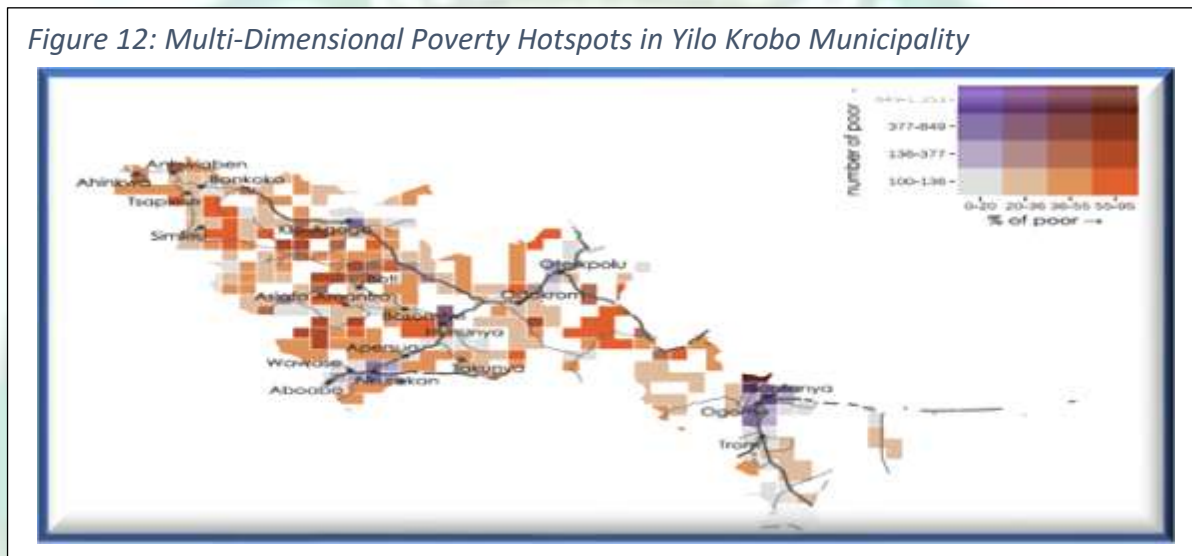
Table 45: Poverty Levels, by Geographic Area

Poverty Measure	Urban	Rural	Yilo Krobo Municipal
Incidence of Poverty (H)	12.3	29.6	21.5
Intensity of Poverty (A)	43.0	41.8	42.1
Multidimensional Poverty Index (M0)	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: GSS Multidimensional Poverty Report, May 2024

2.1.4.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty Hotspots

The map below shows both the percentage of multidimensional poor people as well as the total number of multidimensional poor gridded at a 1km by 1km area. Values are normalized, being relative to the district itself rather than to Ghana as a whole and areas without population are coloured grey. Notable communities with high poverty incidence are Ahinkwa, Samlesi, Bosotwi, Huhunya, Ahwiaben, Bonkoko and neighboring communities. Communities with less incidence are Somanya, Nkurakan, Klo Agogo, Boti and Oterkpolu. These communities are mostly urban, an indication that poverty is more pervasive in the rural areas.

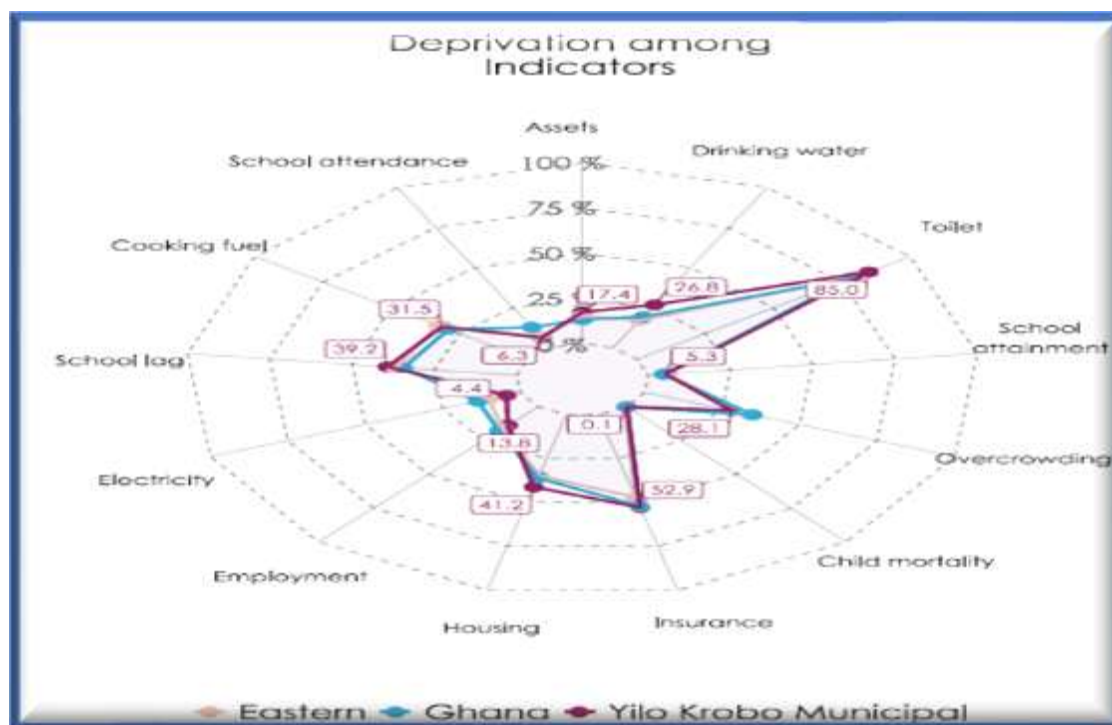


Source: GSS

2.1.4.2.2 Deprivation and Contribution

The diagram below shows the average uncensored deprivation (between 0% and 100%) of the 13 different indicators in Yilo Krobo Municipality as compared to regional and national average. The plot on the right shows the contributions to multidimensional poverty. The indicators that performed well were electricity, school enrolment, school attendance, school attainment and child mortality. Therefore, there is the need to put up measures to tackle the other indicators such as school lag, toilet, overcrowding, housing, health insurance, cooking fuel and drinking water.

Figure 13: What the Poor in Yilo Krobo are Lacking Most (Levels of Depravity)



SOURCE: GSS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

2.1.4.3 Social Protection

Social protection is defined as the set of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour market, diminishing people’s exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption or loss of income. Among the social protection schemes implemented in Yilo Krobo municipal include:

1. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
2. Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)
3. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
4. Free Senior High School Programme
5. The Disability Fund
6. Capitation Grant
7. National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)

2.1.4.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme

The Government of Ghana established the National Health Insurance Scheme under the Act 650 in 2003. The scheme was launched in order to provide basic healthcare services to persons’ resident in the country through mutual and private health insurance schemes.

As a social protection programme, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has impacted positively on the lives of the people of municipality. However, the scheme is facing a lot of



challenges such as late payment of claims, charging of unapproved fees at health facilities, drug coverage limitations, inflation of service fees by health facilities, ghost claims by health facilities etc.

The total of beneficiaries on the scheme with valid cards as at 2024 was 63,280, this is out of target beneficiaries of 87,890.

Records has shown that subscription decreased drastically within 2022/2023 from 42% in 2021 to 20.3% to 2023 but shot up to 63% in 2024.

Measures must be put in place to sustain the subscription of the residents to facilitate ease access to primary health care. Table below depict the situation of the NHIS in the municipality in terms of subscription.

Table 46: NHIS Subscription in the Municipality (2021-2024)

Population with Valid NHIS Cards	% of Population with valid NHIS Cards /Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
i. Indigents	0.9%	0.4%	0.15%	10.2%
ii. Informal	12%	13%	8.2%	8.2%
iii. Aged	3%	2%	1.1%	1.5%
iv. Under 18years	23%	9%	8.8%	41.1%
v. Pregnant Women	1%	1%	0.6%	0.3%
Vii SSNIT Contributors	1%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%
Viii SNNIT Pensioners	0.2%	0.3%	0.19%	0.5%
Total	42%	28.4%	20.3%	63%

Source: NHIS District Office, YKMA 2025

i. National Health Insurance Card Usage at Health Facilities

The records from the department of health shows high usage of the NHIS card to access health care in the municipality. The number of out-patients using the NHIS card started to drop from 79,335 to 66,034 in 2022 and further reduced to all time low at 29,611 in 2023. However, there was a surge in NHIS card usage at health facilities in the municipality to 83,977 in 2024. The Table below show the Out-Patience with valid NHIS cards in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 47: Number of Out-patience with valid NHIS CARDS (2021-2024)

Out-Patience with Valid NHIS	Out-Patience with Valid NHIS/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of Out-patience with valid NHIS cards	79,335	66,034	29,611	83,977

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.3.2 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP scheme is a programme of Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment (MMYE) which is supposed to decrease poverty in Ghana and to provide a better life for Ghanaian population. Some of the conditions of the scheme included the following:

- Sending children to school



- Not allowing child labour
- Enrolment of family members on the NHIS
- Birth registration of all children

Table 48: LEAP Beneficiaries in the Municipality (2022-2024)

Year	Beneficiaries
	Total
2022	1,446
2023	1,446
2024	1,269

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) provided social protection to needy households and the vulnerable society. Cash transfers were made to orphans, vulnerable children, the elderly and people with extreme vulnerabilities. The table above shows the number of beneficiaries of the programme in the municipality from 2022-2024. The programme is currently undergoing reassessment to include new vulnerable people and also remove people who are no longer vulnerable. However, the programme is faced with late payment and cash payment system challenges.

2.1.4.3.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The Ghana School feeding Programme was introduced by the central government to provide food to basic school pupils in the rural areas/ urban poverty endemic areas to drive enrolment. The programme employs caterers for the schools who pre-finance the cooking then government reimburse them afterwards. The table below shows the beneficiaries of the programme since 2021. Since the introduction of the programme, there is a dramatic increase in enrolment and retention rates. The Programme also brought a faceted approach to the local dynamics by providing employment avenues to caterers and other downstream trail of the food vending business.

The programme is faced with the acute challenge of delays in the release of funds to caterers coupled with the volatility of food items over the period. There is a greater need for review of the allocation per child to ensure quality of food served and also the sustainability of the programme. Failure to this will result in serving of unbalanced diets which would hamper the nutritional strength and development of school pupils.

Table 49: Beneficiaries of Ghana School Feeding Programme in the Municipality

School Feeding Programme	Beneficiaries/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Beneficiaries	54,415	15,229	15,229	6,219

Source: Department of Education, YKMA 2025



2.1.4.3.4 Capitation Grant

This fund was introduced to provide funding support to basic education. This fund is supposed to provide funds for the general running of basic schools in the country. Expenditure such as School Maintenance, School Management, Teaching and Learning Materials and assistance for needy students/pupils.

However, there a lot of challenges associated with the fund management such as Misapplication and Misappropriation by some Heads of schools and inadequacy of the fund to cater for all the needs of the schools. Aside this there is laxity in the capitation grant Audit to curtail misuse of the funds. Aside these challenges there is also delay in releasing of funds from the central government.

This has resulted in most School Management Committees (SMC) levying parents to cater for the day to day running of schools. Aside this the transparency and strict supervision on the utilization of the funds by the schools also needs to be looked at. Table below show the number of pupils benefitted from the grant since 2021-2024.

Table 50: Beneficiaries of Capitation Grant in the Municipality (2021-2024)

Capitation Grant	Beneficiaries/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Beneficiaries	21,418	6,814	22,781	20,257
Funds Received (GH¢)	185,965.42	n/a	78,560.00	199,725.54

Source: Department of Education, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.3.5 Free Senior High School Policy

The Free Senior High School Policy was introduced by government in 2017 to make secondary education free for all qualified students. The policy is intended to help close the gap between rural and urban schooling, and to reduce the financial burden on families. The policy allowed the government to pay for all fees for students admitted to Public Senior and Vocational High Schools. This includes boarding fees, meals, textbooks, and other charges.

The goal of the policy is to; improve access to secondary schooling, alleviate financial burdens on families, close the gap between rural and urban schooling and provide opportunities to the youth to help drive Ghana's development.

However, there a lot of challenges with the implementation of the policy such as the questions about the quality of education, concerns about the sustainability of the policy, large class sizes and inadequate teaching resources. At the beginning of the implementation, there was reported death of students in some schools due to overcrowded dormitories as a result of the policy.



However, the policy has led to increased access to education for many students and has helped more girls complete secondary education. The government have to fine tune the implementation of the policy to curtail its excesses and also work around a dedicated funding source for the policy to ensure its sustainability.

The Table below show the number of students who benefitted from the programme from 2021-2024.

Table 51: Beneficiaries of Free Senior High School Policy in the Municipality (2021-2024)

Free SHS Policy	Beneficiaries/Year		Total
	2023	2024	
Number of Beneficiaries	4,206	2,972	

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.3.6 National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation. Its objective is to support the youth between the ages of 15 to 35 years through skills training and internship modules to transit from a situation of unemployment to that of employment. The programme implements six (6) modules; Youth in Agriculture and Afforestation, Youth in Sanitation and Coastal Assistants, Community Teaching Assistants, Youth in Apparel and Textiles, Industrial Attachment, and Youth in Information Communication Technology. As at the end of 2024, programme employed 1,421 youths under the various modules in the municipality as shown in the table below.

Table 52: Beneficiaries of National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) in the municipality 2021-2024)

Youth Employment Programme	Beneficiaries/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Beneficiaries	220	1,421	4,206	1,421

Source: YEA, YKMA 2025

From then figure above it shows a sustained increase in beneficiaries from 2021(220), 2022(1,421) and 2023(4,206) but declined sharply in 2024 to 1,421.

2.1.4.3.7 Disability Fund

This is a fund meant to cushion the economic hardship of the identified and registered disables within the municipality in areas like income-generating activities, school fees, health needs among others.



2.1.4.4 People with Disabilities (PWDs)

Registered People with Disabilities (PWDs) according to the DSWWCD is 910. constitute 5.8% of the municipality’s population according to the 2021 PHC. Their disabilities include difficulty in walking or moving, difficulty in hearing or speaking, difficulty in seeing, strange behaviours among others. Sight impairment is the most prevalent (50.9%) while intellectual is the least (7.5%).

Seven percent (7.0%) of PWDs (15 years and older) are employed with the 5.2% unemployed. 11.1% of the PWDs are not economically active. Some of the unemployed PWDs are catered for by their relatives while others resort to begging to survive. PWDs are receiving various forms of support ranging from skills training, educational sponsorship to income generating ventures under the Disability Fund.

There is a rehabilitation centre established by the Department of Social Welfare in Somanya where some of the PWDs are trained to acquire some skills for their independence. The facility is however, grossly under-utilized, as parents and relatives prefer hiding their PWDs to exposing them to rehabilitation. In addition, the Assembly assist them in business support in the form of funding, assist in paying their hospital bills, payment of school fees, among others. The municipality lacks facilities that enhance the lives of persons with disabilities, as most public infrastructures are constructed without taking them into consideration. Since they represent almost 6% of the municipality’s population, their potentials must be tapped for the total development of the municipality.

Table 53:Registered PWDs in the Municipality (2021-2024)

Year	Registered Disability (Year)
2021	861
2022	886
2023	896
2024	910
Source: DSWCD, YKMA 2025	

2.1.4.5 Mentally Challenged

Issues of mental health in the municipality is gradually becoming a development challenge. The municipality is gradually seeing number of mentally challenged person springing up. So far about 22 mentally challenged persons have been recorded by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Sixteen of these are male and six females. Some of these challenges were as a result of taken hard drugs like Indian-herb, locally known as “wee”, emotional trauma, genetics, through birth etc. These people roam about the streets within the municipality without support from family members. It is very important that rehabilitation



facility is provided to enable the department manage them. Also, education on the need for family members to provide support to the mentally challenged is very paramount. Sending them to rehabilitation centres and seeking medical attention for them.

2.1.4.6 Child Labour

The Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo markets have turned to be the hot spots for child labour where countless children of school going age, mainly driven by survival instinct, engage in jobs detrimental to their health.

The children mostly aged between 10 and 15 years evade classes in their respective schools to do business all day on Monday and Thursday at Nkurakan; and Tuesdays and Fridays at Klo-Agogo.

While majority of them cart the goods of their clients in hired wheelbarrows and on trucks, others who cannot afford hiring the equipment carry heavy loads across the length and breadth of the markets to make a living.

As if to encourage the trade, some business men in the area have taken advantage of the booming trade to engage in the business of hiring the wheel barrows and other such equipment to the children at the cost of GHC0.00 a day. Others clearly admitted they were enticed into the business by the plush spending habit in school of their colleagues who first ventured into the trade.

Another sector engaging child labour are the mango farm owners. They employ the services of these young children in pruning, spraying and harvesting of mangoes. During mango seasons these boys usually skip school to work in the mango farms to earn a living. Mango growing communities like Somanya, New Somanya, Akorley and Okwenya have the highest child labour numbers.

Another worrying phenomenon regarding child labour is the booming operation of “Pragya” riders in major towns like Somanya and nkurakan. Well to do individuals have resulted to buying this tricycle for commercial transportation in towns. They engage teenage boys of school going age as riders since they require less pay. The business is flourishing so well as passengers no longer prefer taking taxis and “trotro” due to less charges by the “Pragya” riders. Additionally, these tricycles can access narrow roads and reach homes of passengers making it the preferred choice of passengers and market women to carry their load to their homes. Some taxi drivers have actually sold their taxis and procured these “Pragya” for their transport business. Because of these riders are earning more money, education has become unattractive to them. This has increase cases of teenage pregnancy in the municipality because these

“Pragya” riders lure the school girls with money. Additionally, these boys also engage in a lot of alcoholism and drugs because they have money to fund their youthful fantasies.

The phenomenon has a direct effect on the overall academic performance in the municipality because it reduces the contact/instructional hours between the teacher and the children. Some of the children come to school really tired and in a psychological state unsuitable for academic work, a teacher commented.

2.1.4.7 Street Children

There are a number of street children in the municipality. They are mostly found in towns such as Somanya, Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo. They are seen most of the time selling iced water, provisions, doughnuts, etc on the streets. Investigations revealed that most of them are not staying with their real parents. While some are staying with their relatives, others were given to people as house helps by their parents. Most of these children are between the ages of 12 – 16 years and should have been in school; but rather, their labour is exploited for the selfish gains of their guardians.

2.1.4.8 Vulnerability and the Marginalised

Social vulnerability refers to the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, or recover from the impact of a hazard. Social vulnerability is most apparent after a hazard event has occurred, when different patterns of suffering and recovery are observed among certain groups in the population, e.g., the aged, the poor, minorities. Such groups may not only be least prepared for an emergency but also may often live in more hazardous locations, in substandard housing, have the fewest resources, and lack knowledge and/or sense of political efficacy to claim access to resources to assist in recovery. Among the vulnerable groups include: women, children, widows, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, HIV/AIDS affected children the elderly, the unemployed, people living in communities where mining is undertaking, people living in areas prone to natural disaster and many more.

2.1.4.9 Child Protection

2.1.4.9.1 Early Childhood Development Centres

There are thirty-one (31) Early Child Development Centres (ECDC) in the municipality, comprising of five (5) unregistered and 26 registered centres. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development must ensure that these ECDC are registered.

In total there are 1,909 children enrolled at the various ECD centres in the municipality comprising of 963 females and 946 males. There were 132 attendants comprising of 41 untrained and 91 trained attendants. Early childhood development is so critical in the development of the child and so the need to have qualified trained attendants is very necessary and crucial. 41 untrained attendants operating in the municipality is a worry and efforts must be made to ensure that only qualified attendants and employed by the various ECDC.

Table 54: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (ECDC) IN THE MUNICIPALITY

S/N	Name of Facility	Location	Registration Status	No. of Attendants		No. of Children at the Facility	
				Trained	Untrained	Male	Female
1	Akpene Happy Home	Community Centre	Registered	0	6	26	28
2	Ambassador's Preparatory School	Adjikpo Dornor	Unregistered	1	4	33	46
3	Amazing Grace International	Lowcost	Registered	0	3	13	22
4	Bethel Preparatory School	Sawer	Registered	1	1	5	6
5	Bright Future Academy	Social Welfare	Registered	2	3	47	38
6	Cedar Academy	Trom	Registered	2	2	13	12
7	Christ Ambassadors Basic	Aboabo, Nkurakan	Registered	1	1	14	12
8	Victorious Cornerstone Academy	Otwiso, Nkurakan	Registered	1	1	30	20
9	Perfect Child Academy	Akweteman Zebra Road	Unregistered	2	1	33	30
10	Revival Harvest Preparatory School	Agavenya	Registered	1	1	15	13
11	God's Star Academy	Lowcost	Registered	1	1	65	75
12	Mescon Academy	Social Welfare	Registered	0	5	3	3
13	Moment of Glory School	Agavenya	Registered	4	1	7	3
14	Grace F.J Montessori	Nkurakan	Registered	1	6	20	35
15	Carol Gray International School	Trom	Registered	3	1	40	19
16	Doorbell Int. School	DC Road	Registered	2	4	63	51
17	Diacon Educational Day-care Centre	Aboabo, Nkurakan	Registered	0	4	32	41
18	Emiss Preparatory School	Nkurakan	Registered	1	3	30	40
19	Wiseway Int. School	Nkurakan	Unregistered	1	1	7	6
20	Vision Academy	Adjikpo	Registered	3	3	62	59
21	Zoe El-Preparatory School	Sra (Korledjen Road)	Registered	1	1	4	5
22	Ebenezer Presby School	Labour	Registered	1	2	17	18
23	Larit Royal School	Agavenya	Registered	0	1	11	12
24	West Hills Int. School	Low-cost	Registered	1	2	11	10
25	Fun Home	Nkurakan	Unregistered	2	2	22	15
26	Apostolic Preparatory School	Nkurakan	Registered	0	3	30	27
27	Hoffnung Academy	Agamakope	Registered	2	1	22	16
28	Legacy Children's Academy	Sawer, SOTECH	Unregistered	3	18	216	234
29	Moni Montessori School	Ogome	Registered	1	3	7	7
30	Mayorland Education Complex	Nkurakan	Registered	2	1	16	21
31	Solomon Preparatory School	Nkurakan	Registered	1	2	32	39
	Total			41	91	946	963

2.1.4.10 Health

2.1.4.10.1 Health Facilities/ Infrastructure

The Yilo Krobo Municipality has two (2) hospitals, ten (10) Health Centres, two (2) polyclinic and twelve (12) Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Centres with compounds. These facilities are supposed to provide health services for the entire municipal population which is currently estimated to be around 128,167.



Health delivery system in the municipality are sub-divided into 7 sub-districts namely; Somanya East, Somanya West, Boti, Klo-Agogo, Bukunor, Nkurakan and Nsutapong. This is illustrated on the facility map in the figure below.

The municipality have 46 CHPS zones with only 12 having compounds or centre, this means the municipality needs to construct 34 more CHPS Centres to provide a conducive place for Basic/Primary Health Care in the municipality. The table below details the health infrastructure status in the municipality.

Most of the facilities are old and needs renovations. Additionally, staff accommodation for the personnel especially those serving in the rural areas are also lacking. This calls for a new approach in providing health facilities by adding staff accommodation to the facilities.

Table 55: Functional Health Facilities in Yilo Krobo Municipality

Health Institution	Number			
	Government	Mission	Private	Total.
Hospital	1	0	1	2
Health centre	10	0	0	10
Polyclinic	2	0	0	2
CHPs Compound.	12	0	0	12
Clinic	0	0	1	1
Maternity home	0	0		0
TOTAL	25	0	1	27

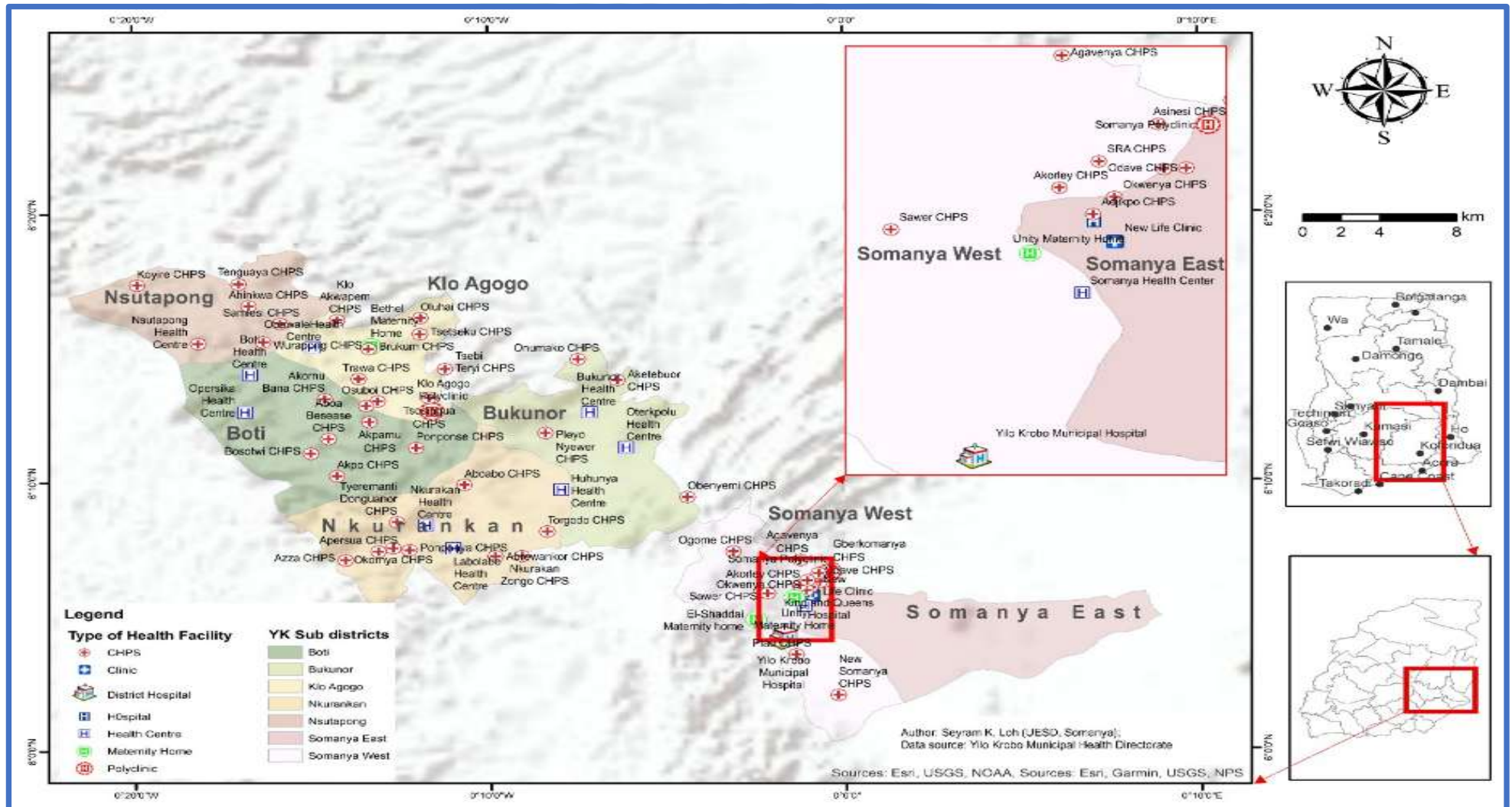
Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

Effects of the absence of other health facilities on the Municipality

- Loss of health data to other districts.
- Difficulty in getting health information.
- Low coverage of health programmes.
- Inability to benefit from the services of some particular grades of health staff e.g. Doctors, Pharmacists, Dentists, Administrators, X-ray Technologists and Lab Technologists.
- Increase in disease complications due to delay of clients in arriving at hospitals where they are referred.
- Increase in self-medication
- Opportunities for Quack doctors to have field day.



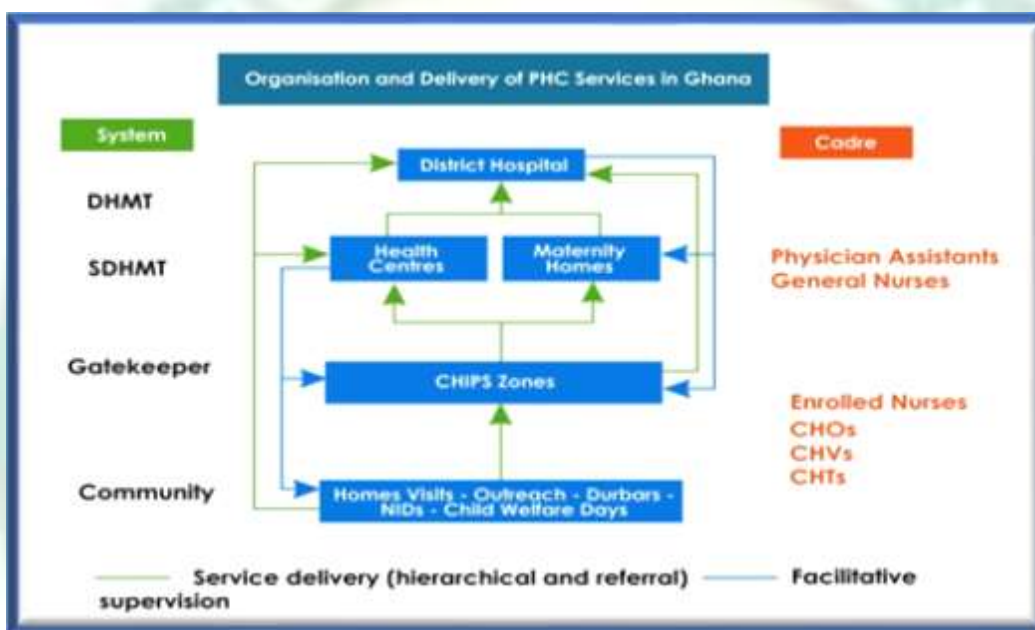
Figure 14: Health Facility Map of Yilo Krobo Municipality



2.1.4.10.2 Organisation and Delivery of Public Health Care Services at District Level

The district level Public Health Care Delivery System is into three main categories; the District Health System comprising of Hospitals rendering wide range of services and receiving referrals from lower facilities, Sub-district health system having facilities such as clinics, health centres and polyclinics also receiving referrals from the community level and the Community Level Health System comprising of CHPS compound/zones. The community level renders basic services including outreach programmes, home visits, NIDs and durbars. The municipality operates all this health care delivery system.

Figure 15: Organisation and Delivery of Public Health Care Services at District Level



2.1.4.10.3 Basic/Primary Health Care Delivery

The Health Department in an attempt to reach out to every resident with basic health care have zoned the municipality into 46 CHPS zones. Each zone is to serve designated number of communities within its catchment area. This has ensured that no one is left out in receiving Basic Health Care.

The CHPS Centers without compounds also operates in a scheduled day in the form of community outreach where designated days are given to the community members in designated communities to come and receive health care. These Health Professionals move into these communities to provide the needed care to the residents. There is therefore a greater need to construct more CHPS centres in these areas to provide basic health care to the people when its needed. Table below shows the number of CHPS zones in the municipality.

Table 56: CHPS Zones in the Municipality (2024)

No.	Name	Communities Served	Estimated Population Served
1.	Brukum CHPS	8	1,290
2.	Klo-Akwapem CHPS	2	1,290
3.	Oluahai CHPS	4	1,290
4.	Osuboi CHPS	7	1,290
5.	Trawa CHPS	4	1,290
6.	Tsebi Teryi CHPS	3	1,290
7.	Tsetseku CHPS	4	1,290
8.	Tsosingua CHPS	4	1,290
9.	Aboa Besease CHPS	5	774
10.	Akorwu Bana CHPS	5	774
11.	Akpamu CHPS	6	774
12.	Akpo CHPS	8	774
13.	Bosotwi CHPS	5	774
14.	Ponponse CHPS	4	774
15.	Terkpounya CHPS	7	774
16.	Wurapong CHPS	4	774
17.	Obenyemi CHPS	7	1,935
18.	Onumaku CHPS	4	1,290
19.	Aketebuor CHPS	4	1,290
20.	Pleyo Nyewer CHPS	12	1,935
21.	Aboabo CHPS	5	2,580
22.	Abrewankor CHPS	6	1,935
23.	Apersua CHPS	2	1,290
24.	Nkurakan Zongo CHPS	7	645
25.	Okornya CHPS	9	1,290
26.	Ponponya CHPS	6	1,290
27.	Torgodo CHPS	8	1,290
28.	Tserenmantin Dornguanor CHPS	5	1,290
29.	Azzah CHPS	5	1,290
30.	Ahinkwa CHPS	4	1,806
31.	Koryire CHPS	3	645
32.	Samilesi CHPS	4	1290
33.	Tenguanya Yilo CHPS	4	645
34.	Adjikpo CHPS	12	1,935
35.	Agavenya CHPS	5	1,290
36.	Akorley CHPS	11	1,290
37.	Asinesi CHPS	6	1,290
38.	Gberkormanya CHPS	5	2,580
39.	New Somanya CHPS	12	1,290
40.	Odave CHPS	5	2,580
41.	Ogome CHPS	11	3,225
42.	Okperpiem CHPS	4	2,580
43.	Okwenya CHPS	5	1,935
44.	Plau CHPS	8	1,935
45.	Sawer CHPS	5	2,580
46.	Sra CHPS	8	2,580
	Total	272	64,758

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.10.4 HIV/AIDS

According to the Municipal Health Department, the total number of HIV/AIDS reported cases in the municipality between 2022 and 2024 were 1,226, this represents 1% of the projected



population for 2025(128,167). Out of this, 851 representing 69.4% of these reported cases were females. 180 representing 21% of the infected females were Pregnant Women.

This is worrying trend as the diseases is not curable and the high risk of mother to child transmission. High incidence of the disease poses a threat to the human resource base in the municipality and also stigma for the municipality. Pragmatic measures such as sensitisation and promotion of good morals must be embarked to curtail this worrying trend. Table below depicts the number of HIV/AIDS cases recorded in the municipality from 2022-2024 in the municipality.

Table 57: HIV/AIDS Reported Cases (2021 -2024)

Sex	HIV Reported Cases/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Male	105	128	124	123	375
Female	226	218	237	216	671
Pregnant Women	82	62	57	61	180
Total	413	408	418	400	1,226

Source: Department of Health, YKMA, 2025

Critical look at the graph revealed that throughout the three years female recorded cases were persistently higher than that of the males. 2023 recorded the highest HIV/AIDS cases, constituting 34% slightly higher than that of 2022 with 33%. 2023 also recorded the highest female recorded cases. Even though the recorded cases dropped in 2024 by 18, the drop was marginal. 2022 also recorded the highest pregnant women cases.

There is therefore the need for the Assembly to argue the effort of the health directorate to help reduce the HIV/AIDS incidence rate.

2.1.4.10.5 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV)

The number of PLHIV in the municipality as at the end of 2024 stood at 2,771, representing 2.2% of the projected population for 2024. Out of this number, 2,123 representing 77% are females while 23% are males. 2021 and 2022 especially recorded a spike in the numbers but has been reducing gradually in 2023 and 2024. Table and figures below show persons living with HIV/AIDS from 2021-2024 in the municipality. Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected mothers who are infected was 4.6% in 2023.

There are two (2) PLHIV associations in the municipality. These are Friends in Christ Association and Unity is Strength Association all in Somanya. Some PLHIV have not joined any of these associations. These associations are supported by the Municipal Assembly and hospitals. The support includes funds, anti-retroviral drugs and ration. More support and education are needed to reduce the stigma and help PLHIV to live a normal life in the society.



Table 58: Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV)

Sex	Persons Living with HIV /Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Male	188	195	146	119	648
Female	683	753	394	293	2,123
Total	871	948	540	412	2,771

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.10.6 HIV/IDS Prevalence Rate (% of Adult Population, 15-49 Years with HIV)

The prevalence rate has been increasing over the years, 2021 was 6.3%, increased to 7% in 2022, but reduced to 1.5% in 2023 and shot up to 9.3% in 2024. This is worrying situation as the youth which constitute the workforce of the population is been infected with this incurable disease. It has resulted in stigma for the municipality as it is gradually been identified with the disease. The department of health must intensify the preventive measures in place to reduce the rate of infection in the municipality.

The table below detail the HIV/AIDS prevalence among the youth in the municipality.

Table 59: HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate in the Municipality (2021-204)

HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (% of Adult Population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive/Year)			
2021	2022	2023	2024
6.3%	7%	1.5%	9.3%

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.10.8 Reproductive Health Situation

The widely used Family Planning methods in the municipality were; Implant, e.g. Norplant, Injectables, Oral Pill, Condom (Male/Female), Foaming Tablet, Intra-Uterine Device. The table below show the family planning methods usage in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 60: Family Planning Methods Usage (2021-2024)

Method	Subscription/Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injectables	6,417	5,588	6,545	2,183
Implants	2,043	2,631	2,826	1,996
Pills	1,059	1,060	467	50
Male Condom Acceptors	406	407	337	127
IUD	113	156	177	101
Female Condom Acceptors	3	2	2	4
Others.	1	6	3	4
TOTAL	10,042	9,850	10,357	4,465

Source: Department Of Health, YKMA 2025

The widely used Family Planning Method in the municipality is injectables followed by implants and oral pills. Male condom use is also widely used. Shockingly the female condom was the least used. This means the females rely on the males to protect them from STIs, the



reason for the high HIV/AIDS recorded cases for females. The family planning acceptor rate was 26.2% in 2023 but increased to 28.5% in 2024.

From the table above, it clear that the rate at which people are using family planning methods are reducing. 2024 recorded the lowest contraceptive usage compared to all the other years. A drop of **57%** in all the Family Planning Methods used by residents. Sensitisation must be intensified to demystify the use of contraceptives to help manage population growth, avoid teenage pregnancy and reduce abortion rate in the municipality.

Problems/Barriers to Population Management

1. Poor male involvement.
2. Misconceptions about some methods
3. Traditions and culture of the people regarding large family size
4. Inadequate sensitisation
5. Youth not patronizing (probably because there are no youth centres).
6. Shortage of some of the family methods at times.

It is obvious from the table above that the populace prefers injectable, implants, pills and others. Female condom is the least patronised. The need to intensify education or sensitise the public on the need to control birth is very important.

2.1.4.10.9 Major Diseases Recorded in the Municipality

Malaria is still the most prevalent disease in the municipality since 2021. Records available at the Municipal Health Department indicate that malaria is the number one health problem among households. Malaria constitutes 31% of a recorded disease in the municipality from 2021 to 2024. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population was 225/1,000 in 2023 and 155/1,000 This means the municipality must intensify its efforts in the area of environmental sanitation, sensitisation programmes on usage of mosquito bed-nets. Table below detail the major diseases recorded in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 61: Top 10 Diseases Recorded (2021-2024)

Disease	Recorded Disease/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Malaria	28,162	21,592	28,808	26,400	76,800
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	18,425	16,424	16,424	15,436	48,284
Rheumatism/other Joint Pains/Arthritis	13,308	11,991	11,991	13,237	37,219
Intestinal Worms	11,499	10,293	10,293	9,749	30,335
Anaemia	7,001	5,271	5,271	3,679	14,221
Skin diseases	6,508	7,161	71,61	75,26	7,161
Diarrhoea diseases	3,765	3,057	3,057	3,418	9,532



Disease	Recorded Disease/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Other nutritional diseases	1,881	3,267	3,267	4,711	11,245
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1,745	1,922	1,922	3,047	6,891
Pneumonia	1,997	1,482	-	-	1,482
All other diseases	40,425	24,592	25,877	24,662	75,131
<i>Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025</i>					

From the above it is notable that, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection is the second highest recorded case in the municipality for the period, this could be attributed to a dust emission emanating from road construction. Within the period major roads in the municipality was constructed, Nkurakan-Somanya, Nkurakan-Asesewa and currently Somanya town road. These road takes longer time to complete and contractors do not adhere to watering the road leading to a lot dust inhalation by residents.

There is however, prevalence of other communicable diseases like diarrhoea, Rheumatism/other Joint Pains/Arthritis, Intestinal Worms, Anaemia and intestinal worms. This calls for diverse measures to intensify disease surveillance, prevention and treatment.

2.1.4.10.10 Nutrition

Nutrition is the biochemical and physiological process by which an organism uses food to supports its life. It includes ingestion, absorption, assimilation, biosynthesis, catabolism and excretion.

There are four broad sub-forms of under-nutrition: wasting, stunting, underweight, and deficiency in vitamins and minerals. Under-nutrition makes children in particular much more vulnerable to diseases and death. Low weight-for-height is known as wasting.

As with the economic situation, significant regional disparities exist in nutrition and food security situation in Ghana.

In spite of recent improvement in socio-economic development, Ghana still faces many nutritional challenges, including under-nutrition in children less than five years of age, micronutrient deficiencies among women and children, sub-optimal infant and young children feeding (IYCF), and increasing rates of obesity especially in adults.

In Yilo Krobo municipal feeding practices combined with food insecurity of households and low access to health services are among the main causes of malnutrition among young children. There is high rate of anaemia among young children and women of child-bearing age. Stunting is on the increase as well as underweight, wasting is however, non-existing in the municipality. Table and figure below show the under nutrition in children recorded in the municipality from 2021-2024.



Table 62: Under Nutrition in Children Recorded in the Municipality (2021-2024)

Under Nutrition Form	Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wasting	-	-	-	-
Stunting	8,678	7,315	10,509	11,484
Underweight	190	219	419	349

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.10.11 Drug Addiction

Drug abuse is excessive use of a drug (such as alcohol, marijuana, narcotics or cocaine). The Narcotics Control Board indicates that, there are 50,000 drug addicts in Ghana. 35,000 being students from Junior High School, Senior High School and Tertiary Institutions aged between 12 and 35 years, while remaining 15,000 were adults, with 9,000 males and 6,000 females.

Drug Abuse is becoming a serious problem. The course of the alarming rate of the abuse especially among the youth can be traced to:

- High unemployment among the youth,
- The frustration of highly qualified students not having access for further education,
- Large family size,
- Curiosity, Peer Influence, Sense of Loss
- Interpersonal conflicts
- Religio-Cultural and treatment-based issues
- The general economic situation in the country

Marijuana has been identified as the major drug of abuse among the youth in Ghana. The age of incidence of abuse of marijuana is relatively low, 10 -12 years and experimentation has been found to be the main reason for the start of the abuse. Overall, it is estimated that about 1.2 million Ghanaians have alcohol and drug-related problems. Aside the traditional drugs such as tramadole and other pain killers, there a lot of illicit drugs in circulation and other unconventional means of getting high such as sniffing of Super Glue, Lacquer, Diaper, etc.

Drug addiction is high in the municipality especially the addiction to hard drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and the use of unconventional substances etc. This has resulted in high crime and violence rates, especially in the municipal capital and its environs.

2.1.4.10.12 COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic hit the entire world with a surprise and at a scale that was unprecedented. With the status of our health care system the country as a whole was not ready to battle the pandemic. But frantic efforts were made by the central government and certain measures were enforced to prevent the spread of the virus. These interventions included;



lockdowns, wearing of nose/face masks, practicing of social distance, handwashing, and hand sanitiser applications. Health personnel received specialized trainings to deal with the virus. The ministry of health later got vaccines for the populace and a total 39,485 were vaccinated in the municipality. Out of this 37,362 were fully vaccinated representing 95% of those who vaccinated. The table below show the number of people who received the COVID-19 vaccines in the municipality.

The municipality recorded 58 cases, and it reduced to 38 in 2022, a further reduction to 17 in 2023. By 2024, there was no recorded case. As at now all the covid-19 protocols that were introduced by the Ministry of Health through the Ghana Health Service is no more in force. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared COVID-19 as no more a global pandemic. The table below depicts the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 cases in the municipality from 2021-2024).

Table 63: COVID-19 Confirmed Cases (2021-2024)

COVID-19 Confirmed Cases	COVID 19 Cases (Year)				TOTAL
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Male	26	18	17	0	61
Female	32	20	7	0	59
Total	58	38	17	0	113

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

Table 64: COVID-19 Vaccinations in the Municipality (2021-2024)

COVID-19 VACCINATION	COVID 19 Vaccination /Year				TOTAL
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Number of persons fully vaccinated	-	29,382	3,718	4,262	37,362
Number of persons given one dose	-	62,074	4,292	1,262	2,123

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.10.13 Fertility and Mortality

56,069 children were born in the municipality out of this 54,093 survived. This means 96.5% survival rate. Even though this is an improvement, it means 3.5% of children born in the municipality died. 66% of those children who died were in the rural areas. Among those children who survived 57% were in the rural areas. Also, more children were born in the rural areas than in urban areas. An indication that there is high fertility rate at the rural areas. Measures must be introduced to ensure that no child born would be lost and also manage the rural population. The table below show the number of children born ever born and surviving by locality in the municipality.



Table 65: Number of Children Ever Born and surviving by Locality

Locality	Children Ever Born	Surviving Children	Children not Surviving
Rural	32,360	31,064	1,296
Urban	23,709	23,029	680
Total	56,069	54,093	1,976

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.10.14 Health Personnel Strength of the Municipality

A total of 276 health personnel is at post currently at the various health facilities in the municipality. These personnel are responsible for providing the needed health care needs of the people. Challenges confronting the staff are lack of accommodation, lack of deprived community service allowance, staff attrition due to pursue for greener pastures abroad and also to urban centres. The table below show the health personnel strength in the municipality.

Table 66: Health Personnel Strength of the municipality

S/ N	STAFF	NUMBER POSTED IN	NUMBER POSTED OUT	NUMBER AT POST
1	DOCTORS	8	1	7
	Medical Officers			
	Obstetrics Gynaecologist Specialist	1		1
	Dental Optometrist			
	Dental Surgeon			
2	Professional Nurses	46		46
3	Community Health Nurses	65	1	64
4	Enrolled Nurses	81	3	79
5	Midwives	46		46
6	Physician Assistants	7	1	6
7	Mental Health Nurses	6		6
8	Peri Operative Nurses	2		2
9	ENT	1		1
10	Eye	3		3
11	Public Health Nurses	5	1	4
12	Professional RCHN	12		12
13	Deputy Chief Nursing Officer	1		1
	TOTAL	282	6	276

2.1.4.11 Water and Sanitation

2.1.4.11.1 Water

According to the 2021 population and housing census data, 36,246 resident had access to water for domestic purposes this represents 29.6% of the total population. The urban population access to water stood at 18,597 against the rural population of 17,649. But a closer look at the data indicates those using portable water sources such as Public Stand Pipes and Pipe Borne water sources are more prevalent in the urban centers than in the rural areas. The widely used water source was river/streams constituting 6,783 representing 18.7% of all domestic water sources usage. Those using public stand pipes and pipe borne water (both outside and inside

dwelling places) constituted 19,893 representing 54.9% of all domestic water sources. This indicates that access to portable water is a challenge in the municipality. Hence conscious efforts need to be made to improve the portable water supply in the municipality.

Table below show the water for domestic use by geographic areas in the municipality.

Table 67: Domestic Water Sources by Locality

Sources of Domestic Water	Geographic Area		Total Households
	Rural	Urban	
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1,145	2,761	3,906
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound	734	2,907	3,641
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but in neighbour's house/compound	2,222	3,798	6,020
Public tap/Stand pipe	2,274	4,052	6,326
Borehole/Tube well	2,660	2,393	5,053
Protected well	842	1,724	2,566
Rain water	453	117	570
Protected spring	72	6	78
Tanker supplied/Vendor provided	15	20	34
Unprotected well	486	526	1,012
Unprotected spring	150	18	168
River/Stream	6,529	254	6,783
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	64	13	77
Other	3	8	11
Total	17,649	18,597	36,245

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 68: Domestic Water Sources

FACILITY	NUMBER			HOUSEHOLD ACCESS
	Total	Functioning	Not functioning	
Borehole	121	74	53	5,053
Hand Dug Well	106	56	50	2,566
Pipe Borne	7,547	1,956	10	13,567
Public Stand Pipe	15	15	0	6,326

Source: MPCU, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.11.1.1 Wells

There are 69 hand-dug wells with pumps located within the municipality. 8,400 people are expected to have access to these wells going by the Ghana Water Company standard of 150 people per well. However, the actual number of people who have access to the wells is lesser than the expected.

2.1.4.11.1.2 Pipe Borne Water

There is pipe borne water available in Somanya, Nkurakan, Aboabo, Huhunya, Sikabeng, Pleyo, Oterkpolu and Bukunor. From the office of the Ghana Water Company, there are 1,956 water points in Somanya, which is supposed to service 586,800 people (a point service 300 people). But the actual population that has access to pipe borne water is also lesser than the

expected. It may therefore, appear that the facilities are being heavily under-used. This is not very correct because the 1,956 points include mostly those in private houses/buildings and do not therefore service 300 people as the assumption may be. It could be said therefore that while a public



standpipe might service about 300, those in private or public houses have far a smaller number of people to service. The seemingly under-used facilities could be due to those factors. There are many more private houses with pipe-borne water than the public stand pipes.

2.1.4.11.1.3 Surface Water

The source of water supply to households especially for drinking has serious health implications. Unsafe water may cause water related diseases diarrhoea and bilharzia. Nearly one out of every five (22.1%) households in the municipality use river/ stream as their main source of drinking water. Other sources of drinking water are pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.9%), public tap/stand pipe (18.3%) and borehole/ pump/ tube well (17.4%). In rural localities 32.0 percent use river/ stream as the main source of drinking water as against 3.7 percent in urban centres. Close to three out of ten (26.8%) households in urban localities use pipe-borne outside dwelling as the main source of drinking water which is nearly twice (14.3%) the number of households which use pipe-borne outside dwelling as the main source of drinking water.

2.1.4.11.2 Sanitation

Environmental sanitation is among the powerful drivers of human development as it affects quality of life – improving health and increasing wealth creation. It cuts across all sectors of the economy including those that concern health, environmental protection, improvement of human settlements and services, tourism, and general economic productivity.

It comprises a number of complementary activities, including the provision and maintenance of sanitary facilities, the provision of services, public education, community and individual action, regulation and legislation supported by clearly mandated institutions, adequate funding and research and development.

2.1.4.11.2.1 Toilet Facilities

The total number of households in the municipality was 36,246 (2021 PHC), out of this 1,537 representing 4.2% had no access to a toilet facility. Those with access to Toilet Facilities stood at 26,217 representing 72.3%. Out of this, those using improved and unimproved toilet facilities stood at 24,667(94%) and 1,550(6%). 8,492 representing 23.4% households also relied on public toilet facilities. 10,029 households also do not have household toilets representing 27.7%. These statistics indicate that majority of the households are having access to toilet facilities.

But a notable feature about this data is, those living in the rural areas have more household toilet facilities than in the urban areas. This brings in a new dimension as the urban sprawl and

its accompanied sanitation issues are depicted. Conscious efforts must be made to ensure that households in the urban centres provide their household toilet facilities. The assembly has to intensify the implementation of the building code/standards to ensure home owners put up toilet facilities. Sensitisation programmes and enforcement of the sanitation bye laws must be intensified. The table below show the household with access to household toilet facilities and new households toilets constructed in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 69: Household Access to Toilet facilities by Geographic Area

Type of Toilet Facility	Geographic Area		Total No. of Households
	Rural	Urban	
Household Toilet Facility	14,763	11,454	26,217
<i>a. Improved</i>	13,306	11,361	24,667
<i>b. Unimproved</i>	1,457	93	1,550
No. Household Toilet Facility	2,886	7,143	10,029
None (No Access to a Toilet Facility)	1,166	371	1,537
Public Toilet	1,720	6,772	8,492

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 70: New Household Toilets Constructed (2021-2024)

Toilet Facility	Household Toilets /Year				
	2021 (Baseline)	2022	2023	2024	Total
New Household Toilets Constructed	283	194	246	329	1,052

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit. YKMA 2025

From the table above a total of 1,052 new Household Toilets were constructed in the municipality since 2021, this makes the total Household Toilets in the municipality to be 27,269.

From the figure above its evident that household toilet construction in the municipality is increasing steadily. 2022 was 194, 2023 increased to 246 and 2024 was 329. Existing efforts must be intensified to ensure that each household gets a toilet facility to reduce open defecation in the municipality.

Table 71: State of Public Toilets in The Municipality (2021-2024)

Toilet facility	Public Toilets/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
No. of Public Toilets	31	30	28	28	28
No. of Public Toilets in good condition	15	15	14	16	16

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit. YKMA 2025

2.1.4.11.2.2 Solid Waste Management

The system of waste disposal in the municipality involves the use of temporary dumping sites. Refuse is managed at some of these sites by raking and burning while there is no management at some of the refuse disposal sites. This has resulted in high mounds of refuse in these areas.



There are also, in Somanya, temporary dumping sites where refuse from residential and commercial areas are dumped into containers for carting to final disposal sites. These methods cannot cope with the rate of dumping; therefore, individual households have developed their own methods of refuse disposal. Some burn their refuse, some bury theirs in holes whilst others dump theirs in gutters, nearby bushes, incomplete buildings or even near rivers. All these cause environmental problems in the form of air and water pollution, which in turn cause threats to human and plant life.

2.1.4.11.2.3 Solid Waste Collection Methods

Total number of households whose waste are collected stood at **9,064 (25%)** whilst the uncollected was **13,466(37%)** as shown in table... below. Open Space/Public Dump Sites are the predominant solid waste management practice in the municipality, followed by burning. 37.9% of the household's resort to Open Space or Public Dumping whilst 30% also resort to Burning. Households whose waste were properly collected with Compaction Truck, Tricycle Wheelbarrow/Pushcarts and Other Vehicles were 2,964 representing 8%.

It is evident that the widely used solid waste management method is not environmentally friendly and pragmatic measures have to be taken to provide environmentally sustainable and cost-effective solid waste collection and management methods for the people in the municipality. The Table below shows the solid waste management or collection method in the municipality.

Table 72: Methods of Solid Waste Collection in the Municipality

Method of Collection	Urban	Rural	Total No. of Households
Compaction truck	2,000	688	2,688
Tricycle	126	8	134
Other vehicles	22	6	28
Push carts/Walk-in attendant/Bicycle/Wheelbarrow	56	58	114
Central container	4,882	1,218	6,100
Burn	4,542	6,446	10,988
Bury in the ground	402	1,225	1627
Dumped indiscriminately	60	786	846
Public dump/open space	6,505	7,211	13,716
Other	2	3	5

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

Table 73: Collection of Solid Waste from Households

Household Solid Waste	Urban	Rural	Total No. of Households
Collected	7,086	1978	9,064
Uncollected	5,006	8,460	13,466

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.11.2.4 Solid Waste Generation in The Municipality

69,343 tons of solid waste was generated in the municipality from 2021-2024. 37,398 representing 54% was collected, leaving 46% uncollected. Table below show the solid waste generated and collected in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 74: Solid Waste Generation and Collection in the municipality (2021-2024)

Solid Waste	Solid Waste Generation and Collection/ (Year)				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Waste Generated (tons)	16,586.30	17,008	17,449.19	18,300	69,343
Waste Collected (tons)	6,472	6,904	12,438	13,584	37,398
Percentage Waste collected (%)	39%	41%	71%	74%	54%
Waste Uncollected (tons)	10,114.30	10,104	50,11.19	4,716	31,945.49

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit. YKMA 2025

From the table above, it's evident that a lot more solid waste is being generated as the years go by, this is an indication of gradual population growth. It is obvious that a lot of waste is left uncollected, this poses a lot of environmental health concerns. Even though the trend shows an increasing percentage of solid waste generated throughout the years. These uncollected waste ends up in river bodies and finally in the sea. Most of these uncollected solid waste ends up in gutters leading to choking and flooding and a mosquito breeding ground. The solid waste equipment such as trucks and communal containers must be increased to meet the growing population and its associated waste generation.

2.4.11.2.5 Liquid Waste Management

2.4.11.2.5.1 Waste Water Disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households included: sewage system, drainage system into gutters, drainage system into a pit (soak away), thrown on the street/outside, throw into gutter, thrown onto compound among others. 87% of the households resort to Throwing of Waste Water onto The Ground/Street/Outside. 11% of households Flow or Throw Their Waste Water into Drains/Gutters whilst 7% disposes their Waste Water Through Drainage into a pit (soak away). Only 1% disposes their waste water through the sewerage system. This statistic shows that most of the households in the municipality resort to unhygienic waste water disposal hence measures have to be put in place to educate and enforce laws regarding the practice to improve the sanitary condition of the residents.



Table 75: Waste Water Disposal by Geographic Area

Waste Water Disposal Method	Geographic Area		Total No. of Households
	Rural	Urban	
Thrown onto the ground/street/outside	16,656	14,848	31,504
Through the sewerage system	71	332	403
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	847	1,786	2,633
Flows or thrown into drains/gutter	1,166	2,881	4,047
Other (Specify)	1	0	1

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

*The figures relate to only households in occupied dwelling units

2.1.4.12 Housing

34,679 households in the municipality are occupying conventional structures representing 95.7%. those occupying wooden, metal and metal containers are 8,375 representing 23.1%. this housing deficit needs to be addressed. Most of these structures are located in the urban areas, an indication of urban sprawl that needs to be addressed. The Table below depicts the type of housing structures in use by households in the municipality.

Table 76: Residential Structures by Type of Structure and Geographic Area

Residential Structure Type	Rural	Urban	Total No. of Households
Conventional Structures	21,279	13,400	34,679
Single Building (Detached)	20,943	12,728	33,671
One-Storey (Detached)	89	290	379
Single Building (Semi-Detached)	222	314	536
Two-storey (Semi-Detached)	0	2	2
Multiple-storey (Semi-Detached)	2	1	3
One-storey (Semi-Detached)	3	14	17
Two Storey (Detached)	13	44	57
Multiple-storey (Detached)	4	1	5
Terrace	3	6	9
Wooden Structures	2,435	1,638	4,073
Kiosks	179	322	501
Metal Containers	989	2,812	3,801
Others	153	171	324

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.14 Migration

The total number of Migrants/Non-Ghanaians in Yilo Krobo municipality is estimated to constitute about 1% (1,074) of the total population. A total number of 94,104 of the population were actually born in the municipality representing 77%. It means the rest of 23% of the remaining population were migrants. Mostly Akans and other ethnic groups. The Greater Accra and Volta regions are very close to the municipality and this might explain why people easily move from those regions to the municipality to trade.

Table 77: Nationality of the Municipal Population

Nationality	Total Population
Ghanaian by birth	121,858
Other African countries	1,052
Europeans	22
Total	122,398

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.15 Aged Care

The municipality's Aged population stands at **7,296** representing 5.7% of the municipality's total population. This comprises mostly women representing 60% of the Aged population. This indicates that social support programmes must be more targeted on this aged woman to help deal with issues accompanying old age. The Table below show the population structure for the Aged (65 years)

Also, health infrastructure should be augmented to provide health care for the aged class. Social interventions targeted at the aged and the vulnerable should be implemented to cater for their aged needs.

Table 78: The Municipality's Aged Population (2025 projected)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total Population
65-69	1,075	1,266	2,272
70-74	820	951	1,771
75-79	498	686	1,147
80-84	377	577	954
85-89	215	479	667
90-94	83	170	252
95-99	41	89	125
100+	25	83	108
Total	3,134	4,301	7,296

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.16 Family Life

The Krobo people practices patrilineal system of inheritance which makes children born in a marriage belong to their father. Traditional naming system that automatically give names to children born in a marriage exist. First male born child is Tettey, second is Tetteh, third is Teye etc. A lot of people especially women and children suffer from some traditional practices like "**Lapomi**" in the municipality. According to the Krobo Custom, a child born out of wedlock does not belong to the father, unless the father performs a custom known as "**Lapomi**". This custom was put in place to prevent the young men who cannot afford to marry, but want children from taking advantage of the young ladies. Most young men in the Krobo land are not able to marry due to the expensive nature of the Krobo marital rites.

Some who fall victim to the “*Lapomi*” custom do not perform it because they consider it expensive. Some also assume that, the children will by all means look for their father in future, so the custom is leading to a lot child abandonment with financially constrained mothers. This phenomenon has led to Streetism, Child Labour and School Dropout and mostly social vices such as prostitution leading to high teenage pregnancy among girls.

The inheritance of the child is also affected, since the Krobo’s inherit Patri lineally. The custom also put so much financial strain on the mothers. The negative impact of the custom is mostly on women and children.

Dipo rite custom is also another practice of the Krobo’s, these rites are performed for teenage girls to prepare and initiate them into adulthood. The practice in the olden days was used to teach young girls’ matrimonial duties and prepare them for marriage. This is performed for young girls after their first menstruation. Modernity and cultural adulteration have turned the noble intention of the Dipo Rite Custom into a modern-day certificate to have sex. Because now girls are not married off early due to schooling, girls who perform Dipo feels that they are of age to engage in sex leading to high teenage pregnancy and STIs. Parents in an effort to protect their young children from getting pregnant and ensure they are able to stay in school has resulted to family planning methods for their young girls.

2.1.4.5. ENVIRONMENT

2.1.4.5.1 Human Settlement (Built Environment)

The municipality is largely rural settlements. The people practice a housing culture called the “*Huza System*”. This practice, in the olden days fostered brotherliness and unity among the people and allowed them to defend themselves against enemies. This system involves families building close to each other without leaving spaces among the buildings on family lands. This has resulted in settlements without lanes for proper planning especially in the old built environment. In the rural areas it has resulted in hamlets because families would settle on their family farm land and build about 7-15 houses forming a community and another family would also settle on a different family farm land and build same. This has resulted in smaller communities scattered across the rural farming areas. The municipality has about 237 settlements.

This has made it difficult to plan for social amenities and development of settlement schemes/ Local Plans. Each community would like to have a school or a health facility, but their population would not support such facilities. The assembly, however is adopting zoning of communities to provide social amenities to serve a number of communities in a zone. For



instance, the health sector has 46 CHPS zones providing basic health care for a number of smaller communities within the zone.

The Assembly is therefore faced with the challenge of streamlining the existing built environment and also ensure that the new structures conforms to planning standards.

In the quest to ensure proper Building Codes the assembly’s Spatial Planning Committee meets to approve all development permits to ensure that the new buildings conform to standard.

The table below shows the status of implementation of planning standards in the municipality. Only 17 communities are having Local Plans and 30% of all settlements are covered under the Street Naming and Property Addressing System.

Table 79: Planning Standards Indicators in the Municipality

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Communities with Local Plans	14	14	17	17	17
Proportion of Settlements Covered Under Street Naming and Property Addressing System	15%	15%	15%	30%	30%
Development Permits Applications Received	151	102	165	110	528
Development Permits Applications Approved	126	102	117	109	454

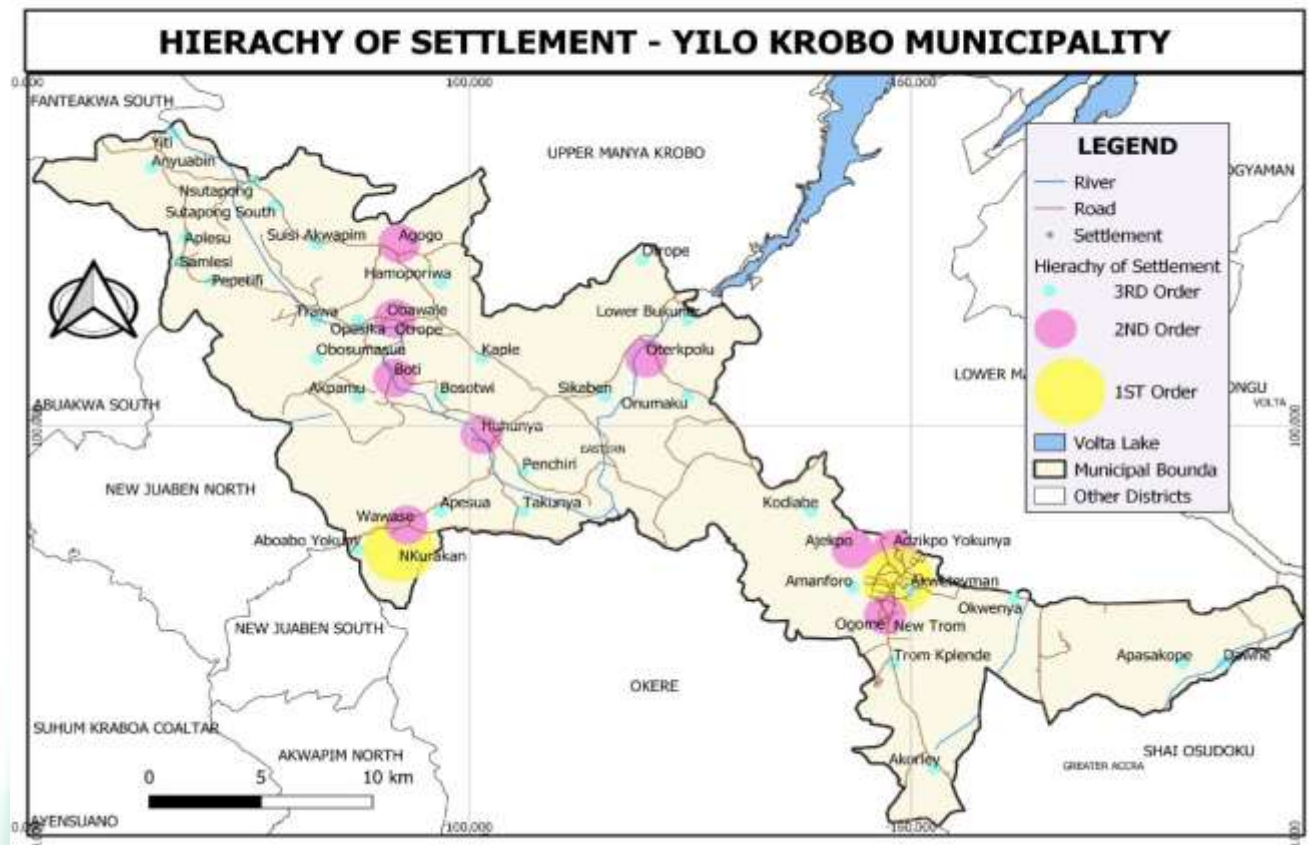
Source: Physical Planning Department, YKMA 2025

From the table below, the municipality approved a total of 454 applications, it means the municipality’s settlements are expanding. this an indication that at least there are 454 new buildings were constructed within the municipality. This poses a challenge for the assembly to quickly plan the communities ahead before developments. There are also a number of developments without permits going on in the municipality. Efforts must be taken to ensure that the Works Department and the Physical Planning Department are equipped in terms of personnel and logistics to deal with the spring of new buildings in the municipality.

Nature and Spatial distribution of Settlements.



Figure 16: Hierarchy of Settlement-Yilo Krobo Municipality



2.1.4.5.2 Infrastructure

2.1.4.5.2.1 Communication

2.1.4.5.2.1.1 Telecommunication/Mobile Network Coverage

There are 3 major Telecommunication Networks in operation in the municipality. These are MTN, Telecel and Airtel Tigo. MTN have the highest subscriber base followed by Telecel. The urban centres have good connectivity as compared to the rural areas. Major towns like Somanya, and Nkurakan have 4G and 5G Networks. The rural areas mostly have one mobile operator working in the communities. Places like Klo-Agogo, Boti, and Obawale have MTN network reception but no connectivity/poor connectivity for the other networks. This hampers economic and social life in the rural areas. This also affects internet connectivity in these areas.

2.1.4.5.2.1.2 Use of Mobile Phones for Financial Transactions

A total of 53,561 people (6 years and older) uses their mobile phones for financial transactions. Among these are more females comprising of 51%. This indicates that 44% of the total population are using mobile phones for financial transactions. Among those using mobile money for financial transactions, 95% was mobile money transactions. This is an indication that the greater majority of the adult population are using modern financial services aside the

traditional banking system. This shows that online businesses have a potential in the municipality as the majority of phone users are already using it for financial transactions. Small and medium scale online retail shops, artisans and other business could rely on this cashless system to expand their customer base and their business.

This also means that the efforts of the assembly to go cashless is feasible as most of the populace are already using mobile money for financial transactions.

Table 80: Population (6 Years and Older) Using Mobile Phone for Financial Transactions

Sex	Used Mobile Phone for Financial Transaction	Mobile Money Only	Both Mobile Money and Other Financial Transaction	Other Financial Transaction Only	Did Not Use Mobile Phone for Financial Transactions
Male	26,358	50,645	1,044	548	25,124
Female	27,103	24,766	720	504	27,779
Total	53,461	50,645	1,764	1,052	52,903

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.5.2.1.3 Mobile Phone Usage

44,564 people owns both smart and non-smart phones in the municipality. Out of this 53% are in the urban area. 35,501 are also using smart phones and 56% are in the urban area. The high usage of mobile phones for communication is an indication of well-organized society and also social interconnectivity and economic transactions are easing arranged. This shows that businesses have the potential to expand using technology. Telemarketing, online retailing for locally produced goods such as Beads, Processed Agriculture Products, Foot Wear, Dresses etc. The Table below show the mobile phone usage in the municipality.

Table 81: Population (6 Years and Older) Owning Functional Mobile Phones by Locality

Locality	Both Smart and Non-Smart Phone	Smart Phone Only	Non-Smart Phone Only
Urban	23,463	19,818	3,645
Rural	21,101	15,683	5,418
Total	44,564	35,501	9,063

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.5.2.1.4 Internet Usage in The Municipality

The municipality has Internet Service Providers in the municipality, such as MTN, Telecel, Airtel-Tigo, Bluetown etc. these providers provide internet services for the residence. The urban centres have the best internet connectivity. Internet usage is high among the population 6 years and older is 29%. This is means 71% of the population is not using internet services. Among the internet users, 64% are in the rural areas. This is means Internet Service Providers should increase their coverage in the municipality especially at the rural areas where greater part of the population lives.



Table 82: Internet Usage by Locality (Population 6 Years and Older)

Locality	Internet Usage	
	No internet usage	Uses internet
Rural	35,751	19,629
Urban	39,740	11,244
Total	75,491	30,873

SOURCE: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)

2.1.4.5.2.1.5 Radio Stations

The municipality is within the catchment radio stations in and around the municipality. Radio stations in Akrode, Adukrom, Accra, Tema, Koforidua are received in certain communities in the municipality. This means the populace receive information from diverse radio sources. The municipality has one radio station at Somanya, Rite FM which offers publicity to the residents in and around Somanya.

2.1.4.5.2.1.6 Television Coverage

The municipality receives the traditional tv station signals such as GTV, TV3, metro tv etc. but due digital terrestrial television satellite services, residents have access to variety of television stations both local and international. In addition, radio stations are broadcasted on these channels making it easier for residents to receive varied information in various languages.

2.1.4.5.2.1.7 Community Information Centres

Privately owned community-based Information Centres are operating in most parts of the municipality. These centres provide publicity on medicines, other public interest information, advertisement and social event announcements such as funerals, weddings and festivals. This has become one of the effective means of information sharing in the municipality, as it provides a well-focused message delivery within a specified geographic area. However, their operations have been characterised by a lot of challenges, such as excessive noise making, advertising of quack drugs and promoting social vices, political incitements among others. There is therefore the need to regulate the activities of these centres to carry on their core mandate of providing public interest information to the residents.

2.1.4.5.3 Transportation Network

Travel and transport are of fundamental importance in the development of human society in a defined space. The movement of people and goods from an origin to a destination brings great benefits to development through the exchange of goods, services, technologies and new ideas for innovations. Improved internal and external interactions (between and within settlements) are important for development to take place in any region. These interactions are made possible by effective transport system.

The municipality has an estimated total road network coverage of about 187.20 km. This includes 77.20km of Urban class roads linking up the municipal capital to Accra, Tema, Koforidua, Ho and Asewewa constituting 41% of the total road network. There is also about 110km of feeder roads linking up the market centres and major settlements at the rural areas also constituting 59% of the road network. Most people in the municipality especially farmers, however, still drudge to and from settlements and rural fields on footpaths carrying harvested crops. Much time and energy are spent on travelling, this obviously has adverse effects on the health of the people and production.

Table 83: Road Conditions in The Municipality (2021-2024)

Category of Road	Length Of Road Network (KM)	% of Roads in Good Condition /Year			
		2021 Baseline	2022	2023	2024
Urban roads	77.20	56.87%	50.39%	41.58%	50.65%
Feeder roads	110.00	29.73%	25.18%	25.18%	70.64%
TOTAL	187.20	40.92%	35.58%	31.94%	62.39%

Source: Department of Roads, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.3.1 Transport Services

The municipality is a transit to other districts, and as such major transportation networks run across the municipality. Somanya the capital is uniquely place among 5 major settlements, Koforidua, Accra, Tema, Akosombo and Ho. The municipality have transportation stations for internal travels and outside travels. Two major Transport Unions are currently operating in the municipality. This is detailed in the tables below.

The stations offer transport services to the following settlements, Somanya-Koforidua, Somanya-Madina, Somanya-Accra, Somanya-Ashaiman, etc. Others also offer internal travels, Somanya Somanya-Klo-Agogo. Major bus terminals or stations are located in Somanya, Akutunya, Nkurakan, Klo-Agogo, etc. major settlements like Somanya uses “*Trotro*”, Taxi and (*Pragya*) for intra transportation of passengers and goods. The rural areas normally use, Mini Buses (“*Urvan*”), Taxis and motorbikes popularly known as “*Okada*” for movement of people and goods. Due to the bad nature of the roads in the rural areas the Okada is the widely used vehicle.

Table 84: Transport Unions Operating in the Municipality

Name of Transport Unions	Location	No. of Drivers
United Driver’s Association (UDA)	Somanya	63
G.P.R.T.U of T.U.C Branch ERB/60	Somanya	41

Source: Transport Department, YKMA 2025



Table 85: Transport Stations in Somanya

Name	Location	Communities Served
Akutunya Lorry Station	Akutunya, Somanya	Kumasi, Koforidua, Madina, Accra, Ashaiman, Klo-Agogo, Dodowa, Akuse, Intracity Operation
Obalinya YKMH Taxi Cab Station	YKDH	Hospital to other parts of Somanya Township
UESD Taxi Cab Station	UESD Campus	Campus to Somanya Township

Source: Transport Department, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.4 ENERGY

2.1.4.5.4.1 Electricity Coverage

Under the energy sector, access to electricity is very high. The percentage of communities connected to the national grid is 99.9%. Apart from Tremantin Donguanor electoral area, all the other electoral areas are connected to the national grid. Urban electricity coverage is 100% while rural coverage is 99.6%. An indication that the citizens have better living standards and big and small businesses in both rural and urban areas have access to electricity. A greater boost to agro-processing especially cassava. The power sector is rid of a lot of challenges amongst them are

1. Illegal Connection
2. Meter Tempering
3. Meter Fraud
4. Prepaid Meter Installation Challenges
5. Intra-community extension

2.1.4.5.4.2 Cooking Energy

The municipality's urban population largely relies on LPG gas for cooking, some also use charcoal, but the lot of the rural population relies on charcoal and firewood for cooking. This put a lot pressure on the tree cover in the municipality as trees are felled daily for firewood and charcoal burning as fuel for cooking. There is one gas filling station in Somanya that serves the urban population, Nkurakan zone also falls on Gas Filling Stations in Koforidua for the cooking energy. A lot of education needs to be done to conscientize the people about environmentally friendly cooking energy to save the environment from pollution and climate change.

2.1.4.5.4.3 Climate Change

Yilo Krobo Municipality is not spared the negative impacts of climate change and its related disasters. These include unpredictable weather/rainfall pattern, prolonged dry season,

excessive rainfall accompanied by floods, contamination of water sources, displacement of persons, destruction of roads, farms/farmlands, buildings and other structures and forest and wildlife. A total number of 82 rainstorms, 76 floods and 15 bushfires were recorded from 2022-2024.

2.1.4.5.4 Asset Maintenance

The municipality over the years have built educational, health, office accommodation and residential facilities. Also, vehicles for official operations over the years have been procured to aid the smooth operations of the assembly. Due to lack of preventive maintenance, most of these facilities are deteriorated and needs to be renovated. This puts a lot of pressure on the assembly's operation and maintenance budget. Hence pragmatic measure must be taken to ensure that facilities constructed by the assembly are utilised well and maintained by the user agencies.

2.1.4.5.4.1 Educational Facilities that Needs Rehabilitation

A total of 67 educational facilities need rehabilitation, this constitutes 30% of all existing educational facilities in the municipality. This includes 29 kindergarten, 29 primary schools and 9 JHS. Table below show the educational facilities that needs rehabilitation in the municipality.

Table 86: Educational Facilities that Needs Rehabilitation

Level	No. of Schools	No. in Good Condition	No. that Needs Rehabilitation
Kindergarten	84	55	29
Primary Schools	84	55	29
JHS	53	44	9
SHS	3	3	0
Tech/Vocational Schools	1	1	0
Total	225	158	67

Source: Department of Education, Youth and Sports, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.4.2 Health Facilities that Needs Rehabilitation

A total of 9 health facilities in the municipality needs rehabilitation. This represents 37.5% of the entire health infrastructure in the municipality. These are Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Somanya, Bukunor and Labolabo Health Centers, Akorley, Obenyemi and Wurapong CHPS compounds and Klo-Agogo Polyclinic. Details are presented in the table below.

Table 87: Health Facilities that Needs Rehabilitation

Level	Total Number	No. in Good Condition	No. that Needs Rehabilitation
Polyclinic	2	1	1
Health Centre	10	5	5
CHPS Compound	12	9	3
Total	24	15	9

Source: Department of Health, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.3 Office Accommodation/Building That Needs Rehabilitation

There are 9 residential accommodation for staff, 6 of them needs rehabilitation as depicted in the table below.

Table 88: Office Accommodation/Building That Needs Rehabilitation

No. of Staff Requiring Accommodation	Existing Staff Accommodation	No. in Good Condition	No. that Needs Rehabilitation	GAP
17	9	3	6	8

Source: Estates Unit, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.4 Market Infrastructure That Needs Rehabilitation

8 out of the 10-market infrastructure in the municipality needs rehabilitation.

Table 89: Market Infrastructure That Needs Rehabilitation

Total Number of Markets	No. in Good Condition	No. that Needs Rehabilitation
10	2	8

Source: Estates Unit, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.5 Residential Accommodation/Buildings That Needs Rehabilitation

There are 9 residential accommodation for staff, 6 of them needs rehabilitation as depicted in the table below.

Table 90: Residential Accommodation/Buildings

Total Number of Residential Building	No. in Good Condition	No. that Needs Rehabilitation
9	3	6

Source: Estates Unit, YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.5 Public Toilet Facilities that needs Rehabilitation

A total of 12 public toilets needs to be rehabilitated. This constitutes 43% of all public toilets in the municipality as shown in the table below.

Table 91: Conditions of Community Public Toilet Facilities in the Municipality

Toilet facility	Public Toilets/Year				Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
No. of Public Toilets	31	30	28	28	28
No. of Public Toilets in Good Condition	15	15	14	16	16
No. of Public Toilets that needs Rehabilitation	16	15	14	12	12

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit. YKMA 2025

2.1.4.5.6 Official Vehicles to be Rehabilitated

4 vehicles need rehabilitation and 3 are beyond repairs that needs to be disposed of as indicated in the table below.

Table 92: Official Vehicles to be Rehabilitated

Total Number of Official vehicles	No. in Good Condition	No. that Needs Rehabilitation	Beyond Repairs
10	3	4	3

Source: Department of Transport, YKMA 2025

2.1.5 GOVERNANCE

2.1.5.1 Peace and Security

the municipality can be described as a peaceful one. There are no ethnic clashes or skirmishes in the municipality. However, pockets of violence do occur during social gatherings. The municipality experienced a major security issue around 2019 to 2023 during the ECG crisis. There was clashes between the security agencies and the residents on over billing and installation of prepaid meters. A military detachment was despatched to oversee the installation of the prepaid meters to ensure a peaceful atmosphere. Currently the installation is over with no military personnel in the municipality. The municipality has ...police stations and police post in most communities in the municipality providing security for residents. However, crime rate remains relatively low. The Table below show the recorded crimes in the municipality from 2021-2024.

Table 93: Recorded Crimes in The Municipality (2021-2024)

No.	Crime	Recorded Crime/Year				Total
		2021	2022	2023	2024	
1.	Rape	7	5	2	2	20
2.	Armed robbery	22	11	4	2	45
3.	Defilement	11	9	5	3	36
4.	Murder	0	0	1	0	2
5.	Drug Peddling	8	0	2	0	12
6.	Drug Abuse	0	0	1	0	2
7.	Domestic Violence	7	5	40	18	128
	Total	55	30	55	25	245

Source: Ghana Police Service, YKMA 2025

From the figure above, the dominant crime recorded in the municipality is domestic violence. These are mostly crimes perpetuated against women. This constitutes 52% of all crimes recorded in the past four years. Armed robbery, Defilement and Rape constituted 18%, 15% and 8% respectively. This a worrying situation and measures must be taken to clamp down on these crimes in the coming years.

2.1.5.2 Community Action Planning

The Plan Preparation Team adopted the Guidelines on Community Action Planning issued by commission. The municipality is made of seven Zonal Councils, 44 Electoral Areas with 237 communities. This presented a huge task for the Plan Preparation Team in conducting needs assessment for each community and to cover all the Electoral Areas in the municipality. The team was face with time and resource constraints in meeting the deadline for the draft plan submission. These strategies were adopted to enable the team meet the requirement for the plan preparation. The team Grouped nearby communities together and conducted the needs assessment.

2.1.5.3 Popular Participation

The citizens are involved in plan preparation of the assembly. The municipality is zoned into 7 zonal councils, with 44 Electoral Areas and unit committees. These structures are the major stakeholders in the local governance of the assembly. The people are represented at the general assembly by their elected Assembly Members. These assembly members represent the interest of the people and approve development plans and budget of the assembly.

Plans are prepared in consultation with the people and their inputs. Communities within the Zonal Councils are supposed to prepare their own community action plans t be incorporated into the assembly's action plans. But the non-functional zonal councils have made it difficult for these communities to be organised conduct to these exercises. The MTDP preparation team made frantic efforts to assist the various communities prepare their Community Action Plans. These plans were harmonised with the general identified medium term needs of the municipality to generate the action plans for the MTDP.

2.1.5.4 Stakeholder (Vulnerability and the marginalised etc) Engagements in Decision-Making Process

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political authority in the municipality. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee. The various sub-committees, which report to the Municipal Chief Executive, are responsible for performing the executive functions. Below the Municipal Assembly are the district sub-structures comprising seven (7) Zonal Councils and forty-four (44) Unit Committees.

Community participation in governance is generally low in the municipality. Communal spirit is low in some communities and there is high level of apathy among most people. The situation is more serious with the women than their male counterparts. The number of females who



participated in the current planning process was not encouraging in some Zonal Councils and the Plan Preparation on some occasions, charged people to go into the town to get representatives of females. The Municipal Assembly would have to put in a lot of efforts through the Zonal Councils and Unit Committees to encourage community participation in development activities.

2.1.5.5 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

The Yilo Krobo Traditional authority is consulted in the nomination of Government Appointees to the General Assembly. The traditional authority also has a representative on various committees/bodies of the assembly such as the MPCU, Municipal Spatial Planning Committee. All major traditional activities of the council, the assembly is always notified and assistance are given as such.

2.1.5.6 Corruption

Corruption is one of the major causes of underdevelopment at the local and national level. Funds are usually misappropriated, misapplied and fraudulent activities in procurement processes leading to loss of revenue meant for development often resulting in citing in Auditor General's report and appearing in Public Accounts Committee of parliament. Over the years the assembly have tried to tighten its internal controls reduce wastage.

Efforts to fight corruption at the assembly has be increased with Electronic Billing and Electronic Payment System to reduce revenue leakages. The use of GHANEPS to streamline the procurement process is also about to be introduced. Use of Electronic Clocking System to check absenteeism, lateness and leaving before official closing time to ensure efficiency in the operation of the assembly.

2.1.5.7 Social Accountability

The assembly is supposed to be accountable to the people in the municipality. This accountability is ensured through series of social accountable programmes organised to share and inform the people about progress of plan implementation and how resources of the assembly are utilised. These are done through Community Town Hall Meetings and MCE Engagements and business fora. With the assistance pf GIZ a social accountability committee was formed in 2022 to probe into the activities of the assembly but the committee after it was formed has not been functional.

2.1.5.8 Stakeholder Engagements in Decision Making

The assembly do a lot of consultations with key stakeholders in major decisions, there are representatives of key stakeholders in the Municipal Planning Coordination Meeting (MPCU). These are representatives of the Traditional Council, CSO/NGO, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL), ECG, Media, Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee (Assembly Member).

During Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes, the Works Sub-Committee Chairman (an Assembly Member), the Assembly Member of the Electoral Area where the project is located, Chief of the community is also involved.

Also, the assembly embarks on consultations when preparing the fee fixing resolution of the assembly. The Fee Fixing Resolution (FFR) is the list of approved fees to be charged by the assembly in a given fiscal year. Major Economic and Social Interest Groups are consulted during the fixing of the fees before arriving at a draft for approval of the General Assembly.

2.1.5.9 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)

The assembly is established by law as planning, implementation and coordination authority. The assembly functions by interconnected institutions and departments that functions as a unit to implement a holistic agenda/ plan. The workings of these institutions are coordinated through official report writing and submission of same to management for actions to be taken or sent to external agencies of state for further actions.

A set of well-coordinated meetings are scheduled to allow for effective interactions among Agencies and Departments and Units of the assembly to be able to share ideas, identify solutions and make recommendations.

The meetings that ensure the smooth running of the assembly are categorized into two; statutory meetings of the assembly and other functional meetings that are organised to discuss specific issues.

2.1.6 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

2.1.6.1 Disaster Incidents (Biological, Geological, Industrial, Nuclear, etc.)

Hazards in the municipality included: pest and insect infestation, disease epidemics, fire and lightning and geological. The degree and type of risks for domestic and industrial fires are shown in the table below.

Table 94: Risks by Location and Source

Locations	Source Of Risk	Specific Location In The Municipality
Police stations	Armoury	Somanya, Obawale, Oterkpolu, Nkurakan Police Stations.
Quarries	Volatile chemical and hazardous materials (gases, alcohol), dynamites	Sra-Yiti, Klo-Begoro, Etwiso, Massey quarries.

Source: MPCU, YKMA 2025

Appropriate education and training is being imparted to the various categories of people to be able to engage in prevention, mitigation, risk reduction and response activities related to all types of disasters applicable in the municipality

Disasters that may occur in the municipality includes but not limited to the following:

1. Pest and insect infestation
2. Disease epidemics
3. Fires and lightning
4. Flooding
5. Geological
6. Man-made (blasting at quarries)

The municipal Assembly, in collaboration of National Disaster Management Organisation of in the municipality has identified and mapped all hazards within the jurisdiction

2.1.6.2 Disaster Risk Management

The Disaster Prevention and Management Department of the assembly as part of their activities prepares a Disaster Preparedness Action Plan each year for the municipality. This plan entails all possible disasters that a likely to occur in the municipality and proposes counter measures. Save havens are planned and located in advance to deal with any disaster that would result in displacement of people. In addition, preventive activities are outlined for implementation to reduce the risk of occurrence of disasters in the municipality. Also, relief items that would be needed in case of a disaster are planned and resources allocated for it to deal with any issues that may arise.

2.1.6.3 Disaster Preparedness and Response

key institutions identified to perform specific duties during emergencies are shown in the table below.

Table 95: Emergency Institutional Collaboration

Action to be taken	Collaborating institutions	Lead institution
Identification and registration of victims	NADMO, YIKAU, YKMA	NADMO/MDMC



Action to be taken	Collaborating institutions	Lead institution
Provision of cooked food	NADMO, Women Organisation	NADMO/MDMC
Counselling. Provision of dry ration.	Religious organisation, NGOs, DSW, GHS	NADMO/MDMC
Provision of non-food items (eg tent blanket)	NADMO, GRCS, UN systems, CRS, ADRA, YIKAU	NADMO/MDMC
Fire fighting	GNFS, NADMO, VALCO, GAF, TOR, GPHA, GCAA, GWCL, PWTOA, GAF, YIKAU, MoFA	GNFS
Provision of potable water	GNFS, NADMO, VALCO, GAF, TOR, GPHA, GCAA, GWCL, PWTOA, GAF, YIKAU, MoFA	GWCL/CWSA
Provision of mobile water purifier	NADMO, YKMA, GAF, GRCS, EPA, GWCL, UN systems	YKMA
Maintenance of sanitation.	Waste management services, NADMO, YKMA, DEH, CWSA	YKMA
Construction of toilets.	48Engineers Regiment, YKMA, CWSA, NADMO	YKMA
Training in the construction of field toilets	NADMO,48 Engineers Regiment, YKMA, CWSA, Local communities, World Vision International, waste management services	YKMA
Waste disposal	Waste management services, EPA, NADMO, YKMA.	YKMA
Provision of warehouse and other storage facilities	GRCS, YKMA, GAF, WFP, UN systems, private warehouses etc	YKMA
Public education and information dissemination	NADMO, YKMA, GES, ISD, NCCE, Traditional Authorities, DSWCD, media	MDMC
Provision of first AID/medical care	GHS, GRCS, GAS, private health facilities, WHO, UN systems, GAF, NAS	MOH/GHS
Logistical support	Bilateral and multilateral agencies, YKMA, NGOs, UN systems, NADMO	NADMO
Control of pest & insect infestation	MoFA,/PPRSD, YKMA, NADMO, DVGs, COCOBOD	MoFA/PPRSD
Protection	Security services, CSOs, GRCS, MOWAC, DSW, UN systems, YKMA	GPS
Emergency sheltering	NADMO, YKMA, Religious bodies, GES, UN systems, GRCS, Traditional leaders	NADMO
Search, rescue and evacuation.	YKMA, NADMO, Security services, GRCS, DVGs, NAS, GHS, private transport organisations	GNFS/YKMA
Food restriction.	MoFA, GAEC, YKMA, FDB, WFP, NADMO	MoFA
Decontamination	GNFS, GAEC, YKMA, NADMO	GNFS
Relocation and resettlement	NADMO, MoF, YKMA, Traditional authorities, UN systems.	YKMA

2.1.7 Other Cross-Cutting Issues

Apart from issues relating to HIV/AIDS, population and gender, other cross-cutting issues considered are environmental concerns and climate change, Digitalisation and air quality.

2.1.7.1 Environmental Concerns

The municipality abounds in rich natural resources. These include land, forest, minerals, rivers, etc. The implementation of some projects and programmes and other human activities such as bush burning, bad agricultural practices, illegal felling of trees and mining have negative impacts on these resources. The negative impacts and other key environmental concerns identified are:

- Indiscriminate/uncontrolled dumping of refuse.
- Water pollution resulting from leaching from refuse disposal sites.
- Dust/air pollution from mining activities at Klo-Begoro, Odugblase and surrounding communities.
- Land degradation as a result of mining activities and erosion.
- Deforestation/depletion of forest reserves caused by illegal logging and bad farming activities.
- Indiscriminate defaecation which sometimes results in epidemics.
- Choked drains/stagnant water which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes causing malaria and other mosquito related diseases.

The principal drivers of deforestation and degradation within the municipality are:

- Annual wildfires
- Illegal farming inside Forest Reserves
- Illegal chain sawing
- Cutting of trees for firewood

The above pressures on the forest estates have threatened the sustainability of the forest resources as well as their resultant effect on climate change. The table depicts the details of the degradation and deforestation within the forest reserve that falls within the jurisdiction of the Yilo Krobo Municipal Administration.

Table 96 Degraded forest in Yilo Krobo

Name of Forest Reserve	Nature of degradation	Location	Estimated (affected) area (ha)	Remarks
Volta River Block II Forest Reserve (2,501.00 ha)	Wildfires	Sra, Agatom, Adjikpo, Kordiaber Top near	200.00	Natural forest, HIPC Teak plantation and Private Commercial Teak plantations are affected.
	Illegal farming	Ayermasu, Wenkyi and Ashitey	120.00	Natural forest is affected
		Groman (a private plantation developer)	120.00	
	Illegal chain sawing	All forest fringed settlements	1,400.00	Natural forest is affected
Total			1,840.00	

An estimated 1,840.00ha of the forest reserve land has been classified as degraded and earmarked for conversion to forest plantations and natural regeneration. These form a mosaic pattern with well forested areas (not continuous blocks).

To save the environment and ensure sustainable development, environmental issues would be mainstreamed into the plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be used as a tool to subject planned programmes, projects and activities to sustainability test and measures to mitigate their impacts identified and implemented. However, it must be noted that, the



implementation of the SEA report is also another issue that needs serious attention. In most cases recommendations in the report were not applied, thus defeating the purpose for which it was conducted

2.1.7.2 Climate Change and Green Economy

Yilo Krobo Municipality is not spared the negative impacts of climate change and its related disasters. These include unpredictable weather/rainfall pattern, prolonged dry season, excessive rainfall accompanied by floods, contamination of water sources, displacement of persons, destruction of roads, farms/farmlands, buildings and other structures and forest and wildlife. In 2023, rainstorm caused the flooding of farmlands and destruction of crops at Huhunya, Osoya, Perchire and Ahinkwa. Crops destroyed included potato, yam, cassava, vegetables and maize. Again, in 2013, farms were submerged in water as a result of continuous heavy downpour in which vegetables and maize were damaged in such farming areas as Tukuwe, Bukunor and Okwenya. On the whole, about 100 acres of farmlands were affected in the municipality due to effects of climate change. This impacted negatively on incomes and livelihoods of affected farmers and their dependants as crop productivity fell. This threatened food security and emergency preparedness in the municipality.

In 2024, Okperpiem, Akwetemam, Zongo, Plau and other low-lying areas in Somanya were hit by heavy rains which caused severe flooding, displacement of inhabitants and contamination of boreholes and wells. This exposed the residents to dangers of contracting diseases.

In effect, these disasters increase the vulnerability of inhabitants and worsen the poverty situation in the municipality.

The Municipal Office of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) through its emergency relief services supported the victims with such relief items as roofing sheets, mattresses, blankets and food items.

Since the municipality is no exception to the negative impacts of climate change, strategies would be adopted to minimise such negative impacts to the barest minimum and promote green economy. This would be achieved through mainstreaming issues of climate change and green economy and adaptation strategies into the plan to ensure sustainable development in the municipality.

2.1.7.3 Digitalisation

The issue of digitalisation is a new trend that is emerging in the municipality. Data indicates that majority of the youthful population have access to internet, mobile phones and also use

mobile phones to transact financial transactions. Even though there are negative trends in terms of scammers and fraudsters using such medium to defraud people.

2.1.7.4 Air Quality

The municipality experienced a surge in air pollution over the previous four years. This was largely due to road constructions in the municipality. The construction of Nkurakan-Somanya road, Nkurakan-Asesewa road and Somanya town road. These constructions led to massive generation of air into the air and it affected residents and crops. Farms along these roads suffered blockage of sunlight due to the heavy settlement of dust on the leaves of the plants. These affected plant life and crop production.

In addition, human health was greatly impacted, records of major diseases recorded in the municipality from 2021-2024 shows Upper Respiratory Diseases as the second highest diseases recorded in the municipality. This is a worrying situation and measures must be put in place to ensure that proper safeguards are implemented by road contractors during road construction to mitigate the impact of road construction on the health and plant life in the municipality.

2.1.8 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

This section entails an analysis of the strengths and opportunities that exist that could be utilised to address identified issues. Weaknesses and threats that can derail development efforts are also identified and analysed so that corrective measures could be formulated.

2.1.8.1 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

EDUCATION

- Poor Educational Infrastructure
- Inadequate Educational Facilities
- Inadequate Teachers
- Low Basic School Completion Rate
- High illiteracy rate
- High school Lag/drop-out
- Low male enrolment

HEALTH

- Inadequate health facilities
- Poor state of health facilities
- Inadequate health personnel
- High HIV/AIDS infections
- High malaria infection rate
- High rate of drug addiction among the youth
- High Infant mortality

SANITATION

- Inadequate Public solid waste containers

- Inadequate toilets for public facilities
- Lack of final waste disposal sites
- Low household toilet usage

AGRICULTURE

- Unfair pricing of farm produce
- Inadequate Extension and Veterinary Service Agents

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Inadequate support to SMEs
- High unemployment among women
- Undeveloped tourist facilities and sites
- Inadequate Market Infrastructure

ENVIRONMENT

- Forest Degradation
- High Incidence of Flooding and Erosion

GOVERNANCE

- Low revenue generation
- Low Public Involvement/Citizens Participation in Governance
- Bad image of the Assembly
- High crime rate
- Non-functional Zonal Councils/Sub-Structures
- Lack of discipline among the assembly staff
- Inadequate official vehicles
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate office logistics/equipment

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Poor conditions of roads
- Inadequate potable water
- Unplanned communities

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- High Dependency Ratio
- Adverse impact of some cultural practices
- Child labour
- High Poverty Intensity

Figure 17: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<i>What is our competitive advantage?</i>	<i>Where can we improve?</i>	<i>What new technology can we use?</i>	<i>What regulations are changing?</i>
1. Fertile land for mango plantation	Lack of Proper zoning of agricultural lands	Availability of Zoning technology, satellite and drones and experts in the field	High cost of preparing land use plans and land tenure system
2. Abundant tourist potential	Difficulty in tourist site and marketing of sites	Private sector Partnership to develop tourist sites	High cost of developing tourist site and difficulty in attracting investors Availability of well-developed sites around the municipality
3. Fertile land for cassava plantation	Inability to embark on large scale farming of agriculture	Ready market for cassava products	Inadequate modern cassava processing facilities
4. Youthful population	Low level of employable skills	Establishment of youth training centres	High HIV/AIDS prevalence among the youth Low interest of the youth in skill training/artisanal work
5. Fertile land for cabbage cultivation	Lack of irrigation facilities for all year farming	Introduction of greenhouse farming	Pests and diseases leading to over application of chemicals
6. Access to institutions of higher learning (college of education and a University)	No quota for indigenous admission	Influx of educational migrants	Pressure on social amenities and high standard of living
7. Markets	Lack of modern market infrastructure	Two vibrant markets at Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo	Competition from neighbouring markets
8. Good urban road network	Poor road conditions	implementation of DRIP	
9. Strategic location	Inadequate local plans	Real estate development	Land tenure system inhibiting ease of layout out development
10. High Electricity coverage	Intra-community extension	Existence of power infrastructure across the municipality	Switch to prepaid meters and its accompanied challenges
11. High Internet usage	Low Network speed and Low rural coverage	Existence of mobile network infrastructure	Scattered rural communities
12. Mobile network coverage	Low rural coverage	Existence of mobile network infrastructure	Scattered rural communities
13. Good urban transport services	Lack of well-regulated organised transport stations	Existence of registered transport unions and lorry parks	Non-compliance with road traffic regulations
1. Radio and television coverage	Lack of control on programmes	Marketing and advertising potentials	Negative publicity
2. Electronic Financial literate population	Activities of mobile money fraudsters/scammers	Availability of mobile money vendors across the municipality	E-levy/robbery attacks on mobile money vendors and activities of scammers
3. Irrigation farming potential	Inadequate funds for commercial farming	Availability of water sources for irrigation	High cost of construction of irrigation dam
<i>What resources do we have?</i>	<i>What products are underperforming?</i>	<i>can we expand our operations</i>	<i>what are competitors doing?</i>
1. Fertile land for agriculture		Establishment of commercial farms	Over reliance of agro-chemicals in farming
2. Tourist sites	Lack of proper management of tourist sites	Private sector partnership	Remote locations of some the tourist potentials
3. Mountains (limestones deposits)	Impact of exploitation on nearby communities	Availability of technology for sustainable mining	Unregulated mining

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
4. Water resources	Inadequate potable water supply	Extension of water supply infrastructure	Difficulty pumping to communities located on mountains
5. Good Climate for agriculture	Impact of climate change	Making agriculture attractive to the youth Introduction of drought resistant seeds	Introduction of
6. Forest Reserves/good vegetation	Weak forest protection enforcement	Intensification of tree planting exercise	Logging, bushfires
What products are performing well?	Where are we lacking resources?	What new segments can we test?	How are consumer trends changing?
1. Mango	Processing	Processing of mango into juice puree and chips	Influx of carbonated drinks
2. Cassava	Processing, packaging and marketing	Processing of cassava into starch and gari	Demand for well packaged cassava products
3. Beads	Packaging and Marketing	Establishment of beads market and beads promotion programmes	Online marketing
MPCU YKMA, 2025			



2.2.6 MEDIUM-TERM NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND PROJECTIONS

2.2.6.1 Development Projections for 2026-2029

2.2.6.2 Population Projections

This section gives the population projections for Yilo Krobo Municipality from 2026 to 2029. The municipality's growth rate of 1.2% was used for the projection. It is assumed that the rate would be constant throughout the plan period. The total population is projected to increase from 128,167 in 2025 to 129,429 in 2026, 130,839 in 2027, 132,255 in 2028 and 133,674 in 2029. 2025.

The total population for the municipality is projected to increase steadily from 2026 through to 2029. The estimated growth in population will be around 4,245 in 2029. This indicates an annual average increase of 1,061 in the population of the municipality. This trend indicates that pressure on social amenities would be increasing and steps must be taken to augment the existing socio-economic facilities in the municipality.

2.2.6.3 Projected Health Needs

The health needs considered are Hospital, Health Centre, CHPS compound, Doctors and Nurses. These require a defined population threshold to be optimally utilized. The table below shows the population threshold for the various health facilities in the municipality.

2.2.6.3.1 Projected Health Facilities/Infrastructure Required

The following facilities exist in the municipality, Hospital, Health Centre, CHPS compound that provides various services to the people. However, with the ever-increasing population, an assessment is required to ascertain the adequacy of the existing infrastructure as against the projected growth in population. Table below displays the service standard for the various health facilities.

Table 97: Health Facilities/Service Thresholds

Health Facility/Service	Population Threshold
Hospital	100,000-200,000
Polyclinic	60,000-100,000
Health Centre	5,000-25,000
CHPS Compound	5,000

Source: Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards, 2011

2.2.6.3.1.1 Projected Hospitals Required

The projected population for the municipality in 2029 would be 133,674 which is below the population threshold for a Hospital (200,000). This indicates that the existing District Hospital would be able to serve the population effectively up to 2029. However, there are numerous



challenges confronting the District Hospital that needs to be addressed to effectively and efficiently deal with the health needs of the municipality in the medium-term. These challenges include; inadequate access to water, inadequate personnel, difficulty accessing the hospital due to its location especially in the night.

Table 98: Projected Hospitals Needed (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing Hospitals (B)	Hospitals Required C= (A÷200,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×200,000)
2026	129,429	1	1	0	-70,571
2027	130,839	1	1	0	-69,161
2028	132,255	1	1	0	-67,745
2029	133,674	1	1	0	-66,326

Source: MPCU, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.1.2 Projected Health Centres Needed

The municipality currently have 10 functional Health Centres. Based on the service standard/ assumption that every Health Centre is supposed to serve a maximum population of 25,000. This means the municipality does not require any more Health Centres, in fact there are 4 extra health centres. Even though in population wise the municipality may have enough health centres, in terms of the geographical distance the municipality would require more health centres due to the scattered nature of settlements. The service standard recommends health centres to serve settlements within an approximate radius of 15 to 20 kilometres.

Table 99: Projected Health Centres Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing Health Centres (B)	Health Centres Required C= (A÷25,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×25,000)
2026	129,429	10	6	-4	-120,571
2027	130,839	10	6	-4	-119,161
2028	132,255	10	6	-4	-117,745
2029	133,674	10	6	-4	-116,326

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.1.3 Projected CHPS Compound Needed

The municipality currently have 12 functional CHPS Centres but would require 27 Health Centres in the next four years to be able to serve the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. This means the municipality would require **15** extra CHPS Centres in the next four years to be able to provide adequately the needed primary health care of the people. This is based on service standard/assumption that every CHPS Centre is supposed to serve a population of 5,000. The table below shows the number of CHPS compounds that would be required yearly from 2026-2029.



Table 100: Projected CHPS Compounds Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing CHPS Centres (B)	CHPS Centres Required $C = (A \div 5,000)$	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress $A - (B \times 5,000)$
2026	129,429	12	26	14	69,429
2027	130,839	12	26	14	70,839
2028	132,255	12	26	14	72,255
2029	133,674	12	27	15	73,674

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.1.4 Projected Polyclinics Needed

The municipality currently have 2 functional Polyclinic, based on the service standard these two facilities are enough for the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. This means the municipality would not require extra Polyclinic within the next four years. This is based on service standard/assumption that every CHPS Centre is supposed to serve a population of 100,000. The table below shows the projected polyclinics that would be required yearly from 2026-2029.

Table 101: Projected Polyclinics Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing Polyclinic (B)	Polyclinic Required $C = (A \div 100,000)$	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress $A - (B \times 100,000)$
2026	129,429	2	2	0	70,571
2027	130,839	2	2	0	69,161
2028	132,255	2	2	0	67,745
2029	133,674	2	2	0	66,326

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.2 Projected Health Personnel Needed

The personnel required for effective health care delivery in the municipality include; Doctors, Physician Assistants, Nurses, Public Health Nurses, Midwife, Community Health Nurse, Community Health Officer. The table below shows the health personnel standards in the country which forms the basis for the projections of the personnel required for the year period.

Table 102: Health Personnel Standards

Health Personnel	Population Threshold
Doctor	3,000
Physician Assistant	3,000
Nurse	1,000
Public Health Nurse (PHN)	3,000
Midwife	1,000
Community Health Nurse (CHN)	1,000

Source: Ghana Harmonised Health Facility Assessment Report, GHS 2023

2.2.6.3.2.1 Projected Doctors Required

The municipality currently have 7 Doctors but would require 44 doctors in the next four years to be able to serve the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. This means the municipality would require 38 extra Doctors in the next four years. This is based on service standard/ assumption that every doctor is supposed to serve a population of 3,000. The table below shows the Doctors that would be required yearly from 2026-2029.



Table 103: Doctor Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing Doctors (B)	Doctors Required C= (A÷3,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×3,000)
2026	129,429	7	44	37	108,429
2027	130,839	7	44	37	109,839
2028	132,255	7	45	38	111,255
2029	133,674	7	45	38	112,674

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.2.2 Projected Nurses Required

134 Nurses would be required to serve the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. This is based on a service threshold of 1,000 persons per Nurse. The municipality currently have 130 nurses. This means an additional 4 would be needed in the next four years as shown in table below.

Table 104: Projected Nurses Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing Nurses (B)	Nurses Required C= (A÷1,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×1,000)
2026	129,429	130	129	-1	-571
2027	130,839	130	131	1	839
2028	132,255	130	132	2	2,255
2029	133,674	130	134	4	3,674

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

NB: Nurses refers to Enrolled Nurses, Professional Nurses, Peri-Operative Nurses, ENT, Professional RCHN

2.2.6.3.2.3 Midwives Required

Based on service threshold of 1,000 persons per midwife, 37 midwives would be adequate to provide the needed services for the projected Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49) population of 36,897 by 2029. The municipality currently have 46 midwives an indication that the municipality have excess 9 midwives as indicated on the table below.

Table 105: Projected Midwives Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (Female Reproductive Age-15-49) (A)	Existing Midwives (B)	Midwives Required C= (A÷1,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×1,000)
2026	35,727	46	36	-10	-10,273
2027	36,115	46	36	-10	-9,885
2028	36,505	46	37	-9	-9,495
2029	36,897	46	37	-9	-9,103

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.2.4 Community Health Nurses (CHN) Required

Based on service threshold of 1,000 persons per CHN, 134 CHNs would be adequate to provide the needed services for the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. The municipality currently have 64 CHNs, an indication that the municipality would need an extra 70 CHNs in the next four years as indicated on the table below.



Table 106: Projected Community Health Nurses (CHNs) Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing No. of CHNs (B)	No. of CHNs Required C= (A÷1,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×1,000)
2026	129,429	64	129	65	65,429
2027	130,839	64	131	67	66,839
2028	132,255	64	132	68	68,255
2029	133,674	64	134	70	69,674

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.2.5 Public Health Nurses (PHNs)Required

Based on service threshold of 3,000 persons per PHN, 41 PHNs would be adequate to provide the needed services for the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. The municipality currently have 6 PHNs, an indication that the municipality would need an extra 37 PHNs in the next four years as indicated in the table below.

Table 107: Public Health Nurses (PHNs) Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing No. of PHN (B)	No. of PHN Required (C= A÷3,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×3,000)
2026	129,429	4	43	39	65,429
2027	130,839	4	44	40	66,839
2028	132,255	4	44	40	68,255
2029	133,674	4	45	41	69,674

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.3.2.6 Physician Assistants Required

Based on service threshold of 3,000 persons per PA, 45 PAs would be adequate to provide the needed services for the projected population of 133,674 by 2029. The municipality currently have 4 PAs, an indication that the municipality would need an extra 41 PAs in the next four years as indicated on the table below.

Table 108: Projected Physician Assistants (PAs) Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing PAs (B)	PAs Required (C= A÷3,000)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×3,000)
2026	129,429	4	43	39	65,429
2027	130,839	4	44	40	66,839
2028	132,255	4	44	40	68,255
2029	133,674	4	45	41	69,674

SOURCE: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Table 109: Summary of Projected Health Needs (2026-2029)

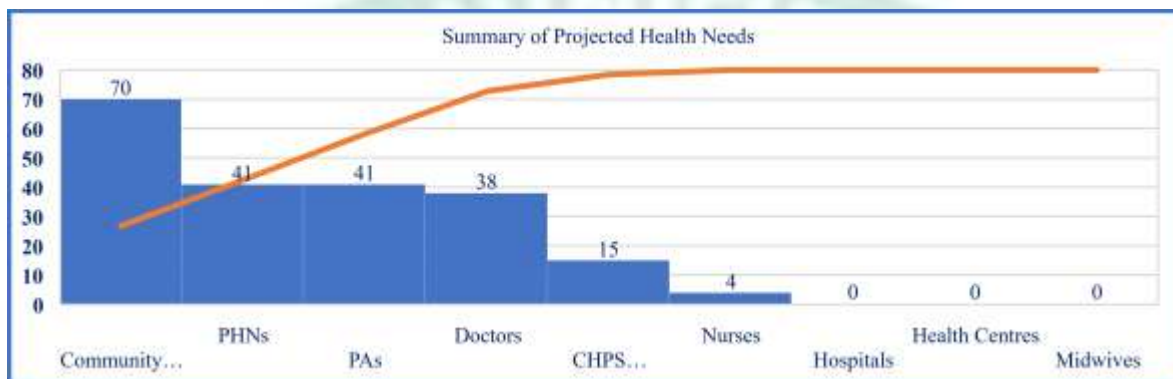
Health Needs	Extra Required	Existing Ones to be Rehabilitated
Hospitals	0	-
Polyclinic	0	1
Health Centres	0	5
CHPS Compounds	15	8



Health Needs	Extra Required	Existing Ones to be Rehabilitated
Doctors	38	-
Nurses	4	-
Community Health Nurses	70	-
Midwives	0	-
PHNs	41	-
PAs	41	-

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Figure 18: Summary of Projected Medium-Term Health Needs (2026-2029)



2.2.6.4 Projected Potable Water Required

2.2.6.4.1 Boreholes and Wells

The analyses of the water situation in the municipality showed that a high percentage of the population does not have potable water. There exist 74 functional boreholes serving the rest of the population outside Somanya and its immediate environs. Based on the municipality's projected population and the public water supply standard of 5,000 people to one borehole, 445 boreholes will be required by 2029. There is therefore, a backlog/gap of 371 boreholes to be supplied. The tables below show the service standard and the projected boreholes required for the period (2026-2029).

Table 110: Water Service Standard

Water facility	Population servicethreshold
Borehole	300
Public Stand Pipe	5,000-35,000

Source: Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards, 2011

Table 111: Projected Borehole Needed (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Population (A)	Existing Boreholes (B)	Boreholes Required (C= A÷300)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×300)
2026	129,429	74	431	357	107,229
2027	130,839	74	436	362	108,639
2028	132,255	74	440	366	110,055
2029	133,674	74	445	371	111,474



2.2.6.4 Projected Educational Needs

The estimation of the educational needs of the municipality includes teachers, furniture and school facilities based on some working assumptions. These assumptions are shown below.

2.2.6.4.1 Demand for Schools

Standards used:

KG School= 2 Classrooms per School

Primary School= 6 Classrooms per School

JHS= 3 Classrooms per School

Table 112: Educational Facilities Service Standard

LEVEL	ENROLMENT STANDARD
Nursery/KG	40 pupils (Min.), 50 pupils (Max.) per class
Primary	Up to 40 pupils (Min.), 45 pupils (Max.) per class
Junior Secondary School	35 students (min.) 40 students (Max.) per class
Senior Secondary School	30 students (min.), 35 students (Max.) per class
Training School	Up to 25 students (min.) , 32 students (Max.) per class
Others Up to 25 students (min)	30 students (Max per class

Sources: *Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards*, 2011

NB: The minimum threshold was used in the projection

Assumptions Used for enrolment projections

Improved provision of basic infrastructure, scholarship schemes, sensitization, effective supervision and the introduction of the free SHS policy and other interventions in the municipality will increase school participation rate from:

- 80% in 2026 to 100% by 2029 for pre-school.
- 80% in 2026 to 100% by 2029 for primary school.
- 80% in 2026 to 100% by 2029 for JHS.
- 70% in 2026 to 100% by 2029 for SHS

Based on the current and estimated enrolment and the standards, the demand has been computed as in table below. 0 kindergartens, 0 primary schools, 3 JHS and 183-Unit Classrooms for SHS will be required during the plan period. Aside the fact that, there exist more classrooms for KG and Primary schools, a lot of the existing classrooms are in deplorable state and will need refurbishment and in some instance replacement. This is elaborated in the tables below.

The Municipal Assembly will have to balance between providing additional schools and rehabilitating the large number of schools currently in deplorable condition and also expanding facilities in the existing SHS. The municipality should also embark on enrolment drive to prevent under-enrolment in the schools.



Table 113: Projected Enrolment and Demand for Classrooms/Schools (2026-2029)

Year	Kindergarten				Primary				JHS				SHS			
	Projected Enrol't	Existing classroom	Classroom Req.	Gap	Projected Enrol't	Existing Classroom	Classroom Req.	Gap	Projected Enrol't	Existing Classroom	Classroom Req.	Gap	Projected Enrol't	Existing Classroom	Classroom Req.	Gap
2026	5,814	168	129	-39	17,500	504	438	-66	8,295	171	237	66	4,738	95	158	63
2027	6,118	168	153	-15	18,375	504	460	-44	8,715	171	249	78	4,968	95	166	71
2028	6,422	168	160	-8	19,285	504	482	-22	9,135	171	261	90	5,221	95	174	79
2029	6,726	168	168	0	20,265	504	507	-3	9,597	171	274	103	5,474	95	183	88

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

NB: Classroom Required= (Projected Enrolment ÷ Standard Per Class, Gap= (Existing Classroom-Classroom Required)

Table 114: projected schools needed (2026-2029)

LEVEL	PROJECTED NO. OF SCHOOLS
KG	0
PRIMARY	0
JHS	3
SHS	88(classrooms)
SOURCE: MPCU PROJECTIONS, YKMA 2025	



2.2.6.4.1 Teachers Needed

A teacher is supposed to handle 38,35,21 and 23 pupils/students at the Kindergarten, Primary, JHS and SHS level. Hence, projected need for teachers at the Kindergarten level would be 177. This means an extra 31 teachers are required to handle the enrolment. 579 teachers would be needed at the Primary level. An indication that extra 103 teachers must be added to meet the projected enrolment. At the JHS level a total of 457 teachers are required to handle the projected enrolment. This means an extra 81 teachers would be needed at the JHS level. In all total of extra 215 teachers would be needed to augment the existing teachers in the municipality to deliver quality education. The tables below show the yearly projected teachers needed at the various levels (KG, Primary and JHS).

Table 115: Assumption for Standard Pupil Teacher Ratio

Level	Standard Student/Pupil Per Teacher
KG	1:38
Primary	1:35
JHS	1:21
SHS	1:23

Table 116: Projected Need for Teachers in the Municipality-KG (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Enrolment (KG) (A)	No. of Existing Teachers (B)	No. of Teachers Required $C=(A\div 38)$	Gap C-B	Enrolment Stress $A-(B\times 38)$
2026	5,814	146	153	7	266
2027	6,118	146	161	15	570
2028	6,422	146	169	23	874
2029	6,726	146	177	31	1,178
Total	25,118	146	177	31	1,178

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Table 117: Projected Need for Teachers in the Municipality-Primary (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Enrolment (Primary) (A)	No. of Existing Teachers (B)	No. of Teachers Required $C=A\div 35$	Gap C-B	Enrolment Stress $A-(B\times 35)$
2026	17,500	476	500	24	840
2027	18,375	476	525	49	1,715
2028	19,285	476	551	75	2,625
2029	20,265	476	579	103	3,605
Total	75,390	476	579	103	3,605

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Table 118: Projected Need for Teachers in the Municipality-JHS (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Enrolment (JHS) (A)	No. of Existing Teachers (B)	No. of Teachers Required $C=(A\div 21)$	Gap C-B	Enrolment Stress $A-(B\times 21)$
2026	8,295	376	395	19	399
2027	8,715	376	415	39	819
2028	9,135	376	435	59	1,239
2029	9,597	376	457	81	1,701
Total	35,742	376	457	81	1,701

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025



2.2.6.4.2 School Furniture Required

A total of 7,748 furniture will be needed by 2029 for basic education in the municipality. The table below shows the number of furniture required for KG, Primary and JHS in the municipality.

Table 119: Projected School Furniture Required (2026-2029)

Level	Number of Existing Furniture	No. Required	Variance
KG	195	599	404
Primary	2,936	6,086	3,150
JHS	1,699	5,893	4,194
Total	4,830	12,578	7,748

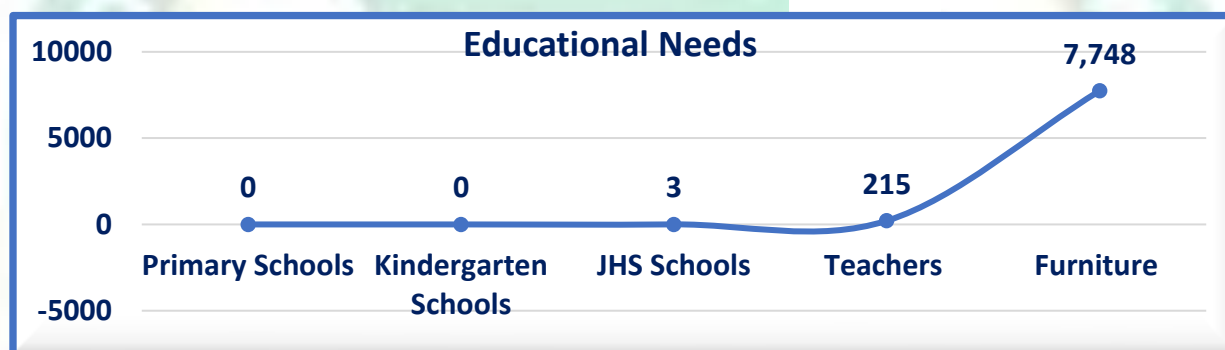
Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Table 120: Summary of Projected Medium-Term Educational Needs (2026-2029)

Educational Requirements	No. Required	No. to be Rehabilitated
Primary School	0	29
Kindergarten School	0	29
JHS School	3	9
Teachers	215	-
Furniture	7,748	-

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Figure 19: Summary of Projected Medium-Term Educational Needs (2026-2029)



2.2.6.5 Projected Sanitation Needs

Sanitation needs include; household toilets, communal dumping containers, final disposal site (solid and liquid waste), school toilets and public toilets for public places.

2.2.6.5.1 Household Toilet Required

The total number of household toilets in the municipality is 27,269, with a projected number of households of 38,267 by the end of 2029, a total of 10,998 household toilets needs to be constructed by the end of 2029.

Table 121: Projected Household Toilets Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected No. of Households	Existing Household Toilets	No. Required	Gap
2026	36,767	27,269	36,767	9,498
2027	37,267	27,269	37,267	9,998
2028	37,767	27,269	37,767	10,498
2029	38,267	27,269	38,267	10,998

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC)



2.2.6.5.2 Communal Waste Container Required

The management of household solid waste is collected using specific dumping communal containers in localities. The current number of communal containers in the urban centres is 16. With the service threshold of 700 people to a container. The municipality is projected to use 90 containers by the end of 2029. This leaves a gap of 74 communal containers to be supplied.

Table 122: Service Standards for Solid Waste Containers

Waste Container	Population Threshold
Communal Waste Container	700

Source: EHSU, YKMA 2025

Table 123: Projected Communal Waste Containers Required (2026-2029)

Year	Projected Urban Population (A)	Existing Boreholes (B)	Boreholes Required (C= A÷700)	Gap (C-B)	Population Stress A-(B×700)
2026	61,479	16	87	71	
2027	62,149	16	88	72	
2028	62,821	16	88	72	
2029	63,495	16	90	74	

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.5.3 Public Toilets Required

Public toilets for public facilities such as markets, lorry parks, community centres and courts were assessed to appreciate their sanitary needs. In all 9 public toilets needs to be provided for the various public facilities throughout the municipality.

Table 124: Public Toilets needed for various Public Facilities in the Municipality

Type of Public Place	Total Number	Existing Toilet Facilities	Toilet Facilities Required	Gap
Markets	4	3	4	1
Lorry Parks/Stations	4	-	4	4
Community Centers	3	-	3	3
Courts	1	-	1	1
Total	13	3	12	9

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.5.4 School Toilets Required

A total number of 19 school toilets are needed for the existing public schools throughout the municipality.

Table 125: Projected School Toilets Needed in the Municipality

Total No. of Public Schools	Existing No. of Toilets	No. of Toilets Required	Gap
100	81	100	19

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.5.5 Landfill Site Required

With the service standard the following major towns will require a dumping site; Somanya, Nkurakan, Klo-Agogo, and Oterkpolu. The tables below show the standard and the projected dumping sites required.



Population Threshold	Size of Dumping Site
Catchments population 5000 to 30,000	Site size 5 ha per 10,000 people
Catchments population 30,000 plus	Site size 15 ha per 30,000 people

Source: Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards, 2011

Table 126: Projected Need for Final Disposal Sites (2026-2029)

Location	Type of Disposal Site	No. Existing	No. Required
Somanya	Solid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
	Liquid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
Nkurakan	Solid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
	Liquid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
Klo-Agogo	Solid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
	Liquid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
Oterkpolu	Solid Waste Disposal Site	0	1
	Liquid Waste Disposal Site	0	1

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2025

Table 127: Summary of Projected Sanitation Needs

Sanitation Need	No. Required
Household Toilets	10,998
Public Toilets for Public Facilities	9
School Toilets	19
Communal Containers	74
Solid Waste Final Disposal Site	4
Liquid Waste Final Disposal Site	2

Source: MPCU PROJECTIONS, YKMA 2025

2.2.6.6 Projected Agricultural Needs

The needs for the agricultural sector include; Agricultural Extension Agents and Veterinary Agents.

2.2.6.6.1 Agricultural Extension Agents Needed

The standard AEA to farmer ratio is 1:1,500. There were 50,951 registered crop farmers in the municipality at end of 2024. There are only 7 AEA's in the municipality. With this it means the AEA's to farmers in the municipality is 1:7,279. This indicates the municipality requires 29 AEA's to serve rising farmers effectively. The current ratio puts a lot of stress on the AEA's and Extension Services are not easily accessed by the farmers. The municipality will need an additional 22 AEA's in the next four years based on the farmer population projection of 1.2% per annum as depicted by the table below.

Table 128: Projected Extension Agents Required in the Municipality (2026-2029)

Year	Projected No. of Farmers (A)	No. of Existing AEA's (B)	AEAs Required $C=(A\div 1,500)$	Gap C-B	Farmer Stress $(B\times 1,500)-A$
2026	51,562	7	35	28	41,062
2027	52,181	7	36	29	41,681
2028	52,807	7	36	29	42,307
2029	53,441	7	36	29	42,941



2.2.6.6.2 Veterinary Officers Required

A Veterinary Officer is supposed to serve 15-25km radius. With 594 Square Kilometres of land, the required Veterinary Officers for the municipality would be 24. With 4 veterinary officers at post currently, additional 20 Vets would be needed.

2.2.6.7 Staff Accommodation Needs

17 official accommodations are needed but only 9 exist, this means 8 more official accommodations are needed. This means about 47% of the staff who are required to be accommodated by the assembly do not have accommodation.

Table 129: Staff Accommodation Needs

No. of Staff Requiring Accommodation	Existing Staff Accommodation	Gap
17	9	8

Source: MPCU YKMA 2025

2.2.6.8 Human Resources Needed

The Assembly is overstaffed in some departments and units whilst other departments are under staffed, this is posing a lot of operational challenges. Currently the assembly needs extra 118 staff in the various Departments and Units to meet the minimal requirement under the Local Government Service Staffing Norms. Details are presented in the table below.

Table 130: Human Resource and Training Requirement of the Assembly

No.	Departments/unit	Requirements		Actual 2025	% Covered	Training Required
		Minimum	Maximum			
Central Administration department						
1.	Procurement Unit	2	3	8	267%	1.GHANEPS 2.Electronic Procurement
2.	Budget Unit	5	9	9	100%	Training in GIFMIS
3.	Internal Audit Unit	5	8	9	112.5%	1. Training on ESPV Validation and audit reporting 2. Information system audit, 3. Risk enterprise management
4.	Planning Unit	3	5	4	80%	1. GIS, QGIS training
5.	Stores	3	3	1	33%	Local Government Protocols
6.	Registry	10	15	7	47%	Training on new records management system
7.	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	26	44	22	50%	1. Inspection Report Writing 2. Meat Inspection 3. Public Health Law Enforcement 4. Management and Administration 5. Planning and Budgeting
8.	Central Administration Unit	2	7	13	186%	Local Government Protocols and Public Sector Management
9.	Transport	9	11	6	55%	1. Transport/fleet management



No.	Departments/unit	Requirements		Actual	% Covered	Training Required
		Minimum	Maximum	2025		
						2. Safety training for drivers 3. Time Management
10.	Department of Agriculture	52	78	22	28%	1. Multi-Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey for Estimating Yield Data (MRACLS) 2. Climate Resilience in Agriculture. 3. Protected Environment in Agricultural Production
11.	Finance Department	14	23	6	26%	1. Training in IPSAS 2. GIFMIS 3. Data capturing
	Revenue collectors	12	18	6	33%	1. Electronic Billing and Payment Systems (DLrev) 2. Electronic payment system (GHQR code system)
12.	Human Resource management department	3	4	3	75%	Training Needs Assessment
13.	Urban Roads Department	18	29	1	3.4%	1. Database management in QIS 2. Geometric design in AUTOCAD
14.	Disaster Prevention and Management Department	20	30	23	77%	1. climate change 2. sustainability measures for farming 3. Sanitation and its related condition
15.	Information Service Department	4	6	3	50%	Information technology training
16.	Social Welfare and Community Development	10	13	22	169%	1. Practical skill in implementing the LED activities 2. Community mobilization and engagement 3. Collaborative skills development 4. Technical report writing
17.	Physical Planning Department	17	24	3	12.5%	1. Preparation of SDFs 2. Advance QGIS and Remote Sensing
18.	Works Department	51	75	9	12%	1. Contract and Project Management 2. GHANEPS
	Estates Unit	8	12	1	8.3%	Assets/Facilities/Properties Management
19.	Statistics	3	5	2	40%	
20.	Management Information Systems	10	11	3	27%	
21.	Auxiliary	25	40	11	28%	
	Total	312	473	194		

2.2.6.9 Logistical Needs of the Assembly

Logistics for effective running of the office such as Computers, Printers, Scanners, Photocopier, Tables and Chairs needed for optimal performance are detailed in the table below.

Table 131: Logistical Needs of the Assembly

Required	Required	Actual	Gap	Remarks
Computers	80	47	33	Some offices have one desktop for about 10 staff others are using their personal laptops for official duties
Printers	50	29	29	Need extra 21 more printers
Projectors	2	1	1	
Office Space	60	42	18	Most offices are located outside the main block, some of the offices are not in good condition and others are also overcrowded
Vehicle	20	10	10	The assembly have 4 running vehicles, grader and tractor, the rest are all broken down and need maintenance
Photocopier machine	3	0	3	The assembly has no copier, resulting in photocopying of documents at private firms.



Required	Required	Actual	Gap	Remarks
Scanners	3	1	2	Currently only scanner is used by all the units and departments, with the ever increasing need to digitise our records for the DDDP, more scanners are needed
Tables and Chairs	218	130	96	More chairs and desks are needed for the newly posted staff
Generator Set	1	0	1	The office relies solely on the national grid, during power outage it affects the operations or service delivery
TOTAL	225	260	193	

Source: Annual Progress Report. 2024

2.2.7 Harmonisation of Community Needs with Projected Needs

The needs of future population were estimated after the performance review of the Agenda for Jobs policy and other interventions as well as the municipal profile and harmonised with community solicited needs through the various public fora and consultations. The scoring proved a strong relationship between the community needs and aspirations and the identified key gaps/problems/issues.

2.2.7.1 Projected Needs

1. Provision of school infrastructure
2. Maintenance of educational infrastructure
3. Provision of School furniture
4. Provision of teachers
5. Provision of health facilities
6. Maintenance of health facilities
7. Provision of health personnel
8. Provision of logistics and equipment for staff
9. Provision of boreholes
10. Provision of school toilets
11. Provision of toilets for public places
12. Provision of household toilets
13. Provision of communal solid waste containers
14. Provision of staff accommodation
15. Provision staff of the assembly
16. Provision of Agriculture Extension Agents/Vets Officers
17. Provision of final disposal sites

2.2.7.2 List of Identified Community Needs

Education

1. Provision of schools
2. Provision of teachers
3. Provision of school furniture
4. Accommodation for teachers
5. Improvement in school enrolment
6. Maintenance of schools

Health

7. Provision of health facilities
8. Accommodation for nurses
9. Provision of hospital beds
10. Maintenance of health facilities



Roads

11. Maintenance of roads
12. Provision of road signs
13. Provision of Drains
14. Construction of bridges

Water and Sanitation

15. Provision of communal containers
16. Provision of boreholes
17. Maintenance /repair of boreholes
18. Reduced Open defecation
19. Provision of public toilets
20. Fumigation of communities

Governance/Security

21. Reduced crime rate
22. Reduced drug addiction among the youth
23. Provision of police station

Agriculture

24. Provision of markets infrastructure
25. Provision of farm inputs
26. Reduced prices of farm inputs
27. Provision of agricultural extension services
28. Reduced dependence on rainfed agriculture
29. Improved prices of farm produce

Environment, Human Settlement

30. Electricity extension
31. Reduced Noise and dust pollution from quarries
32. Provision of street lights
33. Improve Telecommunication coverage
34. Provision of Recreational facilities
35. Reduced Bushfires
36. Planned communities
37. Reduced deforestation

Social Protection

38. High teenage pregnancy
39. Early marriage
40. Child labour

2.2.7.3 How Harmonisation Was Done

Weighted average was used in the harmonisation of the community needs with the projected needs. Each community was matched against the projected needs from the performance review and appropriate weights were assigned to each comparison. The total weights were added for each community needs and divided by the total number of projected needs. the table below shows the harmonisation of the community needs with the projected needs. Weighted score range = (0,1 and 2)



Table 132: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Projected Needs

	Projected Needs																	Average Weighted Score	
	IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT GAPS	Provision of school infrastructure	Maintenance of schools	Provision of School furniture	Provision of teachers	Maintenance of health facilities	Provision of health facilities	Provision of health personnel	Provision of logistics for staff	Provision of boreholes	Provision of school toilets	Provision of toilets for public places	Provision of household toilets	Provision of communal solid waste containers	Provision of staff accommodation	Provision staff of the assembly	Provision A/EAs/Agents/Vets		Provision of final disposal sites
Community Needs/Aspirations	Provision of schools	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0.88
	Provision of teachers	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.71
	Provision of school furniture	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.24
	Accommodation for teachers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0.47
	Improvement in school enrolment	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1.24
	Maintenance of schools	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.24
	Provision of health facilities	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.24
	Accommodation for nurses	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.12
	Provision of hospital beds	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.94
	Maintenance of health facilities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1.82
	Maintenance of roads	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1.41
	Provision of road signs	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1.35
	Provision of Drains	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1.24
	Construction of bridges	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.53
	Provision of communal containers	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.12
	Provision of boreholes	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.24
	Maintenance /repair of boreholes	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.24
Reduced Open defecation	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1.05	
Provision of public toilets for public places	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.12	
Co m	Fumigation of communities	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.12	



Projected Needs																		Average Weighted Score
IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT GAPS	Provision of school infrastructure	Maintenance of schools	Provision of School furniture	Provision of teachers	Maintenance of health facilities	Provision of health facilities	Provision of health personnel	Provision of logistics for staff	Provision of boreholes	Provision of school toilets	Provision of toilets for public places	Provision of household toilets	Provision of communal solid waste containers	Provision of staff accommodation	Provision of staff of the assembly	Provision of AEs/Agents/Vets	Provision of final disposal sites	Average Weighted Score
Reduced crime rate	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1.35
Reduced drug addiction among the youth	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.12
Provision of police station	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1.05
Provision of markets infrastructure	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1.41
Provision of farm inputs	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.94
Reduced prices of farm inputs	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1.35
Provision of agricultural extension services	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.24
Reduced dependence on rainfed agriculture	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.94
Improved prices of farm produce	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1.05
Electricity extension	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.53
Reduced Noise and dust pollution from quarries	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.94
Provision of street lights	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1.00
Improve Telecommunication coverage	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1.00
Provision of Recreational facilities	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1.29
Reduced Bushfires	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1.00
Planned communities	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1.35
Reduced deforestation	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.94



IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT GAPS	Projected Needs																	Average Weighted Score
	Provision of school infrastructure	Maintenance of schools	Provision of School furniture	Provision of teachers	Maintenance of health facilities	Provision of health facilities	Provision of health personnel	Provision of logistics for staff	Provision of boreholes	Provision of school toilets	Provision of toilets for public places	Provision of household toilets	Provision of communal solid waste containers	Provision of staff accommodation	Provision of staff of the assembly	Provision of A/EAs/Agents/Vets	Provision of final disposal sites	
High teenage pregnancy	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1.41
Early marriage	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1.41
Child labour	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1.41



CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the identified development issues in the previous chapter are linked to the various themes as spelt out in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026-2029. Again, in view of the transition between the previous plan period (2022-2025) and the current plan period (2026-2029), a comparative analysis of the key development issues is carried out using the 2022-20255 adopted themes. It also covers the prioritisation of the identified issues and their analysis through the application of Importance, Urgency Matrix (Eisenhower Matrix)

3.1 Key Development Priorities

- Improvement in educational infrastructure
- Improvement in pupil teacher ratio
- Provision of educational logistics
- Improved school completion rate
- Improvement in health infrastructures
- Provision of health logistics
- Improved health personnel
- Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS
- Reduced malaria infections
- Reduced drug addiction
- Reduced infant mortality
- Increased NHIS subscription
- Improved household toilet usage
- Provision of public facility toilets
- Provision of school toilets
- Improved communal containers
- Provision of final waste disposal site
- Reduced environmental pollution
- Improved prices of farm produce
- Reduced dependence on rainfed agriculture
- Increased extension services
- Increased support to SME's
- Increased employment opportunities for women
- Improved market infrastructure
- Developed tourist potentials
- Reduced forest degradation
- Improved revenue generation
- Improved image of the assembly
- Reduced crime rate
- Functional sub-structures



- Provision of equipment/logistics for staff
- Provision of staff accommodation
- Improved conditions of feeder and access roads
- Improved potable water supply
- Improved urban settlement planning
- Reduced incidence of poverty
- Reduced child labour
- Reduced dependency burden
- Reduced impact of cultural practices

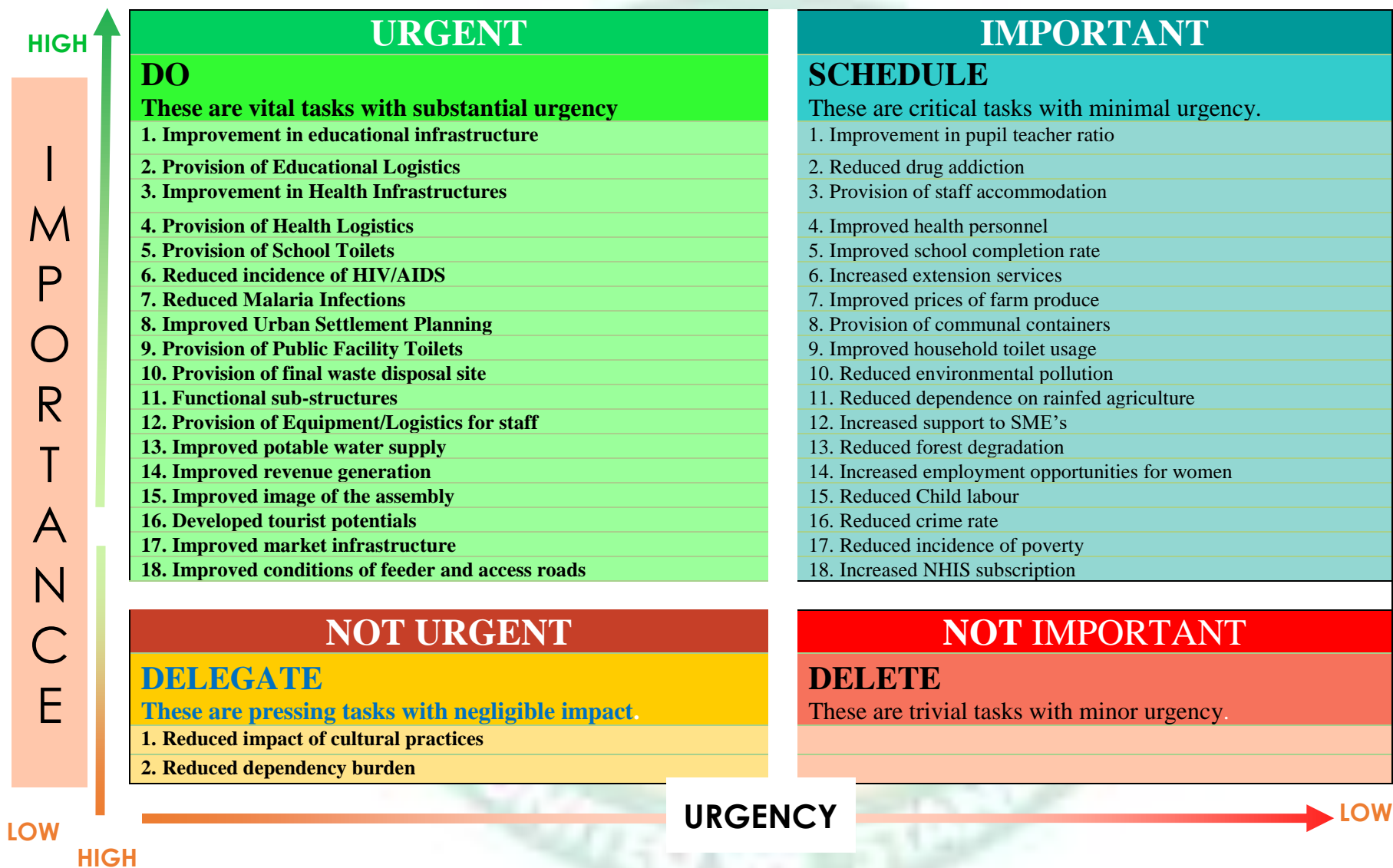
3.2 Prioritisation of Identified Key Development Priorities

This section is based on the prioritized issues which were identified at the sub-structure level and at a Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) meeting. Issues were prioritized based on its severity and the impact it had on a large segment of the population. It was also intended to bridge the equity gaps in development in the municipality.

The prioritized issues/needs from the various zonal councils were further prioritized by the MPCU at its meeting. This is presented in the below table.



Table 133: Importance, Urgency Matrix Prioritisation of Development Issues



3.2.1 HOW PRIORITISATION WAS DONE

The Eisenhower matrix also known as the Urgent-Important matrix was used in prioritisation of the development issues identified. The matrix is a time management tool that helps prioritises tasks by assessing their urgency and importance. It divides tasks into four quadrants, allowing individuals to determine which tasks requires immediate action, which can be scheduled for later, which can be delegated and which can be eliminated.

1. Urgent and Important Quadrant

This quadrant is for issues that require immediate attention and action, such as issues that borders on health and wellbeing of the people and also have rippling effect on key socio-economic indicators such as access to health, education, LED, sanitation and disease control.

2. Important but Not Urgent Quadrant

This quadrant is for issues with that are crucial for long-term goals and should be scheduled for later such as attitudinal change, environmental degradation and citizens participation.

3. Urgent but Not Important Quadrant

This quadrant contains issues that demands urgent action but doesn't contribute significantly to long-term development goals. These issues can be delegated to other agencies or institutions to implement. Issues such as culture and customs.

4. Neither Urgent nor Important

These issues are distractions and should be eliminated or minimized. Scarce resources are not to be used in pursuit of such development issues.



CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter entails the formulation of goals and objectives aimed at addressing the identified prioritised development issues. Goals formulated also took into consideration cross-cutting and emerging development themes.

4.1 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

4.1.1 Development Goals

The overall goal is to improve standard of living of the people in Yilo Krobo Municipality by facilitating economic growth and provision of social amenities to reduce poverty by 2029.

4.1.1.1 Sub-Goals

4.1.1.2 Build A Prosperous Society

- i. To facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work in the municipality.
- ii. To develop the tourism sub-sector of the municipality.
- iii. To improve skill acquisition for the youth.
- iv. To increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business
- v. To improve market infrastructure
- vi. To improve the revenue base of the Assembly

3.2.3 Safeguard the Natural Environment & Ensure A Resilient Built Environment

- i. To improve rural electricity expansion
- ii. To improve road infrastructure.
- iii. To improve access to potable water
- iv. To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene.
- v. To improve settlement planning
- vi. To reduce forest degradation
- vii. To improve disaster management and prevention

3.2.4 Create Opportunity for All

- i. To improve access to quality basic education for boys and girls
- ii. To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality.
- iii. To expand access to quality basic health care
- iv. To promote cultural reforms and heritage development

3.2.5 Maintain A Stable, United & Safe Society

- i. To reduce crime rate
- ii. To reduce drug addiction among the youth
- iii. To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution



Table 134: Goal Compatibility Matrix

GOAL	Facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work	Develop the tourism sub-sector	Improve skill acquisition for the youth.	Increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business	Improve market infrastructure	Improve the revenue base of the Assembly	Improve quality basic education for boys and girls	Reduce the incidence of diseases	Expand access to quality basic health care	Prioritize the need of the vulnerable and the marginalised	Improve rural electricity expansion	Improve road infrastructure.	Improve access to potable water	Improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene.	Improve settlement planning	Reduce forest degradation	Improve disaster management and prevention	Reduce crime rate	Reduce drug addiction among the youth	Develop effective, accountable and transparent
Facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work		High	High	high	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	high
Develop the tourism sub-sector	High		Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Improve skill acquisition for the youth.	High	Low		Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High
Increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business	High	medium	Low		High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High
Improve market infrastructure	Medium	Low	Low	High		High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Improve the revenue base of the Assembly	High	High	High	High	High		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Improve access to quality basic education for boys and girls	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High		Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Reduce the incidence of diseases	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Expand access to quality basic health care	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low		High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High



GOAL	Facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work	Develop the tourism sub-sector	Improve skill acquisition for the youth.	Increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business	Improve market infrastructure	Improve the revenue base of the Assembly	Improve quality basic education for boys and girls	Reduce the incidence of diseases	Expand access to quality basic health care	Prioritize the need of the vulnerable and the marginalised	Improve rural electricity expansion	Improve road infrastructure.	Improve access to potable water	Improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene.	Improve settlement planning	Reduce forest degradation	Improve disaster management and prevention	Reduce crime rate	Reduce drug addiction among the youth	Develop effective, accountable and transparent
Prioritize the need of the vulnerable and the marginalised	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	High		Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High
Improve rural electricity expansion	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low		Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Improve road infrastructure.	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low		Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Improve access to potable water	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low		High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene.	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High		High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Improve settlement planning	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High		Low	High	Low	Low	High
Reduce forest degradation	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low		High	Low	Low	High
Improve disaster management and prevention	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High		Low	Low	High
Reduce crime rate	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		High	High
Reduce drug addiction among the youth	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High		High
Develop effective, accountable	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	



GOAL	Facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work	Develop the tourism sub-sector	Improve skill acquisition for the youth.	Increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business	Improve market infrastructure	Improve the revenue base of the Assembly	Improve quality basic education for boys and girls	Reduce the incidence of diseases	Expand access to quality basic health care	Prioritize the need of the vulnerable and the marginalised	Improve rural electricity expansion	Improve road infrastructure.	Improve access to potable water	Improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene.	Improve settlement planning	Reduce forest degradation	Improve disaster management and prevention	Reduce crime rate	Reduce drug addiction among the youth	Develop effective, accountable and transparent
and transparent institution																				
Compatibility level	5	7	6	5	3	19	3	5	5	9	4	6	6	7	9	3	3	5	5	19



Ranking of Most Compatible Goals

1. Improve revenue base of the assembly
2. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
3. Improve settlement planning
4. Prioritize the need of the vulnerable and the marginalised
5. Develop the tourism sub-sector
6. Improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene.
7. Improve skill acquisition for the youth.
8. Improve access to potable water
9. Improve road infrastructure.
10. Facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work
11. Increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business
12. Reduce the incidence of diseases
13. Expand access to quality basic health care
14. Reduce crime rate
15. Reduce drug addiction among the youth
16. Improve rural electricity expansion
17. Improve market infrastructure
18. Reduce forest degradation
19. Improved disaster management and prevention
20. Improve access to quality basic education for boys and girls



Table 135: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Education (SDG 4)					
Focus Area 1.0: Education and Training /Infrastructure Maintenance					
<p>1. Poor educational infrastructure</p> <p>2. Inadequate educational infrastructure</p> <p>3. Inadequate teachers</p> <p>4. Inadequate educational logistics</p> <p>5. High school drop-out rate</p> <p>6. Low male enrolment</p>	<p>1. To improve access to quality basic education for boys and girls</p>	<p>1. Rehabilitate 20 No. Basic Schools by 2029.</p> <p>2. Construct 3 No KG, Primary and JHS. basic schools by the end of 2029</p> <p>3. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing legacy school projects by 2029</p> <p>4. Facilitate posting of 100 Teachers into the municipality by 2029.</p> <p>5. Implement monitoring and supervision plan for teachers each year.</p> <p>6. Organise capacity building training programmes for teachers in the areas of STEM each year</p> <p>7. Provide 5,000 School Furniture by 2029.</p> <p>8. Develop and implement the educational facilities maintenance plan each year</p> <p>9. Reduce school drop-out rate by 50% by the end of 2029.</p> <p>10. Ensure equal Gender Parity Index by 2029</p>	<p>1. Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>2. Ensure a safe and supportive environment for the re-entry of dropouts into school.</p> <p>3. Promote effective maintenance culture</p>	<p>1. Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c)</p> <p>2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)</p> <p>3. Strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and tracking teachers</p> <p>4. Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school (SDG Target 4.1, 4.2, 5.1)</p> <p>5. Strengthen the delivery of counselling services in schools (SDG Target 4.7, 4.a)</p> <p>6. Promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities (SDG Target 4.1, 4.7, 4.a, 5.1)</p> <p>7. Promote and invest in safe and supportive school environments for pregnant school girls and young mothers (SDG Target 4.1, 4.a, 4.b, 5.1)</p> <p>8. Institute a robust maintenance scheme including financing for critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3)</p> <p>9. Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration of public infrastructure (SDG Target 11.2) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3)</p> <p>10. Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3)</p> <p>11. Develop asset register on infrastructure conditions (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2)</p>	<p>1. Teaching and Learning environment programme</p> <p>2. Educational facilities enhancement programme</p> <p>3. Educational facilities expansion programme</p> <p>4. Enrolment promotion programme</p> <p>5. Teaching personnel improvement programme</p>
Focus Area 1.1: Sports and Recreation (SDG 5, 11, 16)					



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
<p>7. Inadequate recreational facilities</p> <p>8. Low participation of PWDs in sports and recreation</p>	<p>2. To improve sports and recreational facilities</p>	<p>11. Construct at least 2No. Community Centres by the end of 2029</p> <p>12. Facilitate construction of 1No. Astro turf Pitch in Somanya for school sports programmes and other social events by the end of 2029.</p> <p>13. Organise school sports festivals each year.</p>	<p>4. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all</p> <p>5. Promote Lifelong Participation and Inclusivity in Sports</p> <p>6. Strengthen gender Equality and inclusivity in sports</p>	<p>12. Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical activities and foster a fitness culture</p> <p>13. Establish and restore designated sports and recreational land use in all communities through effective governance and sustainable infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 9.1</p> <p>14. Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7)</p> <p>15. Engage persons with disabilities in organising, developing and participating in sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 16.7)</p>	<p>6. Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports improvement programme</p>
<p>Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Health</p> <p>Focus Area 1.2: Health and Health Services/Infrastructure Maintenance</p>					
<p>9. Inadequate logistics for health facilities</p> <p>10. Poor state of health infrastructure</p> <p>11. Inadequate health personnel</p> <p>12. Low NHIS subscription</p> <p>13. High incidence of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>14. High Malaria Infections</p> <p>15. High Drug Addiction</p> <p>16. High Infant mortality</p>	<p>3. To expand access to quality basic health care</p> <p>4. To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality</p>	<p>14. Rehabilitate 9 No. health facilities in the municipality by the end of 2029</p> <p>15. Develop and implement health facility Maintenance Plan each year for all health facilities.</p> <p>16. Construct and furnish 10 No. health facilities by the end of 2029.</p> <p>17. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing legacy school projects by 2029</p> <p>18. Reduce malaria infection cases by 50% at the end of 2029</p> <p>19. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.</p> <p>20. Reduce infant mortality by 50% at the end of 2029</p> <p>21. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence by 50% at the end of 2029.</p> <p>22. Increase NHIS subscription by 90% of the population at the end of 2029</p> <p>23. Facilitate retention of 95% health personnel by the end of 2029.</p> <p>24. Reduce the incidence of other diseases by 50% at the end of 2029.</p>	<p>7. Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>8. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>9. Improve mental health services at all levels</p> <p>10. Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality</p> <p>11. Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>12. Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics</p> <p>13. Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system</p> <p>14. Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics</p>	<p>16. Improve the quality of adolescent and youth-friendly services across all levels of healthcare facilities (SDGs Target 3.5, 3.7, 3.8)</p> <p>17. Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>18. Enhance disability-friendliness of health care services</p> <p>19. Increase awareness and sensitisation on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse</p> <p>20. Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>21. Strengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>22. Implement a National Vector Control Programme and promote sustainable sanitation practices in collaboration with the private sector, and the Ghana Malaria Programme</p> <p>23. Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of neglected tropical diseases and other diseases earmarked for elimination (SDG Target 3.3, 3.4)</p> <p>24. Intensify and sustain immunisation for all children under 2 (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>25. Improve diagnosis, patient education, and counselling services for infectious and non-communicable diseases</p> <p>26. Scale up disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling (SDG Targets 2.1, 3.8, 3.c, 3.d)</p>	<p>7. Health infrastructure enhancement programme</p> <p>8. Health infrastructure expansion programme</p> <p>9. Disease control programme</p> <p>10. Health promotion programme</p>



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
				27. Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases 28. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 29. Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures 30. Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention 31. Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check-ups and early detection 32. Address stigma and discrimination against KPs and PLHIV 33. Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres) 34. Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data at all levels 35. Ensure implementation of the health emergency preparedness and response plan (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1). 36. Improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 37. Enforce the Public Health Act (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Sanitation (SDG 6)					
Focus Area 1.3: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene					
17. Inadequate Public solid waste containers 18. Inadequate institutional toilets for public facilities 19. Lack of final waste disposal sites 20. Inadequate household toilets 21. Inadequate potable water supply	5. To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene 6. To improve access to potable water	25. Procure 10No. Communal Solid Waste Containers by the end of 2029 26. Acquire dumping sites for Somanya and Klo-Agogo by the end of 2026 27. Construct 5 No. toilet facilities for public places by the end of 2029 28. Facilitate construction of 400No. household toilets through the CLTS programme by the end of 2029 29. Enforce Sanitation Byelaws each year 30. Enforce Building Codes Standards for all new buildings each year 31. Construct 10No. school toilets for public schools	15. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services 16. Promote efficient and sustainable waste management 17. Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	38. Implement, monitor and evaluate the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plans (MESAP) (SDG Target 16.6) 39. Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities 40. Effectively enforce legislation on zoning and protection of land for sanitation facilities (SDGs Target 6.a, 6.b) 41. Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b) 42. Promote the use of efficient waste management technologies (SDG Targets 6.3, 7.1, 12.5)	11. Environmental improvement Sanitation Programme 12. Potable water Access Improvement programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
		32. Construct 40No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029. 33. Repair 20 No. boreholes in the municipality. 34. Provide water treatment facilities for 50% of existing boreholes by the end of 2029		43. Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture 44. Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure 45. Ensure the provision of disability friendly water supply system (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1) 46. Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social protection (SDG 1)					
Focus Area 1.4: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction					
22. High incidence of poverty 23. High dependency burden	7. To promote cultural reforms and heritage development 8. To facilitate creation of productive employment and decent work in the municipality. 9. To improve skill acquisition for the youth.	35. Reduce incidence and intensity of poverty by 5% at the end of 2029 36. Reduce unemployment among the youth by 10% at the end of 2029	18. Eradicate poverty and inequality in all forms and dimensions Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable 19. Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable 20. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	47. Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection 48. Strengthen institutional coordination for social protection programmes at all levels (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.a, 5.4, 10.4) 49. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers (SDG Targets 1.5) 50. Establish well-resourced and improve existing shelters for all categories of abused persons (SDG Target 11.1) 51. Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b). 52. Introduce livelihood enhancement programmes for households with productive capacity 53. Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection 54. Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures 55. Coordinate school farms initiative in partnership with GES to assign expert agriculture extension services and technical input for enhanced production	13. Poverty Reduction programme
Focus Area 1.5: Disability-Inclusive Development					
24. Low representation of PWD's in local governance	10. To promote cultural reforms and heritage development	37. Improve the participation of PWDs in local governance. 38. Ensure efficient utilisation of PWDs allocation of DACF on PWDs 39. Ensure participation of PWDs in the Development Planning Processes.	21. Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development 22. Eliminate discrimination in all forms and protect the rights and entitlements of PWDs	56. Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs 57. Enhance the decentralization the National Council on Persons with Disability to facilitate the mainstreaming of disability into local governance	14. Disability-inclusion programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
				58. Develop and implement productive social inclusion interventions to empower PWDs 59. Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication 60. Facilitate the right of PWDs to access sexual and reproductive healthcare and family planning information and education 61. Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs 62. Enhance road safety for PWDs through the development and implementation of barrier-free environments	
Focus Area 1.6: Child Protection and Development (SDG 8,10)					
25. High Child Labour	11. To promote cultural reforms and heritage development	40. Reduce child labour in Mangoe farms by 50% by the end of 2029 41. Ensure the right age of Okada and Pragma riders in the municipality by the end of 2026 42. Engage Mangoe Farmer Associations on the use of children in mango farms.	23. Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation 24. Promote the rights and welfare of children 25. Improve and strengthen the policy and legal environment, institutions and systems for child and family welfare	63. Increase awareness on the effects of child labour (SDGs Target 8.7) 64. Integrate and interface child Labour indicators into existing monitoring information management systems at all levels (SDGs target 8.7) 65. Promote Public Awareness Campaigns 66. Promote positive parenting (SDGs Target 1.b) 67. Abolish negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices 68. Enforce the implementation of ISS Governance Structure (SDG Target 10.2) 69. Develop and implement a comprehensive framework for children in emergency situations (SDGs Target 1.2, 4.2) 70. Establish Child Maintenance Service Bureau in the Department of Social Welfare 71. Strengthen mainstreaming of child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of the assembly (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 72. Facilitate children's participation in development planning processes 73. Strengthen growth monitoring, promotion, support and referral of children with developmental needs (SDG Targets 5.c)	15. Child protection and development programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development/Environment (SDG 11)					
Focus Area 2.0: Environmental Pollution and Anthropogenic Threats					



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
26. High Environmental Pollution	12. To drastically reduce environmental pollution activities	43. Enforce noise level standards in the municipality. 44. Ensure proper disposal of electronic waste by 2027 45. Undertake sensitisation programmes on Agro-chemical usage and disposal for 5,000 crop farmers by 2029 46. Reduce open burning of solid waste by 50% at the end of 2029 47. Reduce dumping of solid waste into drains by 50% at the end of 2029.	26. Reduce Environmental Pollution	74. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 75. Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Targets 12.4, 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 76. Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 77. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 78. Enforce regulations and standards on water, noise, and air pollution (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 79. Enforce the Standard Operating Procedures of Gas Station facilities (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	16. Environmental protection programme
Focus area: Protected Area 2.1: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion (SDG 6, 11, 12, 15)					
27. High Degradation	Forest degradation	13. To reduce forest degradation 48. Facilitate Planting of 240,000 trees each year 49. Organise 50 sensitisation exercises on forest degradation by the end of 2029 50. Organise Promote LPG usage as household fuel 51. Promote the construction of green infrastructure	27. Safeguard forest and protected areas 28. Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	80. Intensify the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) (SDG Target 6.6, 15.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1) 81. Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas (SDG Target 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T2) 82. Promote alternative sources of livelihood for forest-fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T2) 83. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (e.g., CREMAs and Community Forest Areas) (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15. a, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 P2 T1 T2) 84. Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves 85. Implement the Robust Afforestation/Reforestation Programme (RAP) to accelerate national landscape restoration efforts under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative. 86. Implement green infrastructure recommendation in the Spatial Development	17. Afforestation drive programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
				<p>Framework (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.15.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>87. Strengthen the collaboration among, CSOs, NGOs and traditional authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.15.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>88. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and bye-laws on wildfires (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1)</p>	
Focus Area 2.2: Hydrological threats (SDG 9,11)					
<p>28. High Incidence of Flooding and Erosion</p> <p>29. Poor drainage system</p> <p>30. Unplanned communities</p>	<p>14. To improve disaster management and prevention</p> <p>15. To improve settlement planning</p>	<p>52. Desilt 20 major drains quarterly</p> <p>53. Develop and enforce 10 settlement schemes for flood prone areas by 2029</p> <p>54. Develop 6 planning /settlement schemes for 6 major towns by the end of 2029</p> <p>55. Revise 12 existing planning schemes by the end of 2029</p> <p>56. Enforce adherence to all planning schemes</p> <p>57. Prosecute all unauthorized developers each year</p> <p>58. Ensure monthly approval of development permits</p> <p>59. Construct 5 major storm drains by the end of 2029</p>	<p>29. Improve national resilience to hydrological threats</p>	<p>89. Promote construction and maintenance of storm drains in cities and towns (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>90. Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning processes and ensure alignment with Sendai Framework (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p>	<p>18. Infrastructure Planning and Management programme</p>
Focus Area 2.3: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water (SDG 9,3)					
<p>31. Poor conditions of feeder and access roads</p>	<p>16. To improve road infrastructure and road safety</p>	<p>60. Improve road conditions by 80% at the end of 2029</p> <p>61. Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) yearly</p> <p>62. Embark on quarterly road safety campaigns municipal wide</p> <p>63. Install 20 No. Road signs on major roads in the municipality by the end of 2029.</p> <p>64. Construct 20No. speed ramps on major roads in the municipality</p>	<p>30. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>31. Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users</p>	<p>91. Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>92. Develop and enforce standards for transportation in line with international best practices (SDG Target 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>93. Ensure environmental assessment of road programmes and projects (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>94. Enhance maintenance and management practices for all road sectors (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>95. Strengthen health and safety standards in planning, design, construction, operations and maintenance for road transport (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p>	<p>19. Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme</p>



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
				<p>96. Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>97. Enforce national road traffic laws and regulations (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>98. Step up public education for all categories of road users.</p>	
Focus area 2.4: Energy and Petroleum (SDG 7)					
32. Inadequate coverage of electricity in some communities	17. To improve rural electricity coverage	<p>65. Expand electricity coverage in 44 selected communities by 2029</p> <p>66. Extend Electricity Coverage to 5 selected communities by the end of 2029</p>	32. Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	99. Expand the provision of mini-grids to island and other hard-to-reach communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P6 T2)	20. Rural Electricity Expansion programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Agriculture					
Focus area 3.0 Climate Variability and Change Adaptability Programme (SDG 2, 13)					
<p>33. Low prices of farm produce</p> <p>34. Over dependence on rainfed agriculture</p> <p>35. Inadequate Extension and Veterinary Service Agents</p>	18. To increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business	<p>67. Facilitate formation of 40 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029</p> <p>68. Facilitate posting of 20 AEAs and 10 Vets into the municipality by 2029</p> <p>69. Boost capacities of AEAs and Veterinary officers in the municipality by 2029</p> <p>70. Assist at least 10,000 farmers to adapt to new farming technologies by 2029</p>	<p>33. Create an enabling agribusiness environment</p> <p>34. Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation</p> <p>35. Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System</p> <p>36. Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)</p> <p>37. Improve post-harvest management</p> <p>38. Promote livestock and poultry development</p> <p>39. Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>100. Build the capacity of farmer-based organisations and other actors along the value chain in marketing, standards, and other skills development</p> <p>101. Improve access to agricultural lands for marginalised groups</p> <p>102. Promote investments in modern and affordable irrigation systems for all year-round production</p> <p>103. Increase storage facilities for agro-produce including warehouse, silos, cold storage facilities to improve marketing of agriculture produce</p> <p>104. Promote investments in modern and affordable irrigation systems for all year-round production</p> <p>105. Promote development of irrigation facilities</p> <p>106. Implement relevant strategic flagships including Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA) through the Feed Ghana Programme (FGP)</p> <p>107. Intensify stakeholders' engagement, particularly extension officers on sustainable agro ecological and industrial production practices and processes</p> <p>108. Promote secure access to agricultural land by women, youth and migrant farmers</p> <p>109. Train farmers on sustainable agro-ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties</p> <p>110. Facilitate the upgrading of food processing facilities and infrastructure through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement.</p>	21. Agriculture development programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
				111. Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres. 112. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. 113. Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 114. Promote climate-resilience interventions for vulnerable groups especially women (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Local Economic Development (SDG 8)					
36. Low skill acquisition of the youth especially PWDs and other vulnerable groups 37. Low employment opportunities for women 38. Poor and inadequate market infrastructure 39. Inadequate support to SMEs	19. To promote cultural reforms and heritage development 20. To improve market infrastructure 21. To improve skill acquisition for the youth.	71. Organise skill training and provide start-ups for at least 300 PWDs by the end of 2029 72. Conduct managerial skill training and monitoring for at least 300 PWDs in business 73. Organise skill training and provide start-up kits for 200 women by 2029 74. Facilitate access to finance for 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029 75. Construct 4 No. 24 Hour Model Economy markets by 2029 76. Renovate at least 5 markets at the end of 2029 77. Develop and implement the Operations and maintenance plan each year 78. Facilitate access to credit for at least 800 SMEs by 2029 79. Provide start-up kits for at least 100 start-ups by the end of 2029	40. Promote women's economic participation and access to resources. 41. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	115. Improve access to finance & investment 116. Enhance market access and trade opportunities 117. Strengthen skills & business development support 118. Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs 119. Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development 120. Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs 121. Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 122. Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development 123. Create Local Economic Development Unit	22. Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme
Focus Area 3.1: Macro-Economy, Prudent Expenditure Management and Private Sector Development					
40. Low Revenue Generation	22. Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029	80. Increase IGF revenue generation by 300% by the end of 2029 81. Pass Grant-Based assessment to increase revenue each year 82. Fully implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for Business Operation Permits and Property Rates each year 83. Fully implement the GHPPs QR code Payment System or the Electronic payment system for revenue collection each year 84. Expand the IGF revenue items to collect other non-performing revenue items by the end of 2029 85. Prepare and Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) each year	42. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 43. Ensure continuous updates to the electronic register for business.	124. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources 125. Leverage technology for tax policy formulation and administration 126. Strengthen the enforcement (adherence to the) of Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914).	23. Revenue Improvement Programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
Focus Area 3.2: Tourism and Creative Arts Development					
41. Under Developed tourist potentials	23. To develop the tourism sub-sector of the municipality	86. Develop at least 2 tourist potentials through Public Private Partnerships by 2029 87. Partner with the Traditional Authorities to market and brand Kloyesikpleme Festival to attract tourists at the end of 2029 88. Advertise tourist sites through diverse mediums throughout the year.	44. Diversify and expand the tourism industry	127. Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals 128. Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres	24. Tourism development and promotion programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration					
42. Non-Functional sub-structures 43. Inadequate office equipment 44. Inadequate staff accommodation 45. Inadequate official vehicles	24. To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution	89. Form and inaugurate all the 7 Zonal Councils by the end of 2026 90. Provide and furnish office accommodation for all 7 zonal councils by the end of 2026 91. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue by 2026 92. Procure 3 No. Pickups for official use by 2029 93. Repair 5 No. vehicles by the end of 2026 94. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year. 95. Procure needed office equipment yearly 96. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment yearly 97. Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026 98. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year			25. Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional performance improvement programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration					
Focus Area 4.0: Corruption, Economic Crime, Public Accountability, Civil Society and Civic Engagement (SDG 16)					
46. Negative image of the Assembly 47. Lack of discipline among assembly staff 48. Low Public Involvement/Citizens Participation in Governance	26. To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution	99. Rebrand the assembly to gain good image in the eyes of the public and other institutions by the end of 2029. 100. Rehabilitate the assembly office to provide a convenient working environment for staff by 2029, 101. Improve in all external Performance Assessments yearly 102. Reduce the number of audit infractions by 80% each year. 103. Install and operationalise a clock-in system at the assembly building to ensure punctuality of staff by the end of 2026.	45. Strengthen anti-corruption measures and enhance public integrity 46. Deepen transparency and public accountability	129. Improve public trust in governance 130. Improve citizen engagement and reporting on corruption 131. Promote transparency and accountability in procurement 132. Implement NACAP II and mainstream anti-corruption activities in the assembly's development plans 133. Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds 134. Promote civic and civil society engagement in development 135. Improve transparency in government-civil society interactions	26. Good Governance programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
		104. Fully Implement the disciplinary measures enshrined in the Local Government Service Code of Conduct. 105. Fully implement all public engagement programmes by the end of each year 106. Construct 4 No. bungalows for staff by the end of 2029 107. Renovate 4No. existing official bungalows by 2027 108. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan each year 109. Ensure implementation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget to foster public confidence 110. Implement NACCAP yearly		136. Expand civic education on the RTI Act 989 and build the capacity of the assembly to comply with disclosure obligations 137. Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions through targeted campaigns 138. Enhance public trust in accountability mechanisms 139. Enhance the sanctions regime within public accountability mechanisms to deter misconduct 140. Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking at all levels 141. Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery to capture citizen inputs 142. Expand access to public information and initiatives that promote accountability 143. Boost public interest and participation in governance 144. Increase enrolment of the assembly into the HRMIS 145. Enhance performance management system to improve productivity in the public sector 146. Improve accessibility and preservation of public records	
Focus Area 4.1: Law and Order (SDG 16)					
49. High crime rate 50. High drug addiction among the youth	27. To reduce crime rate	111. Reduce Crime Rate by 50% by 2029 112. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% 113. Construct 3No. Police post by the end of 2029 114. Support Police Visibility and Night Patrol Prograame in flash point areas 115. Equip the magistrate court to deliver justice efficiently 116. Embark 16No. sensitisations on Drug addiction for Basic and Senior High School Students.	47. Enhance public safety and security 48. Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary and legal system	147. Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention 148. Strengthen Community Policing and trust in law enforcement 149. Increase investment in Security Infrastructure 150. Implement Community-Based Legal education initiatives	27. Peaceful communities programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Culture (SDG 5)					
Focus Area 4.2: Culture for National Development					
51. Adverse impact of cultural practices	28. To promote cultural reforms and heritage development	117. Reduce negative impact of certain customs and traditions of the people on development by 2029.	49. Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development 2. Promote cultural heritage for national development	151. Implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 152. Empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to DSGBV 153. Increase education and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in	28. Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme



Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programme
				partnership with religious, traditional and community organisations (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.7, 5.c) 154. Create awareness of the importance of culture for development among the general public 155. Develop proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage 156. Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs 157. Abolish negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	
Development Dimension/Thematic Area: International Relations/Diaspora relations (SDG 16, 17)					
Focus Area 5.0: Regional and Global Relations					
52. Lack of participation of citizens abroad in local and governance and development	29. To increase involvement of citizens abroad in Local Governance and development	118. To organise homecoming summit and business forum for citizens abroad each year	50. Leverage the Ghanaian Diaspora for Economic, Political and Cultural development	158. Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development (SDG Target 16.7; ECOWAS Protocol Art. 23)	29. Diaspora engagement programme



4.2 Integration of Spatial Plans

4.2.1 Municipal Spatial Plans

The execution of the development programmes is expected to transform the municipality into a desired future situation as shown in the maps below. The assembly will seek to develop its 3 major communities into a Modern Urban Settlements with developments following approved layouts. These communities are Somanya, Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo.

Layouts for major portions of Somanya, Nkurakan and Klo-Agogo have been developed and approved by the spatial planning committee of the assembly. The figures below depict the various maps the 3 major communities in the municipality



Figure 20: Spatial Development Frame work of Yilo Krobo municipality

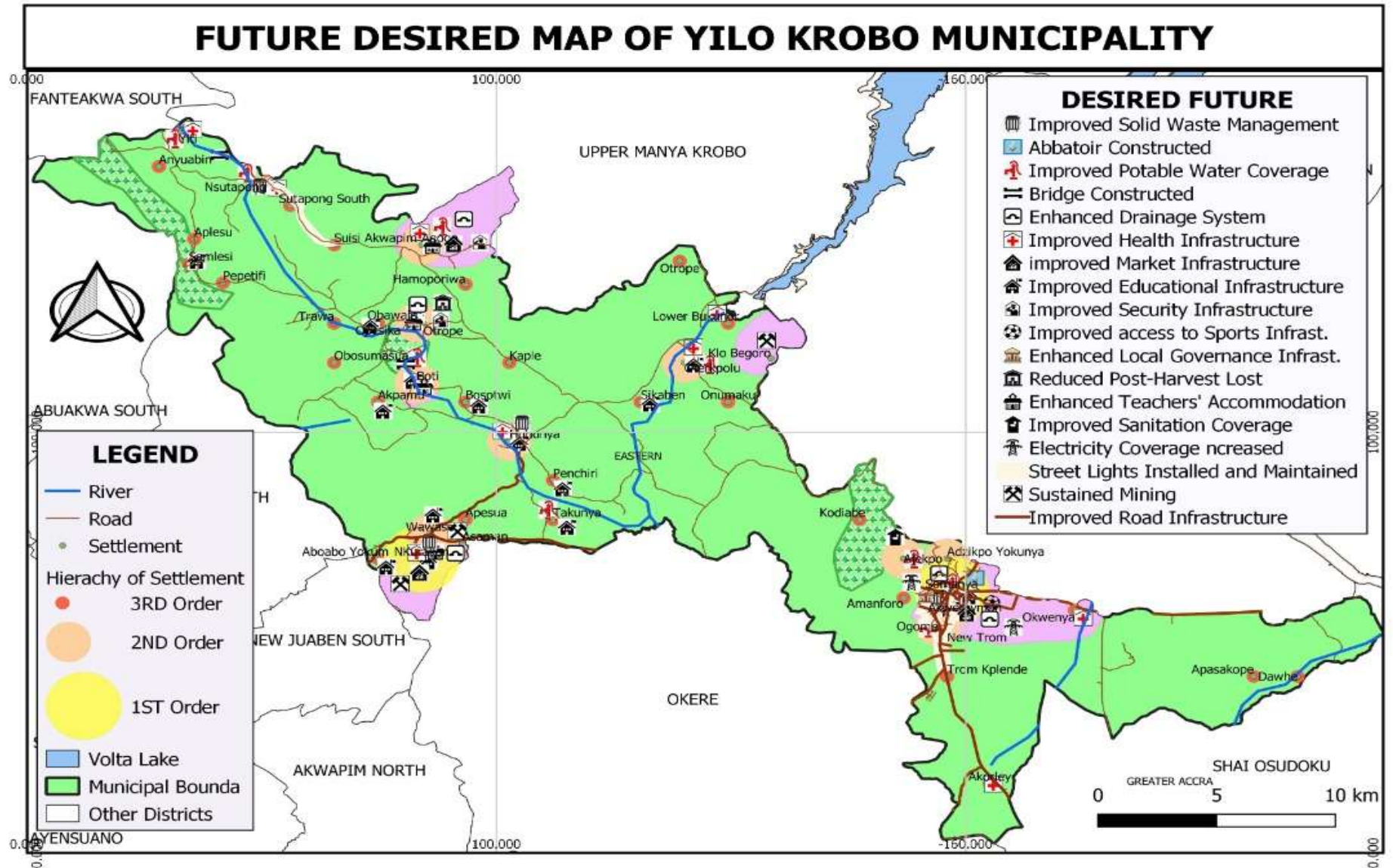


Figure 21: Local Plan for Trom-Somanya

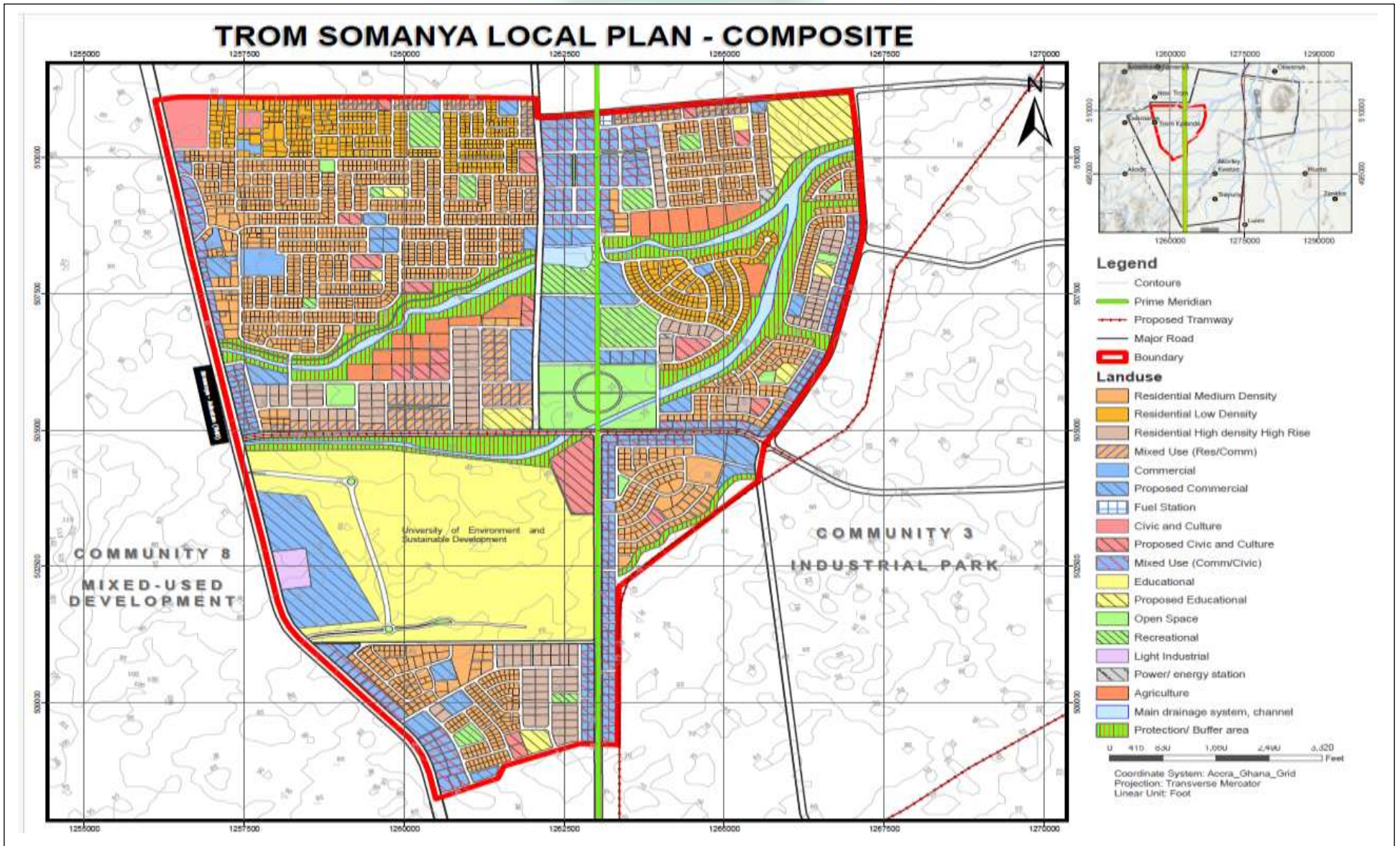


Figure 22: Settlement Scheme for New Somanya

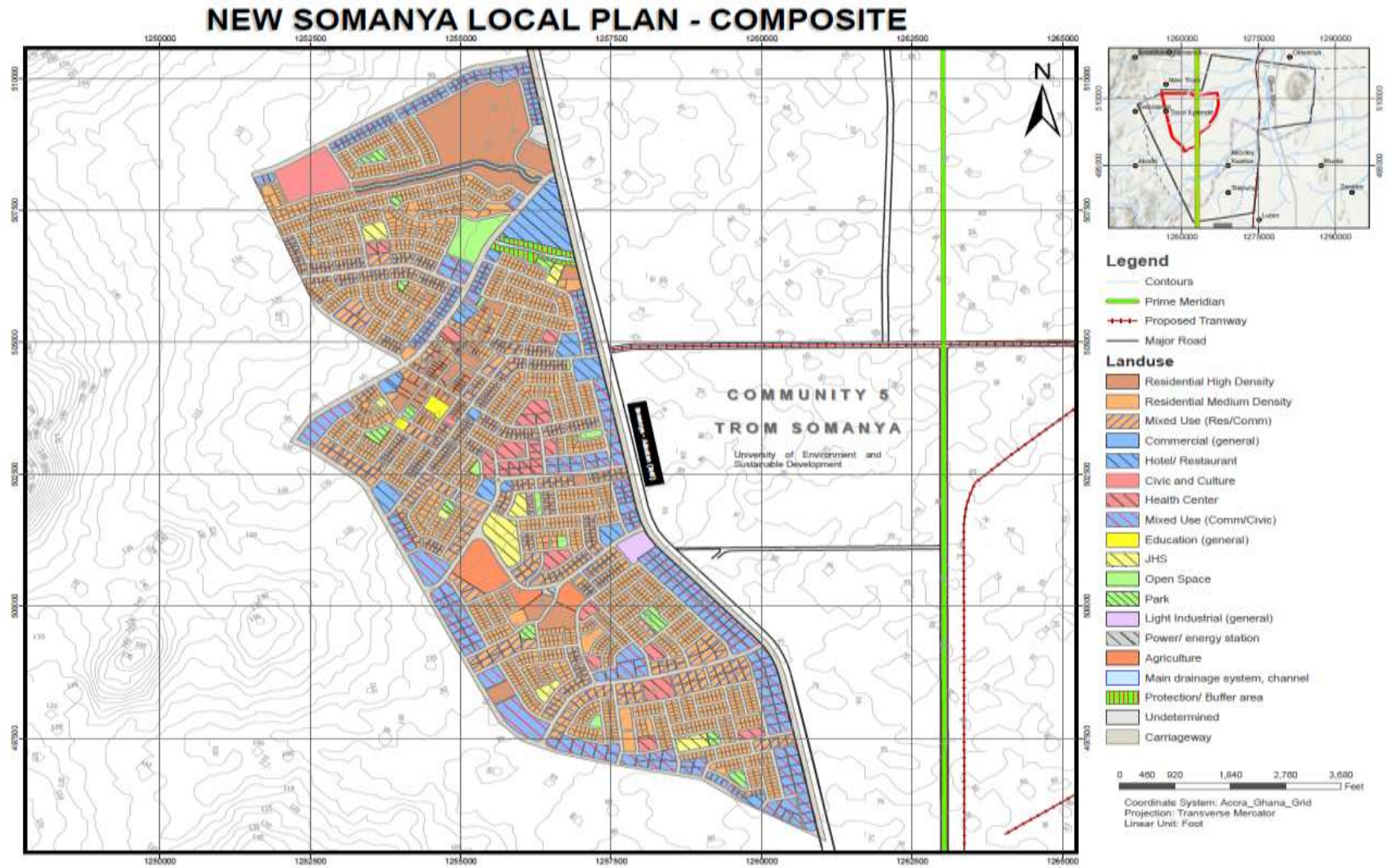
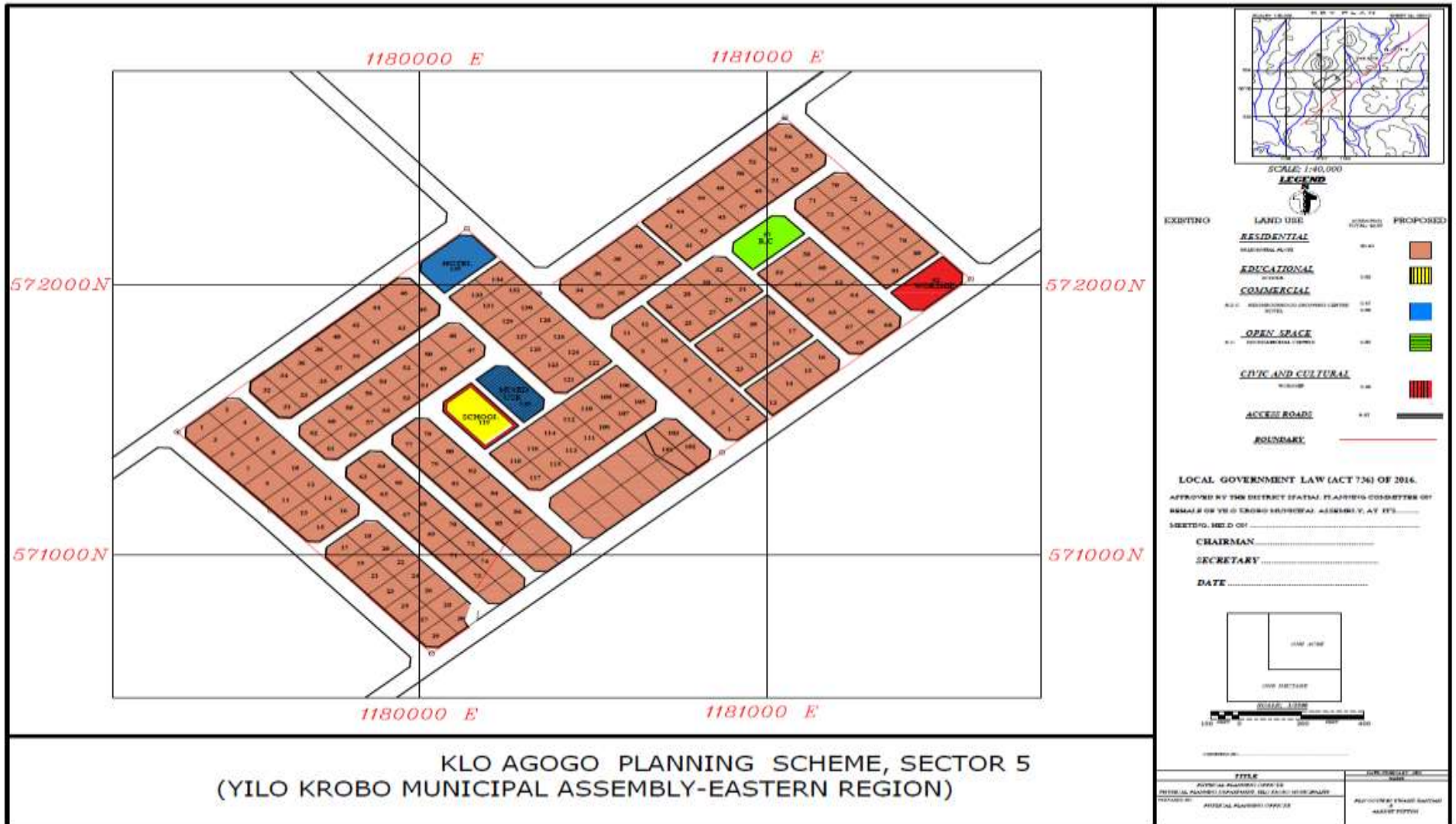


Figure 23: Planning Scheme for Klo-Agogo



CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides details on the development programmes formulated based on strategies in Chapter Four. This provide Categorisation of related strategies contributing to the same objective under common programmes which facilitates cohesive alignment of strategies. These programmes are broad and it encompass multiple strategies.

5.1 Programme of Action

The programme of action was formulated to provide a framework for all formulated programmes in areas such as the implementation year, funding sources and implementing agencies. The table below provides the details on the Programme of Action for the 2025-2029.



Table 136: Programme of Action (PoA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Education (SDG 4)												
Focus Area 1.0: Education and Training /Infrastructure Maintenance												
Educational Facilities conditions Improvement Programme						3,440,000.00	2,720,000.00	1,600,000		✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
Educational Facilities Expansion Programme						17,610,000.00		975,000.00		✓		
Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme						7,566,559.96			✓		DoE	GES
Enrolment Promotion Programme						288,000.00	84,000.00	120,000.00	✓		DoE, PU, PrU	GES
Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme					680,000.00		200,000.00		✓			
Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement programme						100,000.00	128,000.00	1,720,000.00	✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL					680,000.00	21,438,000.00	3,132,000.00	4,415,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Health												
Focus Area 1.1: Health and Health Services/Infrastructure Maintenance												
Health infrastructure expansion programme						7,290,000		2,395,000.00	✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
Health infrastructure conditions enhancement programme						1,160,000.00	280,000.00	1,400,000.00	✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
Disease control programme					2,760,000.00	2,214,400.00	100,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS, EHSU
Health promotion programme					160,000.00		130,000.00					
SUB-TOTAL					2,920,000.00	10,664,400.00	510,000.00	3,795,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Sanitation (SDG 6)												
Focus Area 1.2: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene												



Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme						4,865,000.00	220,000.00	1,600,000.00		✓	EHSU	Assembly Members, ZL, PrU, URD,
Potable water Access Improvement programme						12,243,279.98	100,000.00			✓	WD	PU, PrU, EHSU
SUB-TOTAL						17,108,279.98	320,000.00	1,600,000.00		✓		
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social protection (SDG 1)												
Focus Area 1.3: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction												
Poverty Reduction programme					920,000.00	510,000.00	240,000.00			✓	BAC, PU	SWCD, DoA
Disability-inclusion programme					280,000.00	2,100,000.00		400,000.00		✓	SWCD, PPD, PU	GHS, DoH, URD
SUB-TOTAL					1,200,000.00	2,610,000.00	240,000.00	400,000.00				
Focus Area 1.4: Child Protection and Development (SDG 8,10)												
Child protection and development programme					190,000.00	118,000.00	88,000.00			✓	SWCD, PU, Transport dept.	Opinion Leaders, Trad. Auth. Assembly members, Ghana Police service, Judicial Service, BAC
SUB-TOTAL					190,000.00	118,000.00	88,000.00					
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development/Environment (SDG 11)												
Focus area 2.0: Environmental Pollution and Anthropogenic Threats												
Environmental protection programme					25,000.00	105,000.00	88,000.00		✓		EHSU, PPD, WD	Assembly members Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service
SUB-TOTAL					25,000.00	105,000.00	88,000.00					
Focus Area 2.1: Protected Areas, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion (SDG 6, 11, 12, 15)												
Afforestation drive programme					280,000.00	40,000.00	180,000.00			✓	FC, DMPD, PPD,	Judicial Service, GPS, GNFS, Trad. Auth. NGOs, CSOs
SUB-TOTAL					280,000.00	40,000.00	180,000.00					



Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area 2.2: Hydrological threats (SDG 9,11)												
Infrastructure Planning and Management programme					2,820,000.00	460,000.00	960,000.00			✓	PPD, RD, DPMD	SPC, TSC, WD
SUB-TOTAL					2,820,000.00	460,000.00	960,000.00					
Focus Area 2.3: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water (SDG 9,3)												
Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme					4,990,000.00		20,000.00				TD, RD	PU, WD, DPMD
SUB TOTAL					4,990,000.00		20,000.00					
Focus Area 2.4: Energy and Petroleum (SDG 7)												
Rural Electricity Expansion programme					3,900,000.00						ECG	YKMA, Assembly members
SUB-TOTAL					3,900,000.00							
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Agriculture												
Focus area 3.0: Climate Variability and Change Adaptability Programme (SDG 2, 13)												
Agriculture Development Programme					2,340,000.00	80,000.00	112,000.00		✓		MOFA	FBOs, DoA
SUB TOTAL					2,340,000.00	80,000.00	112,000.00					
Dimension/Thematic Area 3.1: Economic Development/Local Economic Development (SDG 8)												
Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme					2,265,000.00	5,978,000.00	100,000.00	1,600,000.00		✓	BAC, PU, SWCD	CSOs, NGOs
SUB-TOTAL					2,265,000.00	5,978,000.00	100,000.00	1,600,000.00				
Focus Area 3.1: Macro-Economy, Prudent Expenditure Management and Private Sector Development												
Revenue Improvement Programme							1,488,000			✓	FD, BU, PU	EHSU, PPD, WD, IAU
SUB-TOTAL							1,488,000					
Focus Area 3.2: Tourism and Creative Arts Development												
Tourism development and promotion programme						500,000.00	160,000.00			✓	PU, BAC	MISU, Trad. Auth., Media, ISD
SUB-TOTAL						500,000.00	160,000.00					



Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration												
Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance improvement programme						886,000.00	3,850,000			✓	CA, TD, PU	,HoDS
SUB-TOTAL						886,000.00	3,850,000					
Focus Area 3.3: Corruption, Economic Crime, Public Accountability, Civil Society and Civic Engagement (SDG 16)												
Good Governance programme						3,765,000.00	2,106,000.00			✓	PU, BU, HRD, CAU	HoDS
SUB-TOTAL						3,765,000.00	2,106,000.00					
Focus Area 3.4: Law and Order (SDG 16)												
Peaceful communities Initiative programme						2,240,000.00	140,000.00			✓	GPS, YKMA	Trad. Auth. CSOs, Judicial Service
SUB-TOTAL						2,240,000.00	140,000.00					
Focus Area 3.5: Culture for National Development												
Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme						400,000.00	260,000.00			✓	Trad. Auth. CSOs, Judicial	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL						400,000.00	260,000.00					
Development Dimension/Thematic Area: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/DIASPORA RELATIONS (SDG 16, 17)												
Focus Area 5.0: Regional and Global Relations												
Diaspora Engagement Programme							800,000.00			✓	YKMA	Trad. Auth. Youth grps, CSOs
SUB TOTAL							800,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL					21,710,000.00	89,148,759.91	13,983,500.00	21,760,000.00				



5.2 Programme Financing

Indicative financial strategy covering the period 2026-2029 was developed for development programmes. The table below shows how potential resources available would be assessed for executing all programmes throughout the planning period.



Table 137: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost(A)	Expected Cost and Sources of Funding (GH¢)							Total (B) (GH¢)	Gap (C)=(B-A) (GH¢)
		GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Constituency Labour Project)		
1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION										
2. Educational Facilities Enhancement Programme	4,320,000.00		4,400,000.00	2,720,000.00	1,200,000	-		400,000.00	4,320,000.00	0.00
3. Educational Facilities Expansion Programme	23,005,000.00		20,080,000.00	-	1,925,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00	23,005,000.00	0.00
4. Teaching and Learning environment and enhancement programme	7,566,559.96		7,566,559.96	-	-	-	-	-	7,566,559.96	0.00
5. Enrolment Promotion Programme	452,000.00		288,000.00	84,000.00	80,000.00	-	-	-	452,000.00	0.00
6. Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme	880,000.00	680,000.00		200,000.00	-	-	-	-	880,000.00	0.00
7. Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement programme	1,948,000.00	100,000.00	128,000.00	1,720,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,948,000.00	0.00
8. Health infrastructure Expansion programme	9,685,000		7,290,000		2,395,000.00	-	-	-	9,685,000	0.00
9. Health infrastructure Improvement programme	2,840,000.00		1,160,000.00	280,000.00	1,400,000.00				2,840,000.00	0.00
10. Disease Control Programme	5,074,400.00									
		2,760,000.00	2,214,400.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,074,400.00	0.00
11. Health promotion programme	300,000.00	160,000.00		140,000.00	-	-	-	-	300,000.00	0.00
12. Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme	7,345,000.00		4,925,000.00	220,000.00	2,200,000.00	-	-	-	7,345,000.00	0.00
13. Potable Water Access Improvement programme	12,343,279.98		12,243,279.98	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	12,343,279.98	0.00
14. Poverty Reduction Programme	1,420,000.00	920,000.00	460,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,420,000.00	0.00
15. Disability-inclusion programme	2,360,000.00	280,000.00	2,080,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,360,000.00	0.00



Development Programme	Programme Cost(A)	Expected Cost and Sources of Funding (GH¢)							Total (B) (GH¢)	Gap (C)=(B-A) (GH¢)
		GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Constituency Labour Project)		
16. Child Protection and Development Programme	406,000.00	200,000.00	118,000.00	88,000.00	-	-	-	-	406,000.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL	72,378,679.98	5,100,000.00	30,906,679.98	5,692,000.00	7,275,000			1,400,000.00	72,378,679.98	72,378,679.98
2. ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT										
17. Environmental protection programme	248,000.00	40,000.00	120,000.00	88,000.00	-	-	-	-	248,000.00	0.00
18. Afforestation Drive Programme		260,000.00	40,000.00	180,000.00	-	-	-	-	480,000.00	0.00
19. Infrastructure Planning and Management programme	4,240,000.00	2,820,000.00	460,000.00	960,000.00	-	-	-	-	4,240,000.00	0.00
20. Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme	3,020,000.00				-	-	-	-		0.00
		3,000,000.00		20,000.00					3,020,000.00	
21. Rural Electricity Expansion programme	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	12,988,000.00	11,120,000.00	620,000.00	1,248,000.00					12,988,000.00	0.00
3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
22. Agriculture Development Programme	2,532,000.00	2,340,000.00	80,000.00	112,000.00	-	-	-	-	2,532,000.00	0.00
23. Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme	10,943,000.00	2,265,000.00	6,978,000.00	100,000.00				1,600,000.00	10,943,000.00	0.00
24. Revenue Improvement Programme	1,488,000.00			1,488,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,488,000.00	0.00
25. Tourism Development and Promotion Programme	4,754,000.00			904,000.00	160,000.00				4,754,000.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	19,717,000.00	4,605,000.00	7,058,000.00	2,604,000.00	160,000.00			1,600,000.00	19,717,000.00	0.00
4. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
26. Good Governance programme	6,422,000.00		3,420,000.00	3,002,000.00	-	-	-	-	6,422,000.00	0.00
27. Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme	4,754,000.00		904,000.00	3,850,000	-	-	-	-	4,754,000.00	0.00



Development Programme	Programme Cost(A)	Expected Cost and Sources of Funding (GH¢)							Total (B) (GH¢)	Gap (C)=(B-A) (GH¢)
		GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Constituency Labour Project)		
28. Peaceful communities Initiative programme	2,500,000.00		2,360,000.00	140,000.00			-	-	2,500,000.00	0.00
29. Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme	660,000.00		400,000.00	260,000.00	-	-	-	-	660,000.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	14,336,000.00		7,084,000.00	7,252,000.00					14,336,000.00	0.00
5. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS										
30. Diaspora Engagement Programme	800,000.00	-	800,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	800,000.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	800,000.00	-	800,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	800,000.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	146,602,259.91	21,710,000.00	89,148,759.91	13,983,500.00	8,760,000.00			6,584,00.00	146,602,259.91	



Table 138: Revenue Forecast 2026-2029

FUNDING SOURCE	BASELINE GH¢	PROJECTED REVENUE/YEAR GH¢					
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
DACF	18,916,399.94	18,916,399.94	18,916,399.94	18,916,399.94	18,916,399.94	18,916,399.94	94,581,999.70
DACF-MP	1,800,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	10,900,000.00
DACF-PWD	238,268.33	567,491.99	567,491.99	567,491.99	567,491.99	567,491.99	2,508,236.29
DACF-RFG	1,418,206.00	1,418,206.00	1,418,206.00	1,418,206.00	1,418,206.00	1,418,206.00	7,091,030.00
GOG-Departmental releases	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	750,000.00
IGF	2,337,197.63	2,570,917.39	2,699,463.26	2,834,436.43	2,976,158.25	2,976,158.25	13,418,172.96
Constituency Labour Project	1,500,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,900,000.00	2,100,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	9,400,000.00
DRIP	1,300,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00	10,500,000.00
UNICEF	35,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	225,000.00
TOTAL	27,695,071.90	29,363,015.32	30,096,561.19	30,836,534.36	31,383,256.18	31,383,256.18	149,374,438.95

Source: MPCU Projections, YKMA 2025

Comparing the projected revenue with the cost of implementing the 2026-2029 MTDP, it shows a positive outlook as the projected revenue is more than the cost of the plan. However, disparities exist in terms of funding sources as certain funds may have to be diverted to implement other projects.

5.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Formulated Programmes

The programmes that were identified was subjected to a thorough analysis to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals. the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools, provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of formulated programmes. By subjecting the programmes to SEA, assembly can assess their potential impacts across various dimensions and identify opportunities to enhance their overall effectiveness and sustainability



Table 139: Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes

Programme 1: Educational Facilities Condition Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							



Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas: vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 5: Teaching Personnel Performance Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 5: Teaching Personnel Performance Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 7: Health Infrastructure Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 7: Health Infrastructure Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 8: Health Infrastructure Condition Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 8: Health Infrastructure Condition Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 9: Disease Control							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 9: Disease Control							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 10: Health Promotion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 10: Health Promotion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 10: Health Promotion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 13: Poverty Reduction							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 13: Poverty Reduction							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 14: Disability-inclusion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 14: Disability-inclusion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 15: Child Protection and Development							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 15: Child Protection and Development							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 16: Environmental Protection							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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



Programme 16: Environmental Protection							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 17: Afforestation Drive							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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



Programme 17: Afforestation Drive							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and Safety							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and Safety							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 21: Agriculture Development							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 21: Agriculture Development							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME Development and Vulnerable Groups Empowerment							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME Development and Vulnerable Groups Empowerment							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 23: Revenue Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 23: Revenue Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 25: Administrative Effectiveness and Efficiency/Institutional Performance Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 25: Administrative Effectiveness and Efficiency/Institutional Performance Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Programme 26: Good Governance							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 25: Administrative Effectiveness and Efficiency/Institutional Performance Improvement							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 27: Peaceful Communities Initiative							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 27: Peaceful Communities Initiative							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 28: Cultural Reforms and Heritage Promotion programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 28: Cultural Reforms and Heritage Promotion programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education 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
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5



CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a yearly Annual Action Plan from 2026-2029, consisting of projects formulated to implement the development programmes in Chapter Five. These projects comprise of both new and ongoing projects. The cost of the projects took into consideration the Medium-Term Expenditure framework as provided by Ministry of Finance. The projects include Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication Strategy, Maintenance of Key Infrastructure, And Cross cutting and emerging development themes.



Table 140 2026 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Education (SDG 4)													
Focus Area 1.0: Education and Training /Infrastructure Maintenance													
Objective:													
1. Rehabilitate 20 No. Basic Schools by 2029.													
6. Develop and implement Facility Maintenance Plan for all educational facilities each year													
Programme 1: Educational Facilities conditions Enhancement Programme													
1. Renovate 4No. 6 Unit classroom block in selected communities	Sra Presby Primary, Obenyemi M/A, Perchire R/C and Klo-Agogo M/A						500,000.00	600,000.0		✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
2. Renovate 2 No. 2 Unit KG classroom blocks in selected communities	Somanya, Klo-Agogo								200,000.00			PU, WD, PrU	DoE
3. Renovate 2 No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks in selected communities	Aboabo, Akorley M/A, Ponponya JHS								200,000.00	✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
4. Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plans for all educational facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	60,000.00		✓		PU, WD, EST. UNIT	DoE
5. Develop and update Asset Register on Educational infrastructure periodically	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		Estates Unit, PU WD	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							560,000.00	680,000.00	400,000.00				
Objective:													
1. Construct 4No. KG, Primary and JHS. basic school infrastructure by the end of 2029													
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy School Projects by 2029													
Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion Programme													
6. Construct and furnish 3No. 3 Unit KG classroom blocks	1.Korboe Okumka M/A, 2.Sikabeng M/A, 3.Somanya R/C						1,950,000.00		975,000.00	✓		PU, WD, Pru	DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
7. Construct and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Primary classroom blocks	Yilo State Primary A						1,300,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
8. Construct and furnish 2No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks	1.Klo-Agogo Presby, 2.Yilo State Primary A						1,700,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
9. Complete construction and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Korboe Okumka M/A(Somanya)						800,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
10. Complete construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom JHS block	Korboe Okumka M/A Somanya						60,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							5,810,000.00		975,000.00				
Objective: Provide 5,000 School Furniture for pupils and teachers by 2029.													
Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme													
11. Procure and distribute 10 No. Octagonal tables and 80 chairs for KG schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						86,438.18			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
12. Procure and distribute 413 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						660,800.00			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
13. Procure and distribute 543 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						870,114.41			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
14. Procure and distribute 94 No. tables and chairs for basic schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						85,123.40			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
15. Procure and distribute 53 No. tables and chairs for Senior High Schools in the municipality	Somanya, Apersua, Klo-Agogo						189,164.00			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,891,639.99						
Objectives:													
1. Reduce school drop-out rate by 50% by the end of 2029.													
2. Ensure equal Gender Parity Index by 2029													
Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme													
16. Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		DoE	GES



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
including adolescent mothers back into school through sensitizations													
17. Organize quarterly counselling services for pupils in all public basic schools	Municipal wide						5,000.00	1,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
18. Organize 7 No. sensitization programmes to promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities in the seven zonal councils	Municipal wide						7,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
19. Organize 10 No. sensitizations on boy child enrolment in 10 selected communities	Somanya						30,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
20. Provide financial assistance to brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	✓		YKMA	MP
SUB-TOTAL							72,000.00	21,000.00	20,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Implement Monitoring and Supervision plan for teachers each year.
2. Organise capacity building/in-service training programmes for teachers each year

Programme 5: Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme

21. Conduct monitoring and supervision of schools	Municipal wide					70,000.00		10,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
22. Organize In-Service training programmes for teachers	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
23. Provide teaching and learning materials for basic schools	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
SUB-TOTAL						170,000.00		50,000.00					

Focus Area1.1: Sports and Recreation (SDG 5, 11, 16)

Objectives:

1. Construct at least 2No. Community Centres by the end of 2029
2. Facilitate construction of 1No. Astro turf Pitch for school sports programmes and other social events by the end of 2029.
3. Organise school sports festivals each year.

Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement programme

24. Construct 1No. community centre	Klo-Agogo							800,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
25. Partner with private sector to construct 1No. Astro Turf Pitch	Somanya							100,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU, Private sector
26. Organise Annual Sports Festival for all schools	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
27. Engage Persons with Disabilities in organising, developing and participating in 2No. sporting and recreational activities	Nkurakan, somanya						15,000.00	5,000.00		✓		SWCD	DoH
28. Provide Jerseys, Foot Balls and other sports kits to youth groups and schools	Municipal wide								30,000.00	✓		MP	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							25,000.00	107,000.00	830,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Health

Focus Area 1.2: Health and Health Services/Infrastructure Maintenance

Objectives:

1. Construct and furnish at least 4 No. CHPS compounds by the end of 2029.
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy Health Facility Projects by 2029

Programme 7: Health infrastructure expansion programme

29. Complete construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound at Adjikpo	Somanya						654,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
30. Complete construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound at Aboa Osuboninya	Aboa Osuboninya						240,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
31. Complete construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound at New Somanya	New Somanya						750,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
32. Furnish 1No. CHPS compound at Aboabo	Aboabo (Nkurakan)						200,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
33. Complete construction of 1No. CHPS at Akorwu-Bana	Akorwu-Bana						280,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
34. Complete construction of 1No. Nurses Quarters at Klo-Agogo	Klo-Agogo						150,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
35. Construct and furnish 1No. health centre at Samlesi	Samlesi								945,000.00	✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
36. Construct and furnish health post and nurses' quarters at Asinersi	Asinersi								1,200,000.00	✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
37. Construct 1No. Kitchen and Washroom for Akpamu CHPS compound	Akpamu								250,000.00	✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
SUB-TOTAL							1,620,000		2,395,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Rehabilitate 9 No. health facilities in the municipality by the end of 2029
2. Develop and implement health facility Maintenance Plan for all health facilities each Year.

Programme 8: Health infrastructure conditions enhancement programme

38. Rehabilitate 2No. health facilities	Obawale, Nkurakan							700,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
39. Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plan for all Health facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	50,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
40. Develop and update asset register on health infrastructure and equipment conditions Quarterly	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		WD	Est. Unit, BU, PU
SUB-TOTAL							60,000.00	70,000.00	700,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Reduce malaria infection cases by 50% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce infant mortality by 50% at the of 2029
3. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence by 50% at the end of 2029.

Programme 9: Disease Control Programme

41. Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services at the various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		DoH	GHS
42. Organize Quarterly training programmes for health personnel to sstrengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases	Municipal wide					20,000.00				✓		DoH	GHS
43. Undertake fumigation or disinfestation and disinfection exercises quarterly to reduce malaria breeding spots.	Municipal wide						418,600.00			✓		EHSU	ZL
44. Undertake regular desilting of major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		EHSU	URD, DPMD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
45. Promote the usage of bed nets/mosquito nets especially for pregnant women and children	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
46. Intensify and sustain immunisation for all children under 2	Municipal wide					500,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
47. Embark on diagnosis, patient education, and counselling services for infectious and non-communicable diseases at various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
48. Implement disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling at various health facilities	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
49. Implement strategies towards the elimination of neglected tropical diseases and other diseases earmarked for elimination	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
50. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
51. Provide easy access to condoms and other STI preventive measures in various health facilities	Municipal wide					5,000.00	20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
52. Organize 5 No. sensitization programmes for the youth on STIs prevention	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
53. Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check-ups and early detection through quarterly public engagement programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
54. Organize quarterly public education to address stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
55. Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and	Municipal wide					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres)													
56. Organize bi-annual training to Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data at all levels	Somanya					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS,
57. Develop and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Municipal wide					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
58. Embark on surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics quarterly	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS
59. Enforce the Public Health Act	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, EHSU
SUB-TOTAL						690,000.00	553,600.00	25,000.00					
Objectives:													
1. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.													
2. Increase NHIS subscription by 90% of the population at the end of 2029													
3. Facilitate retention of 95% health personnel by the end of 2029.													
Programme 10: Health promotion programme													
60. Organize 10No, awareness and sensitisation campaigns on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
61. Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
62. Embark mass registration for NHIS subscription	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		NHIS	SWCD
63. Facilitate payment of depravity allowance for health personnel	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		YKMA	GHS
SUB-TOTAL						40,000.00		35,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)						900,000.00	10,467,239.99	988,000.00	5,320,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Sanitation (SDG 6)													



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Focus Area 1.3: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene														
Objective:														
1. Procure 10No. Communal Solid Waste Containers by the end of 2029														
2. Acquire dumping sites for Somanya and Klo-Agogo by the end of 2026														
3. Construct 5 No. toilet facilities for public places by the end of 2029														
4. Construct 10No. school toilets for public schools														
5. Facilitate construction of 400No. household toilets through the CLTS programme by the end of 2029														
6. Enforce Sanitation Bye Laws each year														
7. Enforce Building Codes Standards for all new buildings each year														
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme														
64. Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP)	Municipal wide						30,000.00				✓		EHSU	DPMD, URD, PU
65. Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
66. Enforce legislation on zoning and protection of land for sanitation facilities	Municipal wide							5,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
67. Acquire 2No. final disposal site for both liquid and solid waste	Somanya, Klo-Agogo							200,000.00			✓		PPD	EHSU
68. Organize monthly National Sanitation Day programme	Municipal wide						40,000.00				✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
69. Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture	Municipal wide						30,000.00				✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
70. Evacuate heaped refuse dumps municipal wide	Municipal wide						70,000.00				✓		EHSU	ZL, URD
71. Manage final disposal sites/landfill sites	Municipal wide						70,000.00				✓		EHSU	ZL, URD
72. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide						523,250.00				✓		EHSU	ZL, URD
73. Procure Sanitary Tools and Equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00				✓		EHSU	PrU
74. Support implementation of Community Led Total	Municipal wide						100,000.00				✓		EHSU	WD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Sanitation (support assembly counterpart funding to construct 100 household toilets)													
75. Organize 4No. public sensitisation on Environmental sanitation and noise pollution	Municipal wide						8,000.00				✓	EHSU	Assembly members
76. Conduct periodic hygiene and food safety inspections in schools, guest houses, hotels, dwellings, markets etc	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓	EHSU	DoE
77. Construct 10-seater WC public toilet with suspended reservoir at Akutunya Lorry Park	Somanya						350,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
78. Procure, place and lift 2No. communal containers	Somanya						100,000.00			✓		PrU	EHSU
79. Lift existing extra communal containers	Somanya and Nkurakan						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL
80. Develop and implement Pay-As-You dump policy throughout the municipality	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members
81. Procure 2 No. motorbike for Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit for supervision and inspection activities	Somanya, Nkurakan						35,000.00				✓	PrU	EHSU
82. Construct 2 No. toilet facilities for schools	Municipal wide								400,000.00		✓	WD	PrU, PU, EHSU, DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,496,250.00	205,000.00	400,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Construct 50No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029.
2. Repair 20 No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029
3. Provide water treatment facility for 50% of existing boreholes by the end of 2029

Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme

83. Construct and mechanize 20No. Boreholes with water treatment plants and Overhead tanks in 20 selected communities	1. Oluahai Yiti 2. Dopusua, 3. Dzogbe, 4. Obonkorkor, 5. Teyikope, 6. Dagbui Kope									✓			
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	7. Oluahai Dorsi 8. Oluahai Plau 9. Koyire 10. Samlesi Amanga 11. Tsosingua, 12. Asinersi, 13. Osu, 14. Obawale Clinic, 15. Nsuta Bana, 16. Akpamu Health Centre, 17. Aboabo Zongo, 18. Nkurkan Clinic, 19. Trematin Donguanor 20. Omlase												
84. Repair 8 No. boreholes and install water treatment plants with overhead tanks	Pleyo, Bosotwi No. 1, Klo-Agogo, Guata, Odortorm, Okansre, Tsitsonya, Ponponya,						210,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
85. Install 8No. water treatment plants on 8 existing boreholes in eight communities	Obawale, Brukum, Brukum Agavenya, okper, Okper Odugblase, Ahinkwa Clinic, Aboa Besease						160,000.00				✓	PU, WD	PrU
86. Form Water and Sanitation Management Committees in communities with boreholes	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		EHSU, WD, PU	Assembly members, Trad. Leaders, Opinion Leaders
87. Develop and implement Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSPs)	Municipal wide						5,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU, PU	WD
SUB-TOTAL							4,158,279.98	25,000.00	25000				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social protection (SDG 1)

Focus Area 1.4: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

Objectives:

1. Reduce incidence and intensity of poverty by 5% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce unemployment among the youth by 10% at the end of 2029

Programme 13: Poverty Reduction Programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
88. Implement and monitor Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	MoG	SWCD
89. Establish 1No. shelter for for all categories of abused persons	Municipal wide						50,000.00	200,000.00		✓		PU, WD, PrU	SWCD
90. Strengthen institutional coordination for social protection programmes at all levels	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		Cent. Admi	SWCD, PU, DoH
91. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers	Municipal wide						10,000.00	10,000.0		✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
92. Implement viable and Sustainable Economic Livelihood Schemes for vulnerable people	Municipal wide					10,000.00	100,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
93. Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		BAC	DoA, PU
94. Introduce Livelihood Enhancement Programmes for 50 households with productive capacity	Municipal wide					200,000.00				✓		BAC, PU	SWCD
SUB-TOTAL						230,000.00	165,000.00	210,000.00					

Focus Area 1.5: Disability-Inclusive Development

Objective:

1. Improve the participation of PWDs in Local Governance.
2. Ensure efficient utilisation of PWDs Annual allocation of DACF on PWDs
3. Ensure participation of PWDs in the Development Planning Processes.

Programme 14: Disability-inclusion programme

95. Effectively implement, monitor and evaluate the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	SWCD	Cent. Admi
96. Collaborate with Council on Persons with Disability to facilitate the mainstreaming of	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
disability into Local Governance													
97. Develop and implement Productive Social Inclusion Interventions to empower PWDs	Municipal wide						500,000.00			✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
98. Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		SWCD	GHS
99. Facilitate the right of PWDs to access sexual and reproductive healthcare and family planning information and education	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	DoH
100. Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
101. Enhance road safety for PWDs through the development and implementation of barrier-free environments	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		URD	GHA
SUB-TOTAL						70,000.00	525,000.00						

Focus Area 1.6: Child Protection and Development (SDG 8,10)

Objectives:

1. Reduce child labour in Mangoe farms by 50% by the end of 2029
2. Ensure the right age of Okada and Pragma riders in the municipality by the end of 2026
3. Engage Mangoe Farmers Associations on the use of children in mango farms each year

Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme

102. Organize quarterly education programmes to increase awareness on the effects of child labour	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		SWCD	NGOs, Trad. Auth, Mango Farmers Assoc.
103. Promote children's participation in development planning processes	Municipal wide						1,000.00			✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
104. Mainstream child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of the assembly	Municipal wide						1,000.00			✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
105. Establish Child Maintenance Service Bureau in the Department of Social Welfare	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	CSOs
106. Develop and implement a comprehensive framework for children in emergency situations	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	CSOs
107. Effectively implement ISS programme	Municipal wide					35,000.00					✓	SWCD	CSOs/NGOs
108. Embark on public education on negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD	Trad. Auth. Assembly members, NGOs
109. Integrate and interface child Labour indicators into existing monitoring information management systems at all levels	Municipal wide							1,000.00		✓		PU	SWCD
110. Organize quarterly public sensitizations to Promote positive parenting	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD, PU	Opinion Leaders, Trad. Auth. Assembly members
111. Develop and implement Bye Laws to regulate the operations of Pragma and Okada Riders	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00		✓		Transport dept. PU	Assembly Members, Ghana Police service, Judicial Service
112. Organize bi-annual consultative meeting with mango farmers associations on the use of children in mango farms	Somanya							10,000.00		✓		SWCD	PU, BAC
SUB-TOTAL						50,000.00	37,000.00	22,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development/Environment (SDG 11)

Focus area 2.0: Environmental Pollution and Anthropogenic Threats

Objectives:

1. Enforce noise level standards in the municipality each year.
2. Ensure proper disposal of electronic waste by 2027
3. Undertake sensitisation programmes on Agro-chemical usage and disposal for 5,000 crop farmers by 2029
4. Reduce open burning of solid waste by 50% at the end of 2029
5. Reduce dumping of solid waste into drains by 50% at the end of 2029.



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme													
113. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		EHSU	EPA
114. Develop and enforce by-laws on funeral processions and noise making in the municipality	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS, Judiciary Service
115. Organize 3No. public education on environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00			✓		EHSU	EPA
116. Organize 2No. sensitization programmes on Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917)	Somanya Nkurakan						2,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU	GPS, Judiciary Service
117. Organize quarterly public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Municipal wide						6,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU	Assembly members
118. Enforce the Standard Operating Procedures of Gas Station facilities	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		Physical Planning Dept.	WD
119. Enforce sanitation bye laws	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service
SUB-TOTAL						10,000.00	30,000.00	22,000.00					
Focus Area 2.1: Protected Areas, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion (SDG 6, 11, 12, 15)													
Objectives:													
1. Facilitate Planting of 240,0000 trees each year													
2. Organise 50 sensitisation exercises on forest degradation by the end of 2029													
3. Promote LPG usage as household fuel													
4. Promote the construction of green infrastructure													
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme													
120. Organize 8 No. sensitization exercises to	Municipal wide					10,000.00s				✓		FC	YKMA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
promote Alternative Sources of Livelihood for forest-fringe communities													
121. Establish 5 Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) to strengthen local community involvement in management of forests and wetlands	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		FC	YKMA
122. Plant 60,000 trees to restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		FC	YKMA
123. Organise 5 stakeholder Engagements between CSOs, NGOs and Traditional Authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification	Municipal wide					20,000.00		10,000.00		✓		NADMO	FC, Trad. Auth. NGOs, CSOs
124. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and bye-laws on wildfires	Municipal wide					5,000.00		5,000.00		✓		FC, NADMO, GNFS	YKMA, Ghana Police, Judicial Service
125. Implement green infrastructure recommendation in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
126. Organize 10 No. sensitization exercises to promote the usage of LPG as household fuel	Municipal wide					10,000.00		10,000.00		✓		DPMD	FC
SUB-TOTAL						65,000.00	10,000.00	45,000.00					

Focus Area 2.2: Hydrological threats (SDG 9,11)

Objectives:

1. Desilt 20 major drains quarterly
2. Construct 5 major storm drains by the end of 2029
3. Develop and enforce 10 settlement schemes for flood prone areas by 2029
4. Develop 6 planning /settlement schemes for 6 major towns by the end of 2029
5. Revise 12 existing planning schemes by the end of 2029
6. Enforce adherence to all planning schemes
7. Prosecute all unauthorized developers each year



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
8. Ensure monthly approval of development permits														
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme														
127. Desilt quarterly 10 major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		DPMD, URD	EHSU
128. Organize monthly SPC and TSC meetings to approve development permit applications	Municipal wide							70,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
129. Prosecute unauthorized developers	Municipal wide					5,000.00		10,000.00			✓		PPD	WD
130. Embark on demolishing exercises	Municipal wide							50,000.00			✓		PPD	WD
131. Develop and enforce 2 settlement schemes for flood prone areas	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
132. Develop planning /settlement schemes for 2 major towns	Nkurakan Klo-Agogo						35,000.00	40,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
133. Revise 3 existing planning schemes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
134. Construct 1No. Storm drain in flood prone area	Somanya					700,000.00					✓		URD	WD, PPD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						705,000.00	115,000.00	240,000.00						

Focus Area 2.3: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water (SDG 9,3)

Objectives:

1. Improve road conditions by 80% at the end of 2029
2. Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) yearly
3. Embark on quarterly road safety campaigns municipal wide
4. Install 20 No. Road signs on major roads in the municipality by the end of 2029.
5. Construct 20No. speed ramps on major roads in the municipality

Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme

135. Undertake routine road maintenance (desilt 1000m ³ of drains)	Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo					30,000.00					✓		RD	PU WD
136. Undertake routine road maintenance (Grass cutting for 5km of road)	Municipal wide					30,000.00					✓		RD	PU WD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
137. Undertake routine road maintenance (Kerb cleaning of 12km of road)	Municipal wide					40,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD
138. Undertake grading and minor gravel patching of 2,500m of road	1. Sikaben-Ponpong, 2. Pleyo-Kakama, 3. Okotokrom-Desa, 4. Odorkorm-Lagbaanya, 5. Tsremantin Donguanor, 6. Klo-Agogo-Koyire 7. Koyire-Sokwenya 8. Sikabeng-Agogo					700,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD
139. Organize 5 safety campaigns quarterly	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		TD	URD, DPMD
140. Install 5 No. road signs on major roads in the municipality	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		URD	WD
141. Construct 5 speed ramps on major roads	Municipal wide					30,000.00				✓		URD	WD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						850,000.00		5,000.00					

Focus area 2.4: Energy and Petroleum (SDG 7)

Objectives:

1. Expand electricity coverage in 44 selected communities by 2029
2. Extend Electricity Coverage to 5 selected communities by the end of 2029

Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion programme

142. Expand electricity coverage in 11 selected communities	1. Akpese, 2. labour, 3. Bosotwi No. 1, 4. Bosotwi No. 2, 5. Amanfrom, 6. Okwenya, 7. Agamakop 8. Adalakope 9. Zebra, 10. Pleyo, 11. Sikabeng, 12. Ponponya					800,000.				✓		ECG	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
143. Extend electricity coverage to communities in Tremantin Donguanor Electoral Area	1. Tsremantin Donguanor 2. Tsremantin Yoyim, 3. Beease Donguanor					500,000.00				✓		ECG	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL						1,300,000.00							
GRAND TOTAL (Environment and Human Settlement Development)						2,380,000.00	6,531,529.98	774,000.00	400,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Agriculture

Focus area 3.0: Climate Variability and Change Adaptability Programme (SDG 2, 13)

Objectives:

1. Facilitate formation of 40 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029
2. Boost capacities of AEAs and Veterinary officers in the municipality by 2029
3. Facilitate posting of 20 AEAs and 10 Vets into the municipality by 2029
4. Assist at least 100,000 farmers to adapt to new farming technologies by 2029

Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme

144. Implement government flagship programme (Feed Ghana Programme)	Municipal wide					500,000.00				✓		MOFA	FBOs, DoA
145. Facilitate formation of 10 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
146. Undertake Agriculture Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
147. Undertake Veterinary Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide					30,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
148. Build capacities of AEAs in sustainable Agro Ecological and Industrial Production Practices and Processes	Municipal wide					5,000.00		2,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
149. Train 2,500 farmers on sustainable Agro-Ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties	Municipal wide					20,000.00		1,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
150. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture for 10,000 farmers	Municipal wide					20,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
SUB-TOTAL						585,000.00	20,000.00	28,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Local Economic Development (SDG 8)

Objectives:

1. Organise skill training and provide start-ups for at least 300 PWDs by the end of 2029
2. Conduct managerial skill training and monitoring for at least 300 PWDs in business
3. Organise skill training and provide start-up kits for 200 women by 2029
4. Facilitate access to finance for 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
5. Facilitate access to finance for 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
6. Construct 2No. modern market infrastructure by 2029
7. Facilitate access to credit for at least 800 SMEs by 2029
8. Provide start-up kits for at least 100 start-ups by the end of 2029

Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme

151. Organize skill training and provide start-up kits for 55 PWDs	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		SWCD	BAC, PU
152. Conduct managerial skill training for 100 youth including PWDs	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
153. Facilitate formation of 10 cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of the BACs	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, CSOs
154. Create Local Economic Development (LED) Unit at the assembly	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		PU	BAC
155. Provide funding support for 50 women businesses	Municipal wide					5,000.00			400,000.00	✓		BAC	PU
156. Construct 1 No. 24 Hour Model Economy market	Klo-Agogo						4,750,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
157. Renovate or expand 1No. market	Nkurakan						500,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
158. Facilitate access to credit for at least 10 SME	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		Mastercard found.	BAC, PU
159. Provide start-up kits for at least 20 start-ups	Municipal wide					500,000		20,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
160. Organise 2 business fora	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00		✓		PU	BAC
SUB-TOTAL						570,000.00	5,307,000.00	25,000.00	400,000.00				



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Focus Area 3.1: Macro-Economy, Prudent Expenditure Management and Private Sector Development

Objectives:

1. Increase IGF revenue generation by 300% by the end of 2029
2. Pass Grant-Based assessment to increase revenue each year
3. Fully implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for Business Operation Permits and Property Rates each year
4. Fully implement the GHIPPs QR code Payment System or the Electronic payment system for revenue collection each year
5. Expand the IGF revenue items to include other non-performing revenue items by the end of 2029
6. Prepare and implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) each year

Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme

161. Implement measures to excel in DPAT assessment	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		CA	Dept. Heads
162. Implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for BOP and Property rates	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		FD	BU, PU
163. Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Municipal wide							200,000.00		✓		FD, BU	PU, IAU, STATS Dept., PPD, WD
164. Continue implementation of Electronic Payment System to reduce revenue leakages and boost efficiency and public confidence	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		FD	BU, PU
165. Continue prosecution of rate payment defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		Prosecutor	FD, BU, PU
166. Embark on sensitization programmes to educate rate payers	Municipal wide							40,000.00		✓		ISD	FD, BU, PU
167. Implement quarterly Audit Report Recommendations	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		CA	IAU, FD
168. Embark on field monitoring of revenue collectors	Municipal wide							30,000.00		✓		IAU	FD
SUB-TOTAL								372,000.00					

Focus Area 3.2: Tourism and Creative Arts Development

Objectives:

1. Develop at least 2 tourist potentials through Public Private Partnerships by 2029
2. Partner with the Traditional Authorities to market and brand Kloyesikpleme Festival to attract tourists at the end of 2029
3. Advertise tourist sites through diverse mediums throughout the year.



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme													
169. Partner with private sector to develop one tourist site	Municipal wide							200,000.00		✓		PU	BAC
170. Partner Yilo Krobo Traditional Council to market Kloyesikpleme festival	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
171. Advertise tourist potentials in the municipality on assembly website	Municipal wide							5,000.00		✓		MISU	PU, BAC
172. Support and promote Youth Festivals (Plau Kane, Jehu, Ghetto Connect etc)	Municipal wide								40,000.00	✓		Trad. Authority, Youth Grps	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL								225,000.00	40,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)						1,155,000.00	5,327,000.00	650,000.00	440,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration													
Objectives:													
1. Form and inaugurate all the 7 Zonal Councils by the end of 2026													
2. Provide and furnish office accommodation for all 7 zonal councils by the end of 2026													
3. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue by 2026													
4. Procure 3 No. Pickups for official use by 2029													
5. Repair 5 No. vehicles by the end of 2026													
6. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.													
7. Procure needed office equipment yearly													
8. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment yearly													
9. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year													
10. Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026													
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme													
173. Form and inaugurate all the 5 Zonal Councils	Municipal wide							10,000.00				CA	PU
174. Provide and furnish office accommodation for 7 zonal councils	Municipal wide							30,000.00		✓		CA	PrU
175. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		CA	FD, BU
176. Procure 1No. Pickup for official use	Municipal wide							40,000.00	700,000.00	✓		TD	PrU
177. Repair 5 No. vehicles	Municipal wide								100,000.00	✓		TD	PrU, FD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
178. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		TD	PrU, FD
179. Procure office equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
180. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
181. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year	Municipal wide						100,000.0	100,000.00		✓		CA	FD, BU
182. Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026	Municipal wide						6,000.00	30,000.00		✓		MISU	PrU
SUB-TOTAL							256,000.00	1,060,000					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration
Focus Area 4.0: Corruption, Economic Crime, Public Accountability, Civil Society and Civic Engagement (SDG 16)

Objectives:

1. Rebrand the assembly to gain good image in the eyes of the public and other institutions by the end of 2029.
2. Rehabilitate the assembly office to provide a convenient working environment for staff by 2029
3. Improve in all external Performance Assessments each year
4. Reduce the number of audit infractions by 80% each year.
5. Install and operationalise a clock-in system at the assembly building to ensure punctuality of staff by the end of 2026.
6. Fully Implement the disciplinary measures enshrined in the Local Government Service Code of Conduct.
7. Fully implement all public engagement programmes by the end of each year
8. Construct 4 No. bungalows for staff by the end of 2029
9. Renovate 4No. existing official bungalows by 2027
10. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan each year
11. Ensure implementation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets each year to foster public confidence
12. Implement NACCAP each year

Programme 26: Good Governance programme

183. Rehabilitate the Assembly Building	Somanya						130,000.00	100,000.00		✓		WD	PrU, Est. unit
184. Improve in all external performance assessments	Municipal wide						30,000.00			✓		CA	HoDs
185. Reduce the number of Audit Infractions and PAC appearance	Municipal wide							1,000.00		✓		IAU	FD
186. Install functional clock-in system	Somanya						15,000.00			✓		HRD	PrU
187. Organize MCE's Community Engagements	Municipal wide						100,000.00	10,000.00		✓		CA	HoDs



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
188. Organize two Town Hall meetings	Municipal wide						40,000.00			✓		PU, BU	HoDs
189. Complete Construction 1 No. staff bungalow (GES)	Somanya						300,000.00	200,000.00		✓		WD	PrU, PU
190. Renovate 3 staff bungalows (MIA, HR, GES)	Somanya							500,000.00		✓		WD	PrU, PU
191. Implement operations and maintenance plan	Municipal wide						70,000.00	30,000.00		✓		WD	PrU, PU
192. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on the implement of Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Municipal wide						160,000.00			✓		PU	MPCU
193. Prepare 2027 Composite Annual Action Plan, 2027 Composite Budget, 2027 Fee Fixing Resolution and 2027 Procurement Plan	Municipal wide						100,000.00			✓		PU, PrU	BU, BC, MPCU, ETC
194. Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Somanya						10,000.00			✓		PrU	ETC
195. Update the assembly website regularly	Somanay							500.00		✓			
196. Train staff on DDDP	Somanya						5,000.00			✓		PU	HRD
197. Organize capacity building for staff	Somanya						40,000.00			✓		HRD	CA
198. Implement NACCAP	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		PU	IAU
199. Implement LGS code of conduct maintain discipline among staff	Municipal wide							500.00		✓		HRD	CA
SUB-TOTAL							1,000,000.00	851,500.00					
Focus Area 4.1: Law and Order (SDG 16)													
Objectives:													
1. Reduce Crime Rate by 50% by 2029													
2. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30%													
3. Construct 3No. Police post by the end of 2029													
4. Support Police Visibility and Night Patrol Programme in flash point areas													
5. Equip the magistrate court to deliver justice efficiently													
6. Embark 16No. sensitisations on Drug addiction for Basic and Senior High School Students.													
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme													
200. Complete construction of Police Post	Somanya						290,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
201. Complete Renovation works on office, accommodation, construction of 2No.cells and 3-seater W/C, for district magistrate court at Somanya	Somanya						90,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
202. Support security operations of the Somanya Police Command to embark on night patrols and police visibility programme	Municipal wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS
203. Embark on 5 No. sensitization campaigns on drug addiction for the youth	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GPS
204. Implement Community-Based Legal education initiatives	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Judicial service	GPS
SUB-TOTAL							470,000.00	35,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Culture (SDG 5)

Focus Area 4.2: Culture for National Development

Objectives: Reduce negative impact of certain customs and traditions of the people on development by 2029.

Programme 28: Cultural Reforms and Heritage Promotion programme

205. Organize 2No. consultative meeting with the traditional authorities to implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
206. Organize 4 No. sensitizations to empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to domestic sexual and gender based-violence (DSGBV)	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		YKMA	TRAD. AUTH. NGOs
207. Organize 4 No. education campaigns and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
with religious, traditional and community organisations													
208. Organize 4 No. awareness creation on the importance of culture for development among the general public	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
209. Develop proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
210. Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs	Municipal wide						30,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
211. Organize 2No. consultative engagement with the traditional Authorities in Abolishing negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	65,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (Governance and Institutional Development)							1,826,000.00	2,011,500					
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/DIASPORA RELATIONS (SDG 16, 17)													
Focus Area 5.0: Regional and Global Relations													
Objectives:													
To organise Homecoming Summit for citizens abroad each year													
Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme													
212. Organize an Annual Homecoming Summit for Yilo Klo Citizens abroad	Somanya							200,000.00		✓		YKMA	Trad. Auth. Youth grps, CSOs
SUB-TOTAL								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (2026 AAP)						4,525,000.00	28,309,049.95	2,603,000.00	6,160,000.00				



Table 141: 2027 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Education (SDG 4)														
Focus Area 1.0: Education and Training /Infrastructure Maintenance														
Objective:														
1. Rehabilitate 20 No. Basic Schools by 2029.														
2. Develop and implement Facility Maintenance Plan for all educational facilities each year														
Programme 1: Educational Facilities Enhancement Programme														
1. Rehabilitate 2No. 6 Unit classroom block in selected communities	Aboabo, Akorley Obawale presby primary						500,000.00	600,000.0			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
2. Renovate 2 No. 2 Unit KG classroom blocks in selected communities	Somanya, Klo-Agogo						200,000.00		200,000.00				PU, WD, PrU	DoE
3. Renovate 2 No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks in selected communities	Omlase JHS Akorwu Bana						200,000.00		200,000.00		✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
4. Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plans for all educational facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	60,000.00			✓		PU, WD, EST. UNIT	DoE
5. Develop and update Asset Register on Educational infrastructure periodically	Municipal wide							20,000.00			✓		Estates Unit, PU WD	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							960,000.00	680,000.00	400,000					
Objective:														
1. Construct 4No. KG, Primary and JHS. basic school infrastructure by the end of 2029														
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy School Projects by 2029														
Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion Programme														
6. Construct and furnish 1No. 3 Unit KG classroom blocks	Somanya						650,000.00				✓		PU, WD, Pru	DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
7. Construct and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Primary classroom blocks	Somanya						850,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
8. Construct and furnish 1No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks	somanya						850,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
9. Complete construction and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Somanya						800,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
10. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit classroom block	Nyuabeng Tweepiasi basic school						600,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							3,750,000.00						

Objective: Provide 5,000 School Furniture for pupils and teachers by 2029.

Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme

11. Procure and distribute 10 No. Octagonal tables and 80 chairs for KG schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						86,438.18			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
12. Procure and distribute 413 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						660,800.00			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
13. Procure and distribute 543 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						870,114.41			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
14. Procure and distribute 94 No. tables and chairs for basic schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						85,123.40			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
15. Procure and distribute 53 No. tables and chairs for Senior High Schools in the municipality	Somanya, Apersua, Klo-Agogo						189,164.00			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,891,639.99						

Objectives:

1. Reduce school drop-out rate by 50% by the end of 2029.
2. Ensure equal Gender Parity Index by 2029

Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
213. Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school through sensitizations	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
214. Organize quarterly counselling services for pupils in all public basic schools	Municipal wide						5,000.00	1,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
215. Organize 7 No. sensitization programmes to promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities in the seven zonal councils	Municipal wide						7,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
216. Organize 10 No. sensitizations on boy child enrolment in 10 selected communities	Somanya						30,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
217. Provide financial assistance to brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	✓		YKMA	MP
SUB-TOTAL							72,000.00	21,000.00	20,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Implement Monitoring and Supervision plan for teachers each year.
2. Organise capacity building/in-service training programmes for teachers each year

Programme 5: Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme

218. Conduct monitoring and supervision of schools	Municipal wide					70,000.00		10,000.00		✓		DoH	GES
219. Organize In-Service training programmes for teachers	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoH	GES
220. Provide teaching and learning materials for basic schools	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoH	GES
SUB-TOTAL						170,000.00		50,000.00					

Focus Area 1.1: Sports and Recreation (SDG 5, 11, 16)

Objectives:

1. Construct at least 2No. Community Centres by the end of 2029
2. Facilitate construction of 1No. Astroturf Pitch for school sports programmes and other social events by the end of 2029.



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
3. Organise school sports festivals each year.														
Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement programme														
221. Construct Community Centre	1No. Oterkpolu								800,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU
222. Organise Annual Sports Festival for all schools	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
223. Engage Persons with Disabilities in organising, developing and participating in 2No. sporting and recreational activities	Nkurakan, somanya						15,000.00	5,000.00			✓		SWCD	DoH
224. Provide Jerseys, Foot Balls and other sports kits to youth groups and schools	Municipal wide								30,000.00		✓		MP	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							25,000	7,000.00	830,000.00					
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Health														
Focus Area 1.2: Health and Health Services/Infrastructure Maintenance														
Objectives:														
1. Construct and furnish at least 4 No. CHPS compounds by the end of 2029.														
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy Health Facility Projects by 2029														
Programme 7: Health infrastructure Expansion programme														
225. Construct and furnish CHPS centre at Adalakope	1No. Adalakope						945,000.00				✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
226. Construct and furnish CHPS Compound at Opersika	1No. Opersika						945,000.00				✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
SUB-TOTAL							1,890,000							
Objectives:														
1. Rehabilitate 9 No. health facilities in the municipality by the end of 2029														
2. Develop and implement health facility Maintenance Plan for all health facilities each Year.														
Programme 8: Health infrastructure Enhancement programme														
227. Rehabilitate 5No. health facilities	Obawale, Nkurakan, Somanya health centre, Wurapong, Ponponya						120,000,000.00		700,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
228. Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plan for all Health facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	50,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
229. Develop and update asset register on health infrastructure and equipment conditions Quarterly	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		WD	Est. Unit, BU, PU
SUB-TOTAL							180,000.00	70,000.00	700,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Reduce malaria infection cases by 50% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce infant mortality by 50% at the end of 2029
3. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence by 50% at the end of 2029.

Programme 9: Disease Control Programme

230. Strengthen maternal, newborn care, child and adolescent services at the various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
231. Organize Quarterly training programmes for health personnel to strengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases	Municipal wide					20,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
232. Undertake fumigation or disinfection exercises quarterly to reduce malaria breeding spots.	Municipal wide						418,600.00				✓	EHSU	ZL
233. Undertake regular desilting of major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓	EHSU	URD, DPMD
234. Promote the usage of bed nets/mosquito nets especially for pregnant women and children	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
235. Intensify and sustain immunisation for all children under 2	Municipal wide					500,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
236. Embark on diagnosis, patient education, and counselling services for infectious and non-communicable diseases at various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
237. Implement disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling at various health facilities	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
238. Implement strategies towards the elimination of neglected tropical diseases and other diseases earmarked for elimination	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
239. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
240. Provide easy access to condoms and other STI preventive measures in various health facilities	Municipal wide					5,000.00	20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
241. Organize 5 No. sensitization programmes for the youth on STIs prevention	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
242. Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check-ups and early detection through quarterly public engagement programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
243. Organize quarterly public education to address stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
244. Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres)	Municipal wide					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
245. Organize bi-annual training to Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data at all levels	Somanya					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS,
246. Develop and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Municipal wide					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
247. Embark on surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics quarterly	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS
248. Enforce the Public Health Act	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, EHSU
SUB-TOTAL						690,000.00	553,600.00	25,000.00					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Objectives:													
1. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.													
2. Increase NHIS subscription by 90% of the population at the end of 2029													
3. Facilitate retention of 95% health personnel by the end of 2029.													
Programme 10: Health promotion programme													
249. Organize 10No. awareness and sensitisation campaigns on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
250. Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
251. Embark mass registration for NHIS subscription	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		NHIS	SWCD
252. Facilitate payment of depravity allowance for health personnel	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		YKMA	GHS
SUB-TOTAL						40,000.00		35,000.00					
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Sanitation (SDG 6)													
Focus Area 1.3: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene													
Objective:													
1. Procure 10No. Communal Solid Waste Containers by the end of 2029													
2. Acquire dumping sites for Somanya and Klo-Agogo by the end of 2026													
3. Construct 5 No. toilet facilities for public places by the end of 2029													
4. Construct 10No. school toilets for public schools													
5. Facilitate construction of 400No. household toilets through the CLTS programme by the end of 2029													
6. Enforce Sanitation Bye Laws each year													
7. Enforce Building Codes Standards for all new buildings each year													
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme													
253. Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP)	Municipal wide						30,000.00			✓		EHSU	DPMD, URD, PU
254. Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓	PPD	SPC, TSC



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
household and institutional facilities													
255. Ee nforce legislation on zoning and protection of land for sanitation facilities	Municipal wide							5,000.00			✓	PPD	SPC, TSC
256. Organize monthly National Sanitation Day programme	Municipal wide						40,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
257. Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture	Municipal wide						30,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
258. Evacuate heaped refuse dumps municipal wide	Municipal wide						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
259. Manage final disposal sites/landfill sites	Municipal wide						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
260. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide						523,250.00				✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
261. Procure Sanitary Tools and Equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00				✓	EHSU	PrU
262. Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (support assembly counterpart funding to construct 100 household toilets)	Municipal wide						100,000.00			✓		EHSU	WD
263. Organize 4No. public sensitisation on Environmental sanitation and noise pollution	Municipal wide						8,000.00				✓	EHSU	Assembly members
264. Conduct periodic hygiene and food safety inspections in schools, guest houses, hotels, dwellings, markets etc	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓	EHSU	DoE
265. Procure, place and lift 2No. communal containers	Somanya						100,000.00			✓		PrU	EHSU
266. Lift existing extra communal containers	Somanya and Nkurakan						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL
267. Develop and implement Pay-As-You dump policy throughout the municipality	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members
268. Procure 2 No. motorbike for Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit for supervision and inspection activities	Klo-Agogo, Oterkpolu						35,000.00				✓	PrU	EHSU
269. Construct 2 No. toilet facilities for 2 schools	Adjikpo Dokuyor M/A,								400,000.00		✓	WD	PrU, PU, EHSU, DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	Nkurakan R/C												
SUB-TOTAL							1,146,250.00	5,000.00	400,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Construct 50 No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029.
2. Repair 20 No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029
3. Provide water treatment facility for 50% of existing boreholes by the end of 2029

Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme

270. Construct and mechanize 10 No. Boreholes with water treatment plants and Overhead tanks in 10 selected communities	1.Oluahai Plau, 2.Oluahai Yiti, 3.Suakrong, 4.Samlesi Amanga, 5.Samlesi-Dornor 6.Aboa Lawer 7.Aboa Osusoninya 8.Koryire 9.Esuom Yilo 10.Boti Kornya						1,890,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
271. Repair 8 No. boreholes and install water treatment plants with overhead tanks	1. Agordjor 2. Kponokle 3. Ahinkwa 4. Pleyo Nyewer 5. Lagbaanya 6. Sikabeng 7. Hlam 8. Sobomtsunya						800,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
9. Form and train Water and Sanitation Management Committees in communities with boreholes	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		EHSU, WD, PU	Assembly members, Trad. Leaders, Opinion Leaders
10. Develop and implement Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSPs)	Municipal wide						5,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU, PU	WD
SUB-TOTAL							2,695,000.00	25,000.00	25000				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social protection (SDG 1)

Focus Area 1.4: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

Objectives:

1. Reduce incidence and intensity of poverty by 5% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce unemployment among the youth by 10% at the end of 2029



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Programme 13: Poverty Reduction Programme													
11. Implement and monitor Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	MoG	SWCD
12. Strengthen institutional coordination for social protection programmes at all levels	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		Cent. Admi	SWCD, PU, DoH
13. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers	Municipal wide						10,000.00	10,000.0		✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
14. Implement viable and Sustainable Economic Livelihood Schemes for vulnerable people	Municipal wide					10,000.00	100,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
15. Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		BAC	DoA, PU
16. Introduce Livelihood Enhancement Programmes for 50 households with productive capacity	Municipal wide					200,000.00				✓		BAC, PU	SWCD
SUB-TOTAL						230,000.00	115,000.00	10,000.00					
Focus Area 1.5: Disability-Inclusive Development													
Objective:													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the participation of PWDs in Local Governance. 2. Ensure efficient utilisation of PWDs Annual allocation of DACF on PWDs 3. Ensure participation of PWDs in the Development Planning Processes. 													
Programme 14: Disability-inclusion programme													
17. Effectively implement, monitor and evaluate the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	SWCD	Cent. Admi
18. Collaborate with Council on Persons with Disability to facilitate the mainstreaming of disability into Local Governance	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
19. Develop and implement Productive Social Inclusion Interventions to empower PWDs	Municipal wide						500,000.00			✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
20. Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		SWCD	GHS
21. Facilitate the right of PWDs to access sexual and reproductive healthcare and family planning information and education	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	DoH
22. Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
23. Enhance road safety for PWDs through the development and implementation of barrier-free environments	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		URD	GHA
SUB-TOTAL						70,000.00	520,000.00						

Focus Area 1.6: Child Protection and Development (SDG 8,10)

Objectives:

1. Reduce child labour in Mangoe farms by 50% by the end of 2029
2. Ensure the right age of Okada and Pragma riders in the municipality by the end of 2026
3. Engage Mangoe Farmers Associations on the use of children in mango farms each year

Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme

24. Organize quarterly education programmes to increase awareness on the effects of child labour	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		SWCD	NGOs, Trad. Auth, Mango Farmers Assoc.
25. Promote children's participation in development planning processes	Municipal wide						1,000.00			✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
26. Mainstream child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of the assembly	Municipal wide						1,000.00			✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
27. Establish Child Maintenance Service Bureau in	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	CSOs



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
the Department of Social Welfare													
28. Develop and implement a comprehensive framework for children in emergency situations	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	CSOs
29. Effectively implement ISS programme	Municipal wide					35,000.00					✓	SWCD	CSOs/NGOs
30. Embark on public education on negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD	Trad. Auth. Assembly members, NGOs
31. Integrate and interface child Labour indicators into existing monitoring information management systems at all levels	Municipal wide							1,000.00		✓		PU	SWCD
32. Organize quarterly public sensitizations to Promote positive parenting	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD, PU	Opinion Leaders, Trad. Auth. Assembly members
33. Enforce Bye Laws to regulate the operations of Pragma and Okada Riders	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		Transport dept. PU	Assembly Members, GPS, Judicial Service
34. Organize bi-annual consultative meeting with mango farmers associations on the use of children in mango farms	Somanya							10,000.00		✓		SWCD	PU, BAC
SUB-TOTAL						50,000.00	27,000.00	22,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)						1,250,000.00	14,970,489.99	1,050,000.00	5,720,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development/Environment (SDG 11)

Focus area 2.0: Environmental Pollution and Anthropogenic Threats

Objectives:

1. Enforce noise level standards in the municipality each year.
2. Ensure proper disposal of electronic waste by 2027
3. Undertake sensitisation programmes on Agro-chemical usage and disposal for 5,000 crop farmers by 2029
4. Reduce open burning of solid waste by 50% at the end of 2029
5. Reduce dumping of solid waste into drains by 50% at the end of 2029.

Programme 16: Environmental protection programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
35. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		EHSU	EPA
36. Enforce Bye-laws on funeral processions and noise making in the municipality	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS, Judiciary Service
37. Organize 3No. public education on environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00			✓		EHSU	EPA
38. Organize 2No. sensitization programmes on Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917)	Somanya Nkurakan						2,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU	GPS, Judiciary Service
39. Organize quarterly public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Municipal wide						6,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU	Assembly members
40. Eenforce the Standard Operating Procedures of Gas Station facilities	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		Physical Planning Dept.	WD
41. Enforce sanitation bye laws	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service
SUB-TOTAL						5,000.00	25,000.00	22,000.00					

Focus Area 2.1: Protected Areas, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion (SDG 6, 11, 12, 15)

Objectives:

1. Facilitate Planting of 240,0000 trees each year
2. Organise 50 sensitisation exercises on forest degradation by the end of 2029
3. Promote LPG usage as household fuel
4. Promote the construction of green infrastructure

Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme

42. Organize 8 No. sensitization exercises to promote Alternative Sources of Livelihood for forest-fringe communities	Municipal wide					10,000.00s				✓		FC	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
43. Establish 5 Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) to strengthen local community involvement in management of forests and wetlands	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		FC	YKMA
44. Plant 60,000 trees to restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		FC	YKMA
45. Organise 5 stakeholder Engagements between CSOs, NGOs and Traditional Authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification	Municipal wide					20,000.00		10,000.00		✓		NADMO	FC, Trad. Auth. NGOs, CSOs
46. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and bye-laws on wildfires	Municipal wide					5,000.00		5,000.00		✓		FC, NADMO, GNFS	YKMA, Ghana Police, Judicial Service
47. Implement green infrastructure recommendation in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
48. Organize 10 No. sensitization exercises to promote the usage of LPG as household fuel	Municipal wide					10,000.00		10,000.00		✓		DPMD	FC
SUB-TOTAL						65,000.00	10,000.00	45,000.00					

Focus Area 2.2: Hydrological threats (SDG 9,11)

Objectives:

1. Desilt 20 major drains quarterly
2. Construct 5 major storm drains by the end of 2029
3. Develop and enforce 10 settlement schemes for flood prone areas by 2029
4. Develop 6 planning /settlement schemes for 6 major towns by the end of 2029
5. Revise 12 existing planning schemes by the end of 2029
6. Enforce adherence to all planning schemes
7. Prosecute all unauthorized developers each year
8. Ensure monthly approval of development permits

Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
49. Desilt quarterly 10 major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		DPMD, URD	EHSU
50. Organize monthly SPC and TSC meetings to approve development permit applications	Municipal wide							70,000.00		✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
51. Prosecute unauthorized developers	Municipal wide					5,000.00		10,000.00		✓		PPD	WD
52. Embark on demolishing exercises	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		PPD	WD
53. Develop and enforce 2 settlement schemes for flood prone areas	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
54. Develop planning /settlement schemes for 2 major towns	Nkurakan Klo-Agogo						35,000.00	40,000.00		✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
55. Revise 3 existing planning schemes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00		✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
56. Construct 1No. Storm drain in flood prone area	Somanya					700,000.00				✓		URD	WD, PPD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						705,000.00	115,000.00	240,000.00					

Focus Area 2.3: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water (SDG 9,3)

Objectives:

1. Improve road conditions by 80% at the end of 2029
2. Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) yearly
3. Embark on quarterly road safety campaigns municipal wide
4. Install 20 No. Road signs on major roads in the municipality by the end of 2029.
5. Construct 20No. speed ramps on major roads in the municipality

Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme

57. Undertake routine road maintenance (desilt 1000m ³ of drains)	Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo					500,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD
58. Undertake routine road maintenance (Grass cutting for 5km of road)	Municipal wide									✓		RD	PU WD
59. Undertake routine road maintenance (Kerb cleaning of 12km of road)	Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo					30,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
60. Undertake grading and minor gravel patching of 2,500m of road	1.Sikabeng-kakama, 2.Akweteyman-Kotokoli DVLA, 3.boti-Klo-Agogo, 4.Kornya-Ponponse, 5. Osuboi No.1- Osuboi No.2 6.Suakrong-Kakama					800,000.00				✓		URD	PU WD
61. Organize 5 safety campaigns quarterly	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		TD	URD, DPMD
62. Install 5 No. road signs on major roads in the municipality	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		URD	WD
63. Construct 5 speed ramps on major roads	Municipal wide					30,000.00				✓		URD	WD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						1,380,000.00		5,000.00					

Focus area 2.4: Energy and Petroleum (SDG 7)

Objectives:

1. Expand electricity coverage in 44 selected communities by 2029
2. Extend Electricity Coverage to 5 selected communities by the end of 2029

Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion programme

64. Expand electricity coverage in 11 selected communities	1.Brukum Salosi 2.Berdjua 3.Amlakpo 4.Okper 5.Tatsonya 6.Dornor 7.Boti Falls 8.Boti Central 9.Boti Kornya 10.Sabomtsunya 11.Osuboi No. 2					800,000.				✓		ECG	YKMA
65. Extend electricity coverage to communities in Tremantin Donguanor Electoral Area	1.Tsremantin Yoyim,					200,000.00				✓		ECG	YKMA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	2.Besease Donguanor												
SUB-TOTAL						1,000,000.00							

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Agriculture

Focus area 3.0: Climate Variability and Change Adaptability Programme (SDG 2, 13)

Objectives:

1. Facilitate formation of 40 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029

2. Boost capacities of AEAs and Veterinary officers in the municipality by 2029

3. Facilitate posting of 20 AEAs and 10 Vets into the municipality by 2029

4. Assist at least 100,000 farmers to adapt to new farming technologies by 2029

Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme

66. Implement government flagship programme (Feed Ghana Programme)	Municipal wide					500,000.00				✓		MOFA	FBOs, DoA
67. Facilitate formation of 10 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
68. Undertake Agriculture Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
69. Undertake Veterinary Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide					30,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
70. Build capacities of AEAs in sustainable Agro Ecological and Industrial Production Practices and Processes	Municipal wide					5,000.00		2,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
71. Train 2,500 farmers on sustainable Agro-Ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties	Municipal wide					20,000.00		1,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
72. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture for 10,000 farmers	Municipal wide					20,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
SUB-TOTAL						585,000.00	20,000.00	28,000.00					
Grand total Environment and infrastructure						3,750,000.00	200,000.00	362,000.00					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Local Economic Development (SDG 8)

Objectives:

1. Organise skill training and provide start-ups for at least 300 PWDs by the end of 2029
2. Conduct managerial skill training and monitoring for at least 300 PWDs in business
3. Organise skill training and provide start-up kits for 200 women by 2029
4. Facilitate access to finance to 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
5. Facilitate access to finance for 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
6. Construct 2No. modern market infrastructure by 2029
7. Facilitate access to credit for at least 800 SMEs by 2029
8. Provide start-up kits for at least 100 start-ups by the end of 2029

Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme

73. Organize skill training and provide start-up kits for 55 PWDs	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00				✓		SWCD	BAC, PU
74. Conduct managerial skill training for 100 youth including PWDs	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00				✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
75. Facilitate formation of 10 cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of the BACs	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓		BAC	SWCD, CSOs
76. Provide funding support for 50 women businesses	Municipal wide					5,000.00			400,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
77. Renovate or expand 1No. market	Oterkpolu						500,000.00				✓		WD	PU, PrU
78. Facilitate access to credit for at least 10 SME	Municipal wide					5,000.00					✓		Mastercard found.	BAC, PU
79. Provide start-up kits for at least 20 start-ups	Municipal wide					500,000		20,000.00			✓		BAC	PU
80. Organise 2 business Fora	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00			✓		PU	BAC
SUB-TOTAL						565,000.00	557,000.00	25,000.00	400,000.00					

Focus Area 3.1: Macro-Economy, Prudent Expenditure Management and Private Sector Development

Objectives:

1. Increase IGF revenue generation by 300% by the end of 2029
2. Pass Grant-Based assessment to increase revenue each year
3. Fully implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for Business Operation Permits and Property Rates each year
4. Fully implement the GHIPPs QR code Payment System or the Electronic payment system for revenue collection each year
5. Expand the IGF revenue items to include other non-performing revenue items by the end of 2029
6. Prepare and implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) each year



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme													
81. Implement measures to excel in DPAT assessment	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		CA	Dept. Heads
82. Implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for BOP and Property rates	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		FD	BU, PU
83. Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Municipal wide							200,000.00		✓		FD, BU	PU, IAU, STATS Dept., PPD, WD
84. Continue implementation of Electronic Payment System to reduce revenue leakages and boost efficiency and public confidence	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		FD	BU, PU
85. Prosecution of rate payment defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		Prosecutor	FD, BU, PU
86. Embark on sensitization programmes to educate rate payers	Municipal wide							40,000.00		✓		ISD	FD, BU, PU
87. Implement quarterly Audit Report Recommendations	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		CA	IAU, FD
88. Embark on field monitoring of revenue collectors by the Internal Audit Unit	Municipal wide							30,000.00		✓		IAU	FD
SUB-TOTAL								372,000.00					
Focus Area 3.2: Tourism and Creative Arts Development													
Objectives:													
1. Develop at least 2 tourist potentials through Public Private Partnerships by 2029													
2. Partner with the Traditional Authorities to market and brand Kloyesikpleme Festival to attract tourists at the end of 2029													
3. Advertise tourist sites through diverse mediums throughout the year.													
Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme													
89. Partner with private sector to develop one tourist site	Municipal wide							200,000.00		✓		PU	BAC
90. Partner Yilo Krobo Traditional Council to market Kloyesikpleme festival	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
91. Advertise tourist potentials in the municipality on assembly website	Municipal wide							5,000.00		✓		MISU	PU, BAC



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
92. Support and promote Youth Festivals (Plau Kane, Jehu, Ghetto Connect etc)	Municipal wide								40,000.00	✓		Trad. Authority, Youth Grps	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL								225,000.00	40,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)						565,000.00	557,000.00	622,000.00	440,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration

Objectives:

1. Form and inaugurate all the 7 Zonal Councils by the end of 2026
2. Provide and furnish office accommodation for all 7 zonal councils by the end of 2026
3. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue by 2026
4. Procure 3 No. Pickups for official use by 2029
5. Repair 5 No. vehicles by the end of 2026
6. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.
7. Procure needed office equipment yearly
8. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment yearly
9. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year
10. Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026

Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme

93. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		CA	FD, BU
94. Procure 1No. Pickup for official use	Municipal wide						40,000.00	700,000.00		✓		TD	PrU
95. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		TD	PrU, FD
96. Procure office equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
97. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
98. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year	Municipal wide						100,000.0	100,000.00		✓		CA	FD, BU
SUB-TOTAL							210,000.00	930,000					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration

Focus Area 4.0: Corruption, Economic Crime, Public Accountability, Civil Society and Civic Engagement (SDG 16)

Objectives:

1. Rebrand the assembly to gain good image in the eyes of the public and other institutions by the end of 2029.



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
<p>2. Rehabilitate the assembly office to provide a convenient working environment for staff by 2029</p> <p>3. Improve in all external Performance Assessments each year</p> <p>4. Reduce the number of audit infractions by 80% each year.</p> <p>5. Install and operationalise a clock-in system at the assembly building to ensure punctuality of staff by the end of 2026.</p> <p>6. Fully Implement the disciplinary measures enshrined in the Local Government Service Code of Conduct.</p> <p>7. Fully implement all public engagement programmes by the end of each year</p> <p>8. Construct 4 No. bungalows for staff by the end of 2029</p> <p>9. Renovate 4No. existing official bungalows by 2027</p> <p>10. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan each year</p> <p>11. Ensure implementation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets each year to foster public confidence</p> <p>12. Implement NACCAP each year</p>														
Programme 26: Good Governance programme														
99. Improve in all external performance assessments	Municipal wide						30,000.00				✓		CA	HoDs
100. Reduce the number of Audit Infractions and PAC appearance	Municipal wide							1,000.00			✓		IAU	FD
101. Organize MCE's Community Engagements	Municipal wide						100,000.00	10,000.00			✓		CA	HoDs
102. Organize two Town Hall meetings	Municipal wide						40,000.00				✓		PU, BU	HoDs
103. Construct 1 No. staff bungalow	Somanya						300,000.00	200,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
104. Renovate 3 staff bungalows	Somanya							500,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
105. Implement operations and maintenance plan	Municipal wide						70,000.00	30,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
106. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on the implement of Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Municipal wide						160,000.00				✓		PU	MPCU
107. Prepare 2028 Composite Annual Action Plan, 2028 Composite Budget, 2028 Fee Fixing Resolution and 2028 Procurement Plan	Municipal wide						100,000.00				✓		PU, PrU	BU, BC, MPCU, ETC
108. Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Somanya						10,000.00				✓		PrU	ETC
109. Update the assembly website regularly	Somanay							500.00			✓			
110. Train staff on DDDP	Somanya						5,000.00				✓		PU	HRD
111. Organize capacity building for staff	Somanya						40,000.00				✓		HRD	CA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
112. Implement NACCAP	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		PU	IAU
113. Implement LGS code of conduct maintain discipline among staff	Municipal wide							500.00		✓		HRD	CA
SUB-TOTAL							855,000.00	751,500.00					

Focus Area 4.1: Law and Order (SDG 16)

Objectives:

1. Reduce Crime Rate by 50% by 2029
2. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30%
3. Construct 3No. Police post by the end of 2029
4. Support Police Visibility and Night Patrol Programme in flash point areas
5. Equip the magistrate court to deliver justice efficiently
6. Embark 16No. sensitisations on Drug addiction for Basic and Senior High School Students.

Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme

114. Construct and furnish 1No. Police Post at Akorwu Bana	Akorwu Bana						500,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
115. Support security operations of the Somanya Police Command to embark on night patrols and police visibility programme	Municipal wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS
116. Embark on 5 No. sensitization campaigns on drug addiction for the youth	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GPS
117. Implement Community-Based Legal education initiatives	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Judicial service	GPS
SUB-TOTAL							590,000.00	35,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Culture (SDG 5)

Focus Area 4.2: Culture for National Development

Objectives: Reduce negative impact of certain customs and traditions of the people on development by 2029.

Programme 28: Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme

118. Organize 2No. consultative meeting with the traditional authorities to implement measures to promote reform in socio-	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality													
119. Organize 4 No. sensitizations to empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to domestic sexual and gender based-violence (DSGBV)	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		YKMA	TRAD. AUTH. NGOs
120. Organize 4 No. education campaigns and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership with religious, traditional and community organisations	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
121. Organize 4 No. awareness creation on the importance of culture for development among the general public	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
122. Develop proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
123. Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs	Municipal wide						30,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
124. Organize 2No. consultative engagement with the traditional Authorities in Abolishing negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	65,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (Governance and Institutional Development)							1,755,000.00	1,781,500					

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/DIASPORA RELATIONS (SDG 16, 17)

Focus Area 5.0: Regional and Global Relations

Objectives: To organise Homecoming Summit for citizens abroad each year



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme													
125. Organize an Annual Homecoming Summit for Yilo Klo Citizens abroad	Somanya							200,000.00		✓		YKMA	Trad. Auth. Youth grps, CSOs
SUB-TOTAL								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL 2027 AAP						6,465,000.00	27,949,729.98	5,003,500.00	11,480,000.00				

Table 142: 2028 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Education (SDG 4)													
Focus Area 1.0: Education and Training /Infrastructure Maintenance													
Objective:													
1. Rehabilitate 20 No. Basic Schools by 2029.													
2. Develop and implement Facility Maintenance Plan for all educational facilities each year													
Programme 1: Educational Facilities Enhancement Programme													
1. Rehabilitate 3No. 6 Unit classroom block in selected communities	1.Somanya Methodist Prim A&B, 2.Huhunya Presby						500,000.00	600,000.0		✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
2. Renovate 2 No. 2 Unit KG classroom blocks in selected communities	1.Boti KG, 2.Obusumasua KG						200,000.00		200,000.00			PU, WD, PrU	DoE
3. Renovate 2 No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks in selected communities	1. Somanya Presby No. 1, 2.Wawase R/C JHS						200,000.00		200,000.00	✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
3.Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plans for all educational facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	60,000.00		✓		PU, WD, EST. UNIT	DoE
4.Develop and update Asset Register on Educational infrastructure periodically	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		Estates Unit, PU WD	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							960,000.00	680,000.00	400,000				

Objective:

1. Construct 4No. KG, Primary and JHS. basic school infrastructure by the end of 2029
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy School Projects by 2029

Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion Programme

5.Construct and furnish 1No. 3 Unit KG classroom blocks	Somanya						650,000.00			✓		PU, WD, Pru	DoE
6.Construct and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Primary classroom blocks	Somanya						1,300,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
7.Construct and furnish 1No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks	somanya						850,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
8.Complete construction and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Klo-Akwapim R/C basic	Klo-Akwapim						800,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
9.Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit classroom block	Aboabo Methodist						850,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							4,450,000.00						

Objective: Provide 5,000 School Furniture for pupils and teachers by 2029.

Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme

10.Procure and distribute 10 No. Octagonal tables and 80 chairs	Municipal wide						86,438.18			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
for KG schools in the municipality													
11.Procure and distribute 413 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						660,800.00			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
12.Procure and distribute 543 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						870,114.41			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
13.Procure and distribute 94 No. tables and chairs for basic schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						85,123.40			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
14.Procure and distribute 53 No. tables and chairs for Senior High Schools in the municipality	Somanya, Apersua, Klo-Agogo						189,164.00			✓		PU, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,891,639.99						

Objectives:

1. Reduce school drop-out rate by 50% by the end of 2029.
2. Ensure equal Gender Parity Index by 2029

Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme

15.Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school through sensitizations	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
16.Organize quarterly counselling services for pupils in all public basic schools	Municipal wide						5,000.00	1,000.00		✓		DoE	GES
17.Organize 7 No. sensitization programmes to promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities in the seven zonal councils	Municipal wide						7,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
18.Organize 10 No. sensitizations on boy child enrolment in 10 selected communities	Somanya						30,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
19.Provide financial assistance to brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	✓		YKMA	MP
SUB-TOTAL							72,000.00	21,000.00	40,000.00				

Objectives:



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Implement Monitoring and Supervision plan for teachers each year.													
2. Organise capacity building/in-service training programmes for teachers each year													
Programme 5: Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme													
20. Conduct monitoring and supervision of schools	Municipal wide					70,000.00		10,000.00			✓	DoH	GES
21. Organize In-Service training programmes for teachers	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00			✓	DoH	GES
22. Provide teaching and learning materials for basic schools	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00			✓	DoH	GES
SUB-TOTAL						170,000.00		50,000.00					
Focus Area 1.1: Sports and Recreation (SDG 5, 11, 16)													
Objectives:													
1. Construct at least 2No. Community Centres by the end of 2029													
2. Facilitate construction of 1No. Astroturf Pitch for school sports programmes and other social events by the end of 2029.													
3. Organise school sports festivals each year.													
Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement programme													
23. Organise Annual Sports Festival for all schools	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	DoE	GES
24. Engage Persons with Disabilities in organising, developing and participating in 2No. sporting and recreational activities	Nkurakan, somanya						15,000.00	5,000.00			✓	SWCD	DoH
25. Provide Jerseys, Foot Balls and other sports kits to youth groups and schools	Municipal wide								30,000.00		✓	MP	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							25,000	7,000.00	30,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Health													
Focus Area 1.2: Health and Health Services/Infrastructure Maintenance													
Objectives:													
1. Construct and furnish at least 4 No. CHPS compounds by the end of 2029.													
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy Health Facility Projects by 2029													
Programme 7: Health infrastructure Expansion programme													
26. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS centre at Klo-Akwapim	Klo-Akwapim						945,000.00				✓	WD	PU, PrU, DoH
27. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound at Bukunor	Bukunor						945,000.00				✓	WD	PU, PrU, DoH
SUB-TOTAL							1,890,000						



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Objectives:														
1. Rehabilitate 9 No. health facilities in the municipality by the end of 2029														
2. Develop and implement health facility Maintenance Plan for all health facilities each Year.														
Programme 8: Health infrastructure Enhancement programme														
28.Rehabilitate 2No. health facilities	Obenyemi Akorley						400,000.00				✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
29.Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plan for all Health facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	50,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
30.Develop and update asset register on health infrastructure and equipment conditions Quarterly	Municipal wide							20,000.00			✓		WD	Est. Unit, BU, PU
SUB-TOTAL							460,000.00	70,000.00						
Objectives:														
1. Reduce malaria infection cases by 50% at the end of 2029														
2. Reduce infant mortality by 50% at the of 2029														
3. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence by 50% at the end of 2029.														
Programme 9: Disease Control Programme														
31.Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services at the various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓		DoH	GHS
32.Organize Quarterly training programmes for health personnel to sstrengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases	Municipal wide					20,000.00					✓		DoH	GHS
33.Undertake fumigation or disinfestation and disinfection exercises quarterly to reduce malaria breeding spots.	Municipal wide						418,600.00				✓		EHSU	ZL
34.Undertake regular desilting of major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		EHSU	URD, DPMD
35.Promote the usage of bed nets/mosquito nets especially for pregnant women and children	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓		DoH	GHS



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
36.Intensify and sustain immunisation for all children under 2	Municipal wide					500,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
37.Embark on diagnosis, patient education, and counselling services for infectious and non-communicable diseases at various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
38.Implement disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling at various health facilities	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
39.Implement strategies towards the elimination of neglected tropical diseases and other diseases earmarked for elimination	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
40.Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
41.Provide easy access to condoms and other STI preventive measures in various health facilities	Municipal wide					5,000.00	20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
42.Organize 5 No. sensitization programmes for the youth on STIs prevention	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
43.Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check-ups and early detection through quarterly public engagement programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
44.Organize quarterly public education to address stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
45.Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres)	Municipal wide					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
46.Organize bi-annual training to Improve capacity of health	Somanya					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS,



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
professionals to capture health data at all levels													
47.Develop and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Municipal wide					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
48.Embark on surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics quarterly	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS
49.Enforce the Public Health Act	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, EHSU
SUB-TOTAL						690,000.00	553,600.00	25,000.00					

Objectives:

1. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.
2. Increase NHIS subscription by 90% of the population at the end of 2029
3. Facilitate retention of 95% health personnel by the end of 2029.

Programme 10: Health promotion programme

50.Organize 10No, awareness and sensitisation campaigns on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
51.Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
52.Embark mass registration for NHIS subscription	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		NHIS	SWCD
53.Facilitate payment of depravity allowance for health personnel	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		YKMA	GHS
SUB-TOTAL						40,000.00		35,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)						900,000.00	10,302,239.99	888,000.00	470,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Sanitation (SDG 6)

Focus Area 1.3: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective:

1. Procure 10No. Communal Solid Waste Containers by the end of 2029
2. Acquire dumping sites for Somanya and Klo-Agogo by the end of 2026



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
3. Construct 5 No. toilet facilities for public places by the end of 2029														
4. Construct 10No. school toilets for public schools														
5. Facilitate construction of 400No. household toilets through the CLTS programme by the end of 2029														
6. Enforce Sanitation Bye Laws each year														
7. Enforce Building Codes Standards for all new buildings each year														
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme														
54.Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP)	Municipal wide						30,000.00				✓		EHSU	DPMD, URD, PU
55.Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities	Municipal wide						5,000.00					✓	PPD	SPC, TSC
56.Enforce legislation on zoning and protection of land for sanitation facilities	Municipal wide							5,000.00				✓	PPD	SPC, TSC
57.Organize monthly National Sanitation Day programme	Municipal wide						40,000.00				✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
58.Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture	Municipal wide						30,000.00				✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
59.Evacuate heaped refuse dumps municipal wide	Municipal wide						70,000.00					✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
60.Manage final disposal sites/landfill sites	Municipal wide						70,000.00					✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
61.Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide						523,250.00					✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
62.Procure Sanitary Tools and Equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00					✓	EHSU	PrU
63.Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (support assembly counterpart funding to construct 100 household toilets)	Municipal wide						100,000.00				✓		EHSU	WD
64.Organize 4No. public sensitisation on Environmental sanitation and noise pollution	Municipal wide						8,000.00					✓	EHSU	Assembly members
65.Conduct periodic hygiene and food safety inspections in	Municipal wide						10,000.00					✓	EHSU	DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
schools, guest houses, hotels, dwellings, markets etc													
66.Procure, place and lift 2No. communal containers	Somanya						100,000.00			✓		PrU	EHSU
67.Lift existing extra communal containers	Somanya and Nkurakan						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL
68.Develop and implement Pay-As-You dump policy throughout the municipality	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members
69.Procure 2 No. motorbike for Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit for supervision and inspection activities	Somanya						35,000.00				✓	PrU	EHSU
70.Construct 2 No. toilet facilities for 2 schools	Somanya Presby KG, Ogame Anglican								400,000.00		✓	WD	PrU, PU, EHSU, DoE
71.Construct 2No. 3-Seater Toilet Facilities at Abrewankor and Kotokoli	Abrewankor and Kotokoli										✓	PU, WD	PrU, EHSU, DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,111,250.00	5,000.00	400,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Construct 50No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029.
2. Repair 20 No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029
3. Provide water treatment facility for 50% of existing boreholes by the end of 2029

Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme

72.Construct and mechanize 10No. Boreholes with water treatment plants and Overhead tanks in 10 selected communities	1.Onumako 2.Ogame 3.Sra 4.Sawer 5.Okperpiem 6.Adjikpo 7.Plau 8.Akwapim Dorse 9.Tsetseku 10.Akweteyman						1,890,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
73.Repair 8 No. boreholes and install water treatment plants with overhead tanks	1. Ternmlistanor 2. Onumako 3. Okper Oduglase 4. Klo-begoro 5. Boti central 6. Boti falls						800,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	7. Koryire 8. Okornya												
74. Form and train Water and Sanitation Management Committees in communities with boreholes	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		EHSU, WD, PU	Assembly members, Trad. Leaders, Opinion Leaders
75. Develop and implement Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSPs)	Municipal wide						5,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU, PU	WD
SUB-TOTAL							2,695,000.00	25,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social protection (SDG 1)

Focus Area 1.4: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

Objectives:

1. Reduce incidence and intensity of poverty by 5% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce unemployment among the youth by 10% at the end of 2029

Programme 13: Poverty Reduction Programme

76. Implement and monitor Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	MoG	SWCD
77. Strengthen institutional coordination for social protection programmes at all levels	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		Cent. Admi	SWCD, PU, DoH
78. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers	Municipal wide						10,000.00	10,000.0		✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
79. Implement viable and Sustainable Economic Livelihood Schemes for vulnerable people	Municipal wide					10,000.00	100,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
80. Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		BAC	DoA, PU
81. Introduce Livelihood Enhancement Programmes for 50 households with productive capacity	Municipal wide					200,000.00				✓		BAC, PU	SWCD
SUB-TOTAL						230,000.00	115,000.00	10,000.00					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Focus Area 1.5: Disability-Inclusive Development													
Objective:													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the participation of PWDs in Local Governance. 2. Ensure efficient utilisation of PWDs Annual allocation of DACF on PWDs 3. Ensure participation of PWDs in the Development Planning Processes. 													
Programme 14: Disability-inclusion programme													
82.Effectively implement, monitor and evaluate the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	SWCD	Cent. Admi
83.Collaborate with Council on Persons with Disability to facilitate the mainstreaming of disability into Local Governance	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
84.Develop and implement Productive Social Inclusion Interventions to empower PWDs	Municipal wide						500,000.00			✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
85.Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		SWCD	GHS
86.Facilitate the right of PWDs to access sexual and reproductive healthcare and family planning information and education	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	DoH
87.Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
88.Enhance road safety for PWDs through the development and implementation of barrier-free environments	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		URD	GHA
89.Establish 10 community information centers	Municipal wide								400,000.00	✓			
SUB-TOTAL						70,000.00	520,000.00		400,000.00				



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Focus Area 1.6: Child Protection and Development (SDG 8,10)														
Objectives:														
1. Reduce child labour in Mangoe farms by 50% by the end of 2029														
2. Ensure the right age of Okada and Pragma riders in the municipality by the end of 2026														
3. Engage Mangoe Farmers Associations on the use of children in mango farms each year														
Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme														
90.Organize quarterly education programmes to increase awareness on the effects of child labour	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00			✓		SWCD	NGOs, Trad. Auth, Mango Farmers Assoc.
91.Promote children's participation in development planning processes	Municipal wide						1,000.00				✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
92.Mainstream child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of the assembly	Municipal wide						1,000.00				✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
93.Develop and implement a comprehensive framework for children in emergency situations	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓		SWCD	CSOs
94.Effectively implement ISS programme	Municipal wide						35,000.00					✓	SWCD	CSOs/NGOs
95.Embark on public education on negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00			✓		SWCD	Trad. Auth. Assembly members, NGOs
96.Integrate and interface child Labour indicators into existing monitoring information management systems at all levels	Municipal wide							1,000.00			✓		PU	SWCD
97.Organize quarterly public sensitizations to Promote positive parenting	Municipal wide						5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD, PU	Opinion Leaders, Trad. Auth. Assembly members
98.Enforce Bye Laws to regulate the operations of Pragma and Okada Riders	Municipal wide							2,000.00			✓		Transport dept. PU	Assembly Members, GPS, Judicial Service
99.Organize bi-annual consultative meeting with mango farmers associations on	Somanya							10,000.00			✓		SWCD	PU, BAC



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
the use of children in mango farms													
SUB-TOTAL						45,000.00	27,000.00	22,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development/Environment (SDG 11)

Focus area 2.0: Environmental Pollution and Anthropogenic Threats

Objectives:

1. Enforce noise level standards in the municipality each year.
2. Ensure proper disposal of electronic waste by 2027
3. Undertake sensitisation programmes on Agro-chemical usage and disposal for 5,000 crop farmers by 2029
4. Reduce open burning of solid waste by 50% at the end of 2029
5. Reduce dumping of solid waste into drains by 50% at the end of 2029.

Programme 16: Environmental protection programme

100.Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		EHSU	EPA
101.Enforce Bye-laws on funeral processions and noise making in the municipality	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS, Judiciary Service
102.Organize 3No. public education on environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00			✓		EHSU	EPA
103.Organize 2No. sensitization programmes on Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917)	Somanya Nkurakan						2,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU	GPS, Judiciary Service
104.Organize quarterly public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Municipal wide						6,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU	Assembly members
105.Enforce the Standard Operating Procedures of Gas Station facilities	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		Physical Planning Dept.	WD
106.Enforce sanitation bye laws	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service
SUB-TOTAL						5,000.00	25,000.00	22,000.00					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Focus Area 2.1: Protected Areas, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion (SDG 6, 11, 12, 15)														
Objectives:														
1. Facilitate Planting of 240,000 trees each year														
2. Organise 50 sensitisation exercises on forest degradation by the end of 2029														
3. Promote LPG usage as household fuel														
4. Promote the construction of green infrastructure														
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme														
107.Organize 8 No. sensitization exercises to promote Alternative Sources of Livelihood for forest-fringe communities	Municipal wide					10,000.00s					✓		FC	YKMA
108.Establish 5 Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) to strengthen local community involvement in management of forests and wetlands	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓		FC	YKMA
109.Plant 60,000 trees to restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00			✓		FC	YKMA
110.Organise 5 stakeholder Engagements between CSOs, NGOs and Traditional Authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification	Municipal wide					20,000.00		10,000.00			✓		NADMO	FC, Trad. Auth. NGOs, CSOs
111.Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and bye-laws on wildfires	Municipal wide					5,000.00		5,000.00			✓		FC, NADMO, GNFS	YKMA, Ghana Police, Judicial Service
112.Implement green infrastructure recommendation in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		PPD	SPC
113.Organize 10 No. sensitization exercises to promote the usage of LPG as household fuel	Municipal wide					10,000.00		10,000.00			✓		DPMD	FC
SUB-TOTAL						75,000.00	10,000.00	45,000.00						



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Focus Area 2.2: Hydrological threats (SDG 9,11)

Objectives:

1. Desilt 20 major drains quarterly
2. Construct 5 major storm drains by the end of 2029
3. Develop and enforce 10 settlement schemes for flood prone areas by 2029
4. Develop 6 planning /settlement schemes for 6 major towns by the end of 2029
5. Revise 12 existing planning schemes by the end of 2029
6. Enforce adherence to all planning schemes
7. Prosecute all unauthorized developers each year
8. Ensure monthly approval of development permits

Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme

114.Desilt quarterly 10 major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		DPMD, URD	EHSU
115.Organize monthly SPC and TSC meetings to approve development permit applications	Municipal wide							70,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
116.Prosecute unauthorized developers	Municipal wide					5,000.00		10,000.00			✓		PPD	WD
117.Embark on demolishing exercises	Municipal wide							50,000.00			✓		PPD	WD
118.Develop and enforce 2 settlement schemes for flood prone areas	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
119.Develop planning /settlement schemes for 2 major towns	Nkurakan Klo-Agogo						35,000.00	40,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
120.Revise 3 existing planning schemes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
121.Construct 1No. Storm drain in flood prone area	Somanya					700,000.00					✓		URD	WD, PPD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						705,000.00	115,000.00	240,000.00						

Focus Area 2.3: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water (SDG 9,3)

Objectives:

1. Improve road conditions by 80% at the end of 2029
2. Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) yearly
3. Embark on quarterly road safety campaigns municipal wide
4. Install 20 No. Road signs on major roads in the municipality by the end of 2029.
5. Construct 20No. speed ramps on major roads in the municipality

Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
122.Undertake routine road maintenance (desilt 1000m ³ of drains)	Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo					500,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD
123.Undertake routine road maintenance (Grass cutting for 5km of road)	Municipal wide									✓		RD	PU WD
124.Undertake routine road maintenance (Kerb cleaning of 12km of road)	Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo					30,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD
125.Undertake grading and minor gravel patching of 2,500m of road	9. New somanya-Dzogbe 10. Kampo-Adjikpo 11. Nsutapong-Ahinkwa 12. Begora-Ahinkwa 13. Labor-Akpese 14. Brukum Trestonya-Brukum Agavenya					800,000.00				✓		URD	PU WD
126.Organize 5 safety campaigns quarterly	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		TD	URD, DPMD
127.Install 5 No. road signs on major roads in the municipality	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		URD	WD
128.Construct 5 speed ramps on major roads	Municipal wide					30,000.00				✓		URD	WD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						1,380,000.00		5,000.00					

Focus area 2.4: Energy and Petroleum (SDG 7)

Objectives:

1. Expand electricity coverage in 44 selected communities by 2029
2. Extend Electricity Coverage to 5 selected communities by the end of 2029

Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion programme

129.Expand electricity coverage in 11 selected communities	15. Salem 16. Apersua 17. Mile 6&7 18. Malam Issah					800,000.				✓		ECG	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	19. Perkwan 20. Okornya 21. Asaman Nkurakan 22. Sokwenya 23. Samelesi Amanga 24. Samelesi Dornor 25. Samelesi Apresu												
SUB-TOTAL						800,000.00							
GRAND TOTAL (Environment and Human Settlement Development)						3,310,000.00	4,618,250.00	374,000.00	800,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Agriculture

Focus area 3.0: Climate Variability and Change Adaptability Programme (SDG 2, 13)

Objectives:

- 1. Facilitate formation of 40 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029**
- 2. Boost capacities of AEAs and Veterinary officers in the municipality by 2029**
- 3. Facilitate posting of 20 AEAs and 10 Vets into the municipality by 2029**
- 4. Assist at least 100,000 farmers to adapt to new farming technologies by 2029**

Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme

130. Implement government flagship programme (Feed Ghana Programme)	Municipal wide					500,000.00				✓		MOFA	FBOs, DoA
131. Facilitate formation of 10 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
132. Undertake Agriculture Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
133. Undertake Veterinary Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide					30,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
134. Build capacities of AEAs in sustainable Agro Ecological and Industrial Production Practices and Processes	Municipal wide					5,000.00		2,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
135. Train 2,500 farmers on sustainable Agro-Ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties	Municipal wide					20,000.00		1,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
136. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture for 10,000 farmers	Municipal wide					20,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
SUB-TOTAL						585,000.00	20,000.00	28,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Local Economic Development (SDG 8)

Objectives:

1. Organise skill training and provide start-ups for at least 300 PWDs by the end of 2029
2. Conduct managerial skill training and monitoring for at least 300 PWDs in business
3. Organise skill training and provide start-up kits for 200 women by 2029
4. Facilitate access to finance to 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
5. Facilitate access to finance for 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
6. Construct 2No. modern market infrastructure by 2029
7. Facilitate access to credit for at least 800 SMEs by 2029
8. Provide start-up kits for at least 100 start-ups by the end of 2029

Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme

137. Organize skill training and provide start-up kits for 55 PWDs	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		SWCD	BAC, PU
138. Conduct managerial skill training for 100 youth including PWDs	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
139. Facilitate formation of 10 cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of the BACs	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		BAC	SWCD, CSOs
140. Provide funding support for 50 women businesses	Municipal wide					5,000.00			400,000.00	✓		BAC	PU
141. Facilitate access to credit for at least 10 SME	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		Mastercard found.	BAC, PU
142. Provide start-up kits for at least 20 start-ups	Municipal wide					500,000		20,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
143. Organise 2 business Fora	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00		✓		PU	BAC
SUB-TOTAL						565,000.00	57,000.00	25,000.00	400,000.00				



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Focus Area 3.1: Macro-Economy, Prudent Expenditure Management and Private Sector Development														
Objectives:														
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase IGF revenue generation by 300% by the end of 2029 2. Pass Grant-Based assessment to increase revenue each year 3. Fully implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for Business Operation Permits and Property Rates each year 4. Fully implement the GHIPPs QR code Payment System or the Electronic payment system for revenue collection each year 5. Expand the IGF revenue items to include other non-performing revenue items by the end of 2029 6. Prepare and implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) each year 														
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme														
144.Implement measures to excel in DPAT assessment	Municipal wide							50,000.00			✓		CA	Dept. Heads
145.Implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for BOP and Property rates	Municipal wide							20,000.00			✓		FD	BU, PU
146.Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Municipal wide							200,000.00			✓		FD, BU	PU, IAU, STATS Dept., PPD, WD
147.Continue implementation of Electronic Payment System to reduce revenue leakages and boost efficiency and public confidence	Municipal wide							20,000.00			✓		FD	BU, PU
148.Continue prosecution of rate payment defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00			✓		Prosecutor	FD, BU, PU
149.Embark on sensitization programmes to educate rate payers	Municipal wide							40,000.00			✓		ISD	FD, BU, PU
150.Implement quarterly Audit Report Recommendations	Municipal wide							2,000.00			✓		CA	IAU, FD
151.Embark on field monitoring of revenue collectors by the Internal Audit Unit	Municipal wide							30,000.00			✓		IAU	FD
SUB-TOTAL								372,000.00						
Focus Area 3.2: Tourism and Creative Arts Development														
Objectives:														
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop at least 2 tourist potentials through Public Private Partnerships by 2029 2. Partner with the Traditional Authorities to market and brand Kloyesikpleme Festival to attract tourists at the end of 2029 3. Advertise tourist sites through diverse mediums throughout the year. 														
Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme														



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
152.Partner Yilo Krobo Traditional Council to market Kloyesikpleme festival	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
153.Advertise tourist potentials in the municipality on assembly website	Municipal wide							5,000.00		✓		MISU	PU, BAC
154.Support and promote Youth Festivals (Plau Kane, Jehu, Ghetto Connect etc)	Municipal wide								40,000.00	✓		Trad. Authority, Youth Grps	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL								25,000.00	40,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)						1,150,000.00	77,000.00	450,000.00	440,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration

Objectives:

1. Form and inaugurate all the 7 Zonal Councils by the end of 2026
2. Provide and furnish office accommodation for all 7 zonal councils by the end of 2026
3. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue by 2026
4. Procure 3 No. Pickups for official use by 2029
5. Repair 5 No. vehicles by the end of 2026
6. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.
7. Procure needed office equipment yearly
8. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment yearly
9. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year
10. Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026

Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme

155.Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		CA	FD, BU
156.Procure 1No. Pickup for official use	Municipal wide						40,000.00	700,000.00		✓		TD	PrU
157.Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		TD	PrU, FD
158.Procure office equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
159.Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
160.Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year	Municipal wide						100,000.0	100,000.00		✓		CA	FD, BU
SUB-TOTAL							210,000.00	930,000					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration														
Focus Area 4.0: Corruption, Economic Crime, Public Accountability, Civil Society and Civic Engagement (SDG 16)														
Objectives:														
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rebrand the assembly to gain good image in the eyes of the public and other institutions by the end of 2029. 2. Rehabilitate the assembly office to provide a convenient working environment for staff by 2029 3. Improve in all external Performance Assessments each year 4. Reduce the number of audit infractions by 80% each year. 5. Install and operationalise a clock-in system at the assembly building to ensure punctuality of staff by the end of 2026. 6. Fully Implement the disciplinary measures enshrined in the Local Government Service Code of Conduct. 7. Fully implement all public engagement programmes by the end of each year 8. Construct 4 No. bungalows for staff by the end of 2029 9. Renovate 4No. existing official bungalows by 2027 10. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan each year 11. Ensure implementation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets each year to foster public confidence 12. Implement NACCAP each year 														
Programme 26: Good Governance programme														
161.Improve in all external performance assessments	Municipal wide						30,000.00				✓		CA	HoDs
162.Reduce the number of Audit Infractions and PAC appearance	Municipal wide							1,000.00			✓		IAU	FD
163.Organize MCE's Community Engagements	Municipal wide						100,000.00	10,000.00			✓		CA	HoDs
164.Organize two Town Hall meetings	Municipal wide						40,000.00				✓		PU, BU	HoDs
165.Construct 1 No. staff bungalow	Somanya						300,000.00	200,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
166.Implement operations and maintenance plan	Municipal wide						70,000.00	30,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
167.Conduct monitoring and evaluation on the implement of Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Municipal wide						160,000.00				✓		PU	MPCU
168.Prepare 2029 Composite Annual Action Plan, 2029 Composite Budget, 2029 Fee Fixing Resolution and 2029 Procurement Plan	Municipal wide						100,000.00				✓		PU, PrU	BU, BC, MPCU, ETC
169.Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Somanya						10,000.00				✓		PrU	ETC
170.Update the assembly website regularly	Somanay							500.00			✓			



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
171.Train staff on DDDP	Somanya						5,000.00			✓		PU	HRD
172.Organize capacity building for staff	Somanya						40,000.00			✓		HRD	CA
173.Implement NACCAP	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		PU	IAU
174.Implement LGS code of conduct maintain discipline among staff	Municipal wide							500.00		✓		HRD	CA
SUB-TOTAL							855,000.00	251,500.00					

Focus Area 4.1: Law and Order (SDG 16)

Objectives:

1. Reduce Crime Rate by 50% by 2029
2. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30%
3. Construct 3No. Police post by the end of 2029
4. Support Police Visibility and Night Patrol Programme in flash point areas
5. Equip the magistrate court to deliver justice efficiently
6. Embark 16No. sensitisations on Drug addiction for Basic and Senior High School Students.

Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme

175.Construct and furnish 1No. Police Post at Akorwu Bana	Akorwu Bana						500,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
176.Support security operations of the Somanya Police Command to embark on night patrols and police visibility programme	Municipal wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS
177.Embark on 5 No. sensitization campaigns on drug addiction for the youth	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GPS
178.Implement Community-Based Legal education initiatives	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Judicial service	GPS
SUB-TOTAL							590,000.00	35,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Culture (SDG 5)

Focus Area 4.2: Culture for National Development

Objectives: Reduce negative impact of certain customs and traditions of the people on development by 2029.

Programme 28: Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme

179.Organize 2No. consultative meeting with the traditional	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
authorities to implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality													
180.Organize 4 No. sensitizations to empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to domestic sexual and gender based-violence (DSGBV)	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		YKMA	TRAD. AUTH. NGOs
181.Organize 4 No. education campaigns and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership with religious, traditional and community organisations	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
182.Organize 4 No. awareness creation on the importance of culture for development among the general public	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
183.Develop proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
184.Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs	Municipal wide						30,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
185.Organize 2No. consultative engagement with the traditional Authorities in Abolishing negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	65,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (Governance and Institutional Development)							1,755,000.00	1,281,500					
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/DIASPORA RELATIONS (SDG 16, 17)													



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Focus Area 5.0: Regional and Global Relations													
Objectives: To organise Homecoming Summit for citizens abroad each year													
Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme													
186.Organize an Annual Homecoming Summit for Yilo Klo Citizens abroad	Somanya							200,000.00		✓		YKMA	Trad. Auth. Youth grps, CSOs
SUB-TOTAL								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL 2028 AAP						5,360,000.00	16,752,489.99	3,193,500.00	1,710,000.00				

Table 143: 2029 Annual Action Plan

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Education (SDG 4)													
Focus Area 1.0: Education and Training /Infrastructure Maintenance													
Objective:													
1. Rehabilitate 20 No. Basic Schools by 2029.													
2.Develop and implement Facility Maintenance Plan for all educational facilities each year													
Programme 1: Educational Facilities Enhancement Programme													
1. Rehabilitate 3No. 6 Unit classroom block in selected communities	Akerterbuo M/A school						500,000.00	600,000.00		✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
2. Renovate 1No. 2 Unit KG classroom blocks in selected communities	Tsosingua KG						200,000.00		200,000.00			PU, WD, PrU	DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
3. Renovate 1 No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks in selected communities	Bukrum JHS						200,000.00		200,000.00	✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
4. Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plans for all educational facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	60,000.00		✓		PU, WD, EST. UNIT	DoE
5. Develop and update Asset Register on Educational infrastructure periodically	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		Estates Unit, PU WD	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							960,000.00	680,000.00	400,000				

Objective:

1. Construct 4No. KG, Primary and JHS. basic school infrastructure by the end of 2029
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy School Projects by 2029

Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion Programme

6. Construct and furnish 1No. 3 Unit KG classroom blocks	Somanya						650,000.00			✓		PU, WD, Pru	DoE
7. Construct and furnish 1No. 6 Unit Primary classroom blocks	Somanya						1,300,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
8. Construct and furnish 1No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks	Somanya						850,000.00			✓		PU, WD, PrU	DoE
9. Complete construction and furnish Yilo State facility	Yilo State, Somanya						800,000.00				✓	PU, WD, PrU	DoE
10. Complete construction of 2storey classroom block at Klo-agogo JHS	Klo-Agogo										✓		
SUB-TOTAL							3,600,000.00						

Objective: Provide 5,000 School Furniture for pupils and teachers by 2029.



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme														
11. Procure and distribute 10 No. Octagonal tables and 80 chairs for KG schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						86,438.18				✓		PU, PrU	DoE
12. Procure and distribute 413 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						660,800.00				✓		PU, PrU	DoE
13. Procure and distribute 543 No. tables and chairs for Primary schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						870,114.41				✓		PU, PrU	DoE
14. Procure and distribute 94 No. tables and chairs for basic schools in the municipality	Municipal wide						85,123.40				✓		PU, PrU	DoE
15. Procure and distribute 53 No. tables and chairs for Senior High Schools in the municipality	Somanya, Apersua, Klo-Agogo						189,164.00				✓		PU, PrU	DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,891,639.99							

Objectives:

1. Reduce school drop-out rate by 50% by the end of 2029.
2. Ensure equal Gender Parity Index by 2029

Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme

16. Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school through sensitizations	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		DoE	GES
17. Organize quarterly counselling services for pupils in all public basic schools	Municipal wide						5,000.00	1,000.00			✓		DoE	GES
18. Organize 7 No. sensitization programmes to promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities in the seven zonal councils	Municipal wide						7,000.00				✓		DoE	GES
19. Organize 10 No. sensitizations on boy child enrolment in 10 selected communities	Somanya						30,000.00				✓		DoE	GES
20. Provide financial assistance to brilliant but needy students	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00		✓		YKMA	MP



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
SUB-TOTAL							72,000.00	21,000.00	40,000.00				
Objectives:													
1. Implement Monitoring and Supervision plan for teachers each year.													
2. Organise capacity building/in-service training programmes for teachers each year													
Programme 5: Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme													
21. Conduct monitoring and supervision of schools	Municipal wide					70,000.00		10,000.00			✓	DoH	GES
22. Organize In-Service training programmes for teachers	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00			✓	DoH	GES
23. Provide teaching and learning materials for basic schools	Municipal wide					50,000.00		20,000.00			✓	DoH	GES
SUB-TOTAL						170,000.00		50,000.00					
Focus Area 1.1: Sports and Recreation (SDG 5, 11, 16)													
Objectives:													
1. Construct at least 2No. Community Centres by the end of 2029													
2. Facilitate construction of 1No. Astroturf Pitch for school sports programmes and other social events by the end of 2029.													
3. Organise school sports festivals each year.													
Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement programme													
24. Organise Annual Sports Festival for all schools	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	DoE	GES
25. Engage Persons with Disabilities in organising, developing and participating in 2No. sporting and recreational activities	Nkurakan, somanya						15,000.00	5,000.00			✓	SWCD	DoH
26. Provide Jerseys, Foot Balls and other sports kits to youth groups and schools	Municipal wide								30,000.00		✓	MP	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							25,000	7,000.00	30,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Health													
Focus Area 1.2: Health and Health Services/Infrastructure Maintenance													
Objectives:													
1. Construct and furnish at least 4 No. CHPS compounds by the end of 2029.													
2. Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy Health Facility Projects by 2029													
Programme 7: Health infrastructure Expansion programme													
27. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS centre at Klo-Begoro	Klo-Begoro						945,000.00				✓	WD	PU, PrU, DoH



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
28. Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound at Ternguanya	Ternguanya						945,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
SUB-TOTAL							1,890,000						

Objectives:

1. Rehabilitate 9 No. health facilities in the municipality by the end of 2029
2. Develop and implement health facility Maintenance Plan for all health facilities each Year.

Programme 8: Health infrastructure Enhancement programme

29. Rehabilitate 2No. health facilities	Wurapong Ponponya						400,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
30. Develop and implement Annual facility maintenance plan for all Health facilities in the municipality	Municipal wide						60,000.00	50,000.00		✓		WD	PU, PrU, DoH
31. Develop and update asset register on health infrastructure and equipment conditions Quarterly	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		WD	Est. Unit, BU, PU
SUB-TOTAL							460,000.00	70,000.00					

Objectives:

1. Reduce malaria infection cases by 50% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce infant mortality by 50% at the of 2029
3. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence by 50% at the end of 2029.

Programme 9: Disease Control Programme

32. Strengthen maternal, newborn care, child and adolescent services at the various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		DoH	GHS
33. Organize Quarterly training programmes for health personnel to sstrengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases	Municipal wide					20,000.00				✓		DoH	GHS
34. Undertake fumigation or disinfection and disinfection exercises quarterly to reduce malaria breeding spots.	Municipal wide						418,600.00			✓		EHSU	ZL
35. Undertake regular desilting of major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		EHSU	URD, DPMD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
36. Promote the usage of bed nets/mosquito nets especially for pregnant women and children	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
37. Intensify and sustain immunisation for all children under 2	Municipal wide					500,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
38. Embark on diagnosis, patient education, and counselling services for infectious and non-communicable diseases at various health facilities	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS
39. Implement disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling at various health facilities	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
40. Implement strategies towards the elimination of neglected tropical diseases and other diseases earmarked for elimination	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS
41. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
42. Provide easy access to condoms and other STI preventive measures in various health facilities	Municipal wide					5,000.00	20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
43. Organize 5 No. sensitization programmes for the youth on STIs prevention	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
44. Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check-ups and early detection through quarterly public engagement programmes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00			✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
45. Organize quarterly public education to address stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Municipal wide						20,000.00				✓	DoH	GHS, AIDS Focal person
46. Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and	Municipal wide					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres)													
47. Organize bi-annual training to Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data at all levels	Somanya					30,000.00					✓	DoH	GHS,
48. Develop and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Municipal wide					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
49. Embark on surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics quarterly	Municipal wide					20,000.00	5,000.00			✓		DoH	GHS
50. Enforce the Public Health Act	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00			✓		DoH	GHS, EHSU
SUB-TOTAL						690,000.00	553,600.00	25,000.00					

Objectives:

1. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.
2. Increase NHIS subscription by 90% of the population at the end of 2029
3. Facilitate retention of 95% health personnel by the end of 2029.

Programme 10: Health promotion programme

51. Organize 10No, awareness and sensitisation campaigns on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
52. Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoH	GHS
53. Embark mass registration for NHIS subscription	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		NHIS	SWCD
SUB-TOTAL						40,000.00		25,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)						900,000.00	9,452,239.99	878,000.00	470,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Sanitation (SDG 6)

Focus Area 1.3: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective:

1. Procure 10No. Communal Solid Waste Containers by the end of 2029
2. Acquire dumping sites for Somanya and Klo-Agogo by the end of 2026



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
3. Construct 5 No. toilet facilities for public places by the end of 2029													
4. Construct 10No. school toilets for public schools													
5. Facilitate construction of 400No. household toilets through the CLTS programme by the end of 2029													
6. Enforce Sanitation Bye Laws each year													
7. Enforce Building Codes Standards for all new buildings each year													
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme													
54. Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP)	Municipal wide						30,000.00			✓		EHSU	DPMD, URD, PU
55. Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓	PPD	SPC, TSC
56. Enforce legislation on zoning and protection of land for sanitation facilities	Municipal wide							5,000.00			✓	PPD	SPC, TSC
57. Organize monthly National Sanitation Day programme	Municipal wide						40,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
58. Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture	Municipal wide						30,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly Members, CSO
59. Evacuate heaped refuse dumps municipal wide	Municipal wide						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
60. Manage final disposal sites/landfill sites	Municipal wide						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
61. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide						523,250.00				✓	EHSU	ZL, URD
62. Procure Sanitary Tools and Equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00				✓	EHSU	PrU
63. Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (support assembly counterpart funding to construct 100 household toilets)	Municipal wide						100,000.00			✓		EHSU	WD
64. Organize 4No. public sensitisation on Environmental sanitation and noise pollution	Municipal wide						8,000.00				✓	EHSU	Assembly members
65. Conduct periodic hygiene and food safety inspections in	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓	EHSU	DoE



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
schools, guest houses, hotels, dwellings, markets etc													
66. Procure, place and lift 2No. communal containers	Somanya						100,000.00			✓		PrU	EHSU
67. Lift existing extra communal containers	Somanya and Nkurakan						70,000.00				✓	EHSU	ZL
68. Procure 2 No. motorbike for Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit for supervision and inspection activities	Somanya						35,000.00				✓	PrU	EHSU
69. Construct 2 No. toilet facilities for 2 schools	Akorwu Bana, Bukrum M/A JHS								400,000.00		✓	WD	PrU, PU, EHSU, DoE
70. Construct 2No. 3-Seater Toilet Facilities at Abrewankor and Kotokoli	Abrewankor and Kotokoli								600,000.00		✓	PU, WD	PrU, EHSU, DoE
SUB-TOTAL							1,141,250.00	5,000.00	1,000,000.00				

Objectives:

1. Construct 50No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029.
2. Repair 20 No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029
3. Provide water treatment facility for 50% of existing boreholes by the end of 2029

Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme

71. Construct and mechanize 10No. Boreholes with water treatment plants and Overhead tanks in 10 selected communities	1.Tsetseku 2.Berdjua 3.Nkurakan 4.Oterkpolu 5.Plau 6.Klo-Agogo 7. Aboa Osuboniyna 8.Huhunya 9.Prechie 10.Obuadaso						1,890,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU
72. Repair 8 No. boreholes and install water treatment plants with overhead tanks	26. Atiatsonya 27. Ojobi 28. Sokwenya 29. Sutawa 30. Omlase 31. Adupe 32. Obusomase 33. Aboa Besease						800,000.00			✓		WD	PU, PrU



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
73. Form and train Water and Sanitation Management Committees in communities with boreholes	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		EHSU, WD, PU	Assembly members, Trad. Leaders, Opinion Leaders
74. Develop and implement Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSPs)	Municipal wide						5,000.00	5,000.00		✓		EHSU, PU	WD
SUB-TOTAL							2,695,000.00	25,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development/Social protection (SDG 1)

Focus Area 1.4: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

Objectives:

1. Reduce incidence and intensity of poverty by 5% at the end of 2029
2. Reduce unemployment among the youth by 10% at the end of 2029

Programme 13: Poverty Reduction Programme

75. Implement and monitor Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	MoG	SWCD
76. Strengthen institutional coordination for social protection programmes at all levels	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓	Cent. Admi	SWCD, PU, DoH
77. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers	Municipal wide						10,000.00	10,000.0			✓	SWCD	Cent. Admi
78. Implement viable and Sustainable Economic Livelihood Schemes for vulnerable people	Municipal wide					10,000.00	100,000.00				✓	BAC	SWCD, PU
79. Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	BAC	DoA, PU
80. Introduce Livelihood Enhancement Programmes for 50 households with productive capacity	Municipal wide					200,000.00					✓	BAC, PU	SWCD
SUB-TOTAL						230,000.00	115,000.00	10,000.00					

Focus Area 1.5: Disability-Inclusive Development



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Objective:													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the participation of PWDs in Local Governance. 2. Ensure efficient utilisation of PWDs Annual allocation of DACF on PWDs 3. Ensure participation of PWDs in the Development Planning Processes. 													
Programme 14: Disability-inclusion programme													
81. Effectively implement, monitor and evaluate the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs	Municipal wide					10,000.00					✓	SWCD	Cent. Admi
82. Collaborate with Council on Persons with Disability to facilitate the mainstreaming of disability into Local Governance	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
83. Develop and implement Productive Social Inclusion Interventions to empower PWDs	Municipal wide						500,000.00			✓		SWCD	Cent. Admi
84. Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication	Municipal wide						5,000.00			✓		SWCD	GHS
85. Facilitate the right of PWDs to access sexual and reproductive healthcare and family planning information and education	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	DoH
86. Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
87. Enhance road safety for PWDs through the development and implementation of barrier-free environments	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00			✓		URD	GHA
SUB-TOTAL						70,000.00	525,000.00						

Focus Area 1.6: Child Protection and Development (SDG 8,10)

Objectives:

1. Reduce child labour in Mangoe farms by 50% by the end of 2029
2. Ensure the right age of Okada and Pragma riders in the municipality by the end of 2026
3. Engage Mangoe Farmers Associations on the use of children in mango farms each year



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme													
88. Organize quarterly education programmes to increase awareness on the effects of child labour	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		SWCD	NGOs, Trad. Auth, Mango Farmers Assoc.
89. Promote children's participation in development planning processes	Municipal wide						1,000.00			✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
90. Mainstream child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of the assembly	Municipal wide						1,000.00			✓		PU	SWDC, CSOs
91. Develop and implement a comprehensive framework for children in emergency situations	Municipal wide					5,000.00				✓		SWCD	CSOs
92. Effectively implement ISS programme	Municipal wide					35,000.00					✓	SWCD	CSOs/NGOs
93. Embark on public education on negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD	Trad. Auth. Assembly members, NGOs
94. Integrate and interface child Labour indicators into existing monitoring information management systems at all levels	Municipal wide							1,000.00		✓		PU	SWCD
95. Organize quarterly public sensitizations to Promote positive parenting	Municipal wide					5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		✓		SWCD, PU	Opinion Leaders, Trad. Auth. Assembly members
96. Enforce Bye Laws to regulate the operations of Pragma and Okada Riders	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		Transport dept. PU	Assembly Members, GPS, Judicial Service
97. Organize bi-annual consultative meeting with mango farmers associations on the use of children in mango farms	Somanya							10,000.00		✓		SWCD	PU, BAC
SUB-TOTAL						45,000.00	27,000.00	22,000.00					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development/Environment (SDG 11)														
Focus area 2.0: Environmental Pollution and Anthropogenic Threats														
Objectives:														
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforce noise level standards in the municipality each year. 2. Ensure proper disposal of electronic waste by 2027 3. Undertake sensitisation programmes on Agro-chemical usage and disposal for 5,000 crop farmers by 2029 4. Reduce open burning of solid waste by 50% at the end of 2029 5. Reduce dumping of solid waste into drains by 50% at the end of 2029. 														
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme														
98. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		EHSU	EPA
99. Enforce Bye-laws on funeral processions and noise making in the municipality	Municipal wide							10,000.00			✓		YKMA	GPS, Judiciary Service
100. Organize 3No. public education on environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00				✓		EHSU	EPA
101. Organize 2No. sensitization programmes on Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917)	Somanya Nkurakan						2,000.00	5,000.00			✓		EHSU	GPS, Judiciary Service
102. Organize quarterly public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Municipal wide						6,000.00	5,000.00			✓		EHSU	Assembly members
103. Enforce the Standard Operating Procedures of Gas Station facilities	Municipal wide							2,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	WD
104. Enforce sanitation bye laws	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓		EHSU	Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service
SUB-TOTAL						5,000.00	25,000.00	22,000.00						
Focus Area 2.1: Protected Areas, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion (SDG 6, 11, 12, 15)														
Objectives:														
1. Facilitate Planting of 240,000 trees each year														



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
2. Organise 50 sensitisation exercises on forest degradation by the end of 2029													
3. Promote LPG usage as household fuel													
4. Promote the construction of green infrastructure													
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme													
105. Organize 8 No. sensitization exercises to promote Alternative Sources of Livelihood for forest-fringe communities	Municipal wide					10,000.00s				✓		FC	YKMA
106. Establish 5 Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) to strengthen local community involvement in management of forests and wetlands	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		FC	YKMA
107. Plant 60,000 trees to restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves under the Tree for Life Reforestation Initiative.	Municipal wide					20,000.00		20,000.00		✓		FC	YKMA
108. Organise 5 stakeholder Engagements between CSOs, NGOs and Traditional Authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification	Municipal wide					20,000.00		10,000.00		✓		NADMO	FC, Trad. Auth. NGOs, CSOs
109. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and bye-laws on wildfires	Municipal wide					5,000.00		5,000.00		✓		FC, NADMO, GNFS	YKMA, Ghana Police, Judicial Service
110. Implement green infrastructure recommendation in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC
111. Organize 10 No. sensitization exercises to promote the usage of LPG as household fuel	Municipal wide					10,000.00		10,000.00		✓		DPMD	FC
SUB-TOTAL						75,000.00	10,000.00	45,000.00					
Focus Area 2.2: Hydrological threats (SDG 9,11)													
Objectives:													
1. Desilt 20 major drains quarterly													



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
2. Construct 5 major storm drains by the end of 2029 3. Develop and enforce 10 settlement schemes for flood prone areas by 2029 4. Develop 6 planning /settlement schemes for 6 major towns by the end of 2029 5. Revise 12 existing planning schemes by the end of 2029 6. Enforce adherence to all planning schemes 7. Prosecute all unauthorized developers each year 8. Ensure monthly approval of development permits														
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme														
112. Desilt quarterly 10 major drains in the municipality	Municipal wide						10,000.00				✓		DPMD, URD	EHSU
113. Organize monthly SPC and TSC meetings to approve development permit applications	Municipal wide							70,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
114. Prosecute unauthorized developers	Municipal wide					5,000.00		10,000.00			✓		PPD	WD
115. Embark on demolishing exercises	Municipal wide							50,000.00			✓		PPD	WD
116. Develop and enforce 2 settlement schemes for flood prone areas	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
117. Develop planning /settlement schemes for 2 major towns	Nkurakan Klo-Agogo						35,000.00	40,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
118. Revise 3 existing planning schemes	Municipal wide						20,000.00	20,000.00			✓		PPD	SPC, TSC
119. Construct 1No. Storm drain in flood prone area	Somanya					700,000.00					✓		URD	WD, PPD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						705,000.00	115,000.00	240,000.00						
Focus Area 2.3: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water (SDG 9,3)														
Objectives:														
1. Improve road conditions by 80% at the end of 2029 2. Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) yearly 3. Embark on quarterly road safety campaigns municipal wide 4. Install 20 No. Road signs on major roads in the municipality by the end of 2029. 5. Construct 20No. speed ramps on major roads in the municipality														
Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme														
120. Undertake routine road maintenance (desilt 1000m ³ of drains)	Somanya, Nkurakan,					500,000.00					✓		RD	PU WD



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo												
121. Undertake routine road maintenance (Grass cutting for 5km of road)	Municipal wide									✓		RD	PU WD
122. Undertake routine road maintenance (Kerb cleaning of 12km of road)	Somanya, Nkurakan, Oterkpolu, Klo-Agogo					30,000.00				✓		RD	PU WD
123. Undertake grading and minor gravel patching of 2,500m of road	34. Agogo-sekesua 35. Suakrong 36. Perpetifi 37. Samlesi 38. Amanga 39. Tsakatstakam 40. Esuom yilo 41. Onumako					800,000.00				✓		URD	PU WD
124. Construct 1No. bridge at Samelesi Amanga	Samelesi Amanga								500,000.00	✓		RD	WD,PU,PrU
125. Organize 5 safety campaigns quarterly	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		TD	URD, DPMD
126. Install 5 No. road signs on major roads in the municipality	Municipal wide					10,000.00				✓		URD	WD
127. Construct 5 speed ramps on major roads	Municipal wide					30,000.00				✓		URD	WD, PU
SUB-TOTAL						1,380,000.00		5,000.00	500,000.00				

Focus area 2.4: Energy and Petroleum (SDG 7)

Objectives:

1. Expand electricity coverage in 44 selected communities by 2029
2. Extend Electricity Coverage to 5 selected communities by the end of 2029

Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion programme

128. Expand electricity coverage in 11 selected communities	42. Obawale 43. Brigade down-Somanya 44. Okper-Somanya 45. Berdjua 46. Abrewankor 47. Labolabo 48. Tsosingua 49. Tsotsunya					800,000.				✓		ECG	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
	50. Brukum salosi 51. Opersika 52. Sokwenya												
SUB-TOTAL						800,000.00							
GRAND TOTAL (Environment and Human Settlement Development)						3,310,000.00	4,653,250.00	374,000.00	1,500,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Agriculture
Focus area 3.0: Climate Variability and Change Adaptability Programme (SDG 2, 13)

Objectives:

1. Facilitate formation of 40 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029
2. Boost capacities of AEAs and Veterinary officers in the municipality by 2029
3. Facilitate posting of 20 AEAs and 10 Vets into the municipality by 2029
4. Assist at least 100,000 farmers to adapt to new farming technologies by 2029

Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme

129. Implement government flagship programme (Feed Ghana Programme)	Municipal wide					500,000.00				✓		MOFA	FBOs, DoA
130. Facilitate formation of 10 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029	Municipal wide					10,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
131. Undertake Agriculture Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
132. Undertake Veterinary Extension Services to 20,000 farmers	Municipal wide					30,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	FBOs,
133. Build capacities of AEAs in sustainable Agro Ecological and Industrial Production Practices and Processes	Municipal wide					5,000.00		2,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
134. Train 2,500 farmers on sustainable Agro-Ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties	Municipal wide					20,000.00		1,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
135. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture for 10,000 farmers	Municipal wide					20,000.00		5,000.00		✓		DoA	MOFA
SUB-TOTAL						585,000.00	20,000.00	28,000.00					



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development/Local Economic Development (SDG 8)

Objectives:

1. Organise skill training and provide start-ups for at least 300 PWDs by the end of 2029
2. Conduct managerial skill training and monitoring for at least 300 PWDs in business
3. Organise skill training and provide start-up kits for 200 women by 2029
4. Facilitate access to finance to 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
5. Facilitate access to finance for 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029
6. Construct 2No. modern market infrastructure by 2029
7. Facilitate access to credit for at least 800 SMEs by 2029
8. Provide start-up kits for at least 100 start-ups by the end of 2029

Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme

136. Organize skill training and provide start-up kits for 55 PWDs	Municipal wide					50,000.00	10,000.00				✓		SWCD	BAC, PU
137. Conduct managerial skill training for 100 youth including PWDs	Municipal wide					5,000.00	2,000.00				✓		BAC	SWCD, PU
138. Facilitate formation of 10 cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of the BACs	Municipal wide						5,000.00				✓		BAC	SWCD, CSOs
139. Provide funding support for 50 women businesses	Municipal wide					5,000.00			400,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
140. Facilitate access to credit for at least 10 SME	Municipal wide					5,000.00					✓		Mastercard found.	BAC, PU
141. Provide start-up kits for at least 20 start-ups	Municipal wide					500,000		20,000.00			✓		BAC	PU
142. Organise 2 business Fora	Municipal wide						40,000.00	5,000.00			✓		PU	BAC
SUB-TOTAL						565,000.00	57,000.00	25,000.00	400,000.00					

Focus Area 3.1: Macro-Economy, Prudent Expenditure Management and Private Sector Development

Objectives:

1. Increase IGF revenue generation by 300% by the end of 2029
2. Pass Grant-Based assessment to increase revenue each year
3. Fully implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for Business Operation Permits and Property Rates each year
4. Fully implement the GHIPPs QR code Payment System or the Electronic payment system for revenue collection each year
5. Expand the IGF revenue items to include other non-performing revenue items by the end of 2029
6. Prepare and implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) each year

Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
143. Implement measures to excel in DPAT assessment	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		CA	Dept. Heads
144. Implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for BOP and Property rates	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		FD	BU, PU
145. Implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	Municipal wide							200,000.00		✓		FD, BU	PU, IAU, STATS Dept., PPD, WD
146. Continue implementation of Electronic Payment System to reduce revenue leakages and boost efficiency and public confidence	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		FD	BU, PU
147. Prosecution of rate payment defaulters	Municipal wide							10,000.00		✓		Prosecutor	FD, BU, PU
148. Embark on sensitization programmes to educate rate payers	Municipal wide							40,000.00		✓		ISD	FD, BU, PU
149. Implement quarterly Audit Report Recommendations	Municipal wide							2,000.00		✓		CA	IAU, FD
150. Embark on field monitoring of revenue collectors by the Internal Audit Unit	Municipal wide							30,000.00		✓		IAU	FD
SUB-TOTAL								372,000.00					

Focus Area 3.2: Tourism and Creative Arts Development

Objectives:

1. Develop at least 2 tourist potentials through Public Private Partnerships by 2029
2. Partner with the Traditional Authorities to market and brand Kloyesikpleme Festival to attract tourists at the end of 2029
3. Advertise tourist sites through diverse mediums throughout the year.

Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme

151. Partner Yilo Krobo Traditional Council to market Kloyesikpleme festival	Municipal wide							20,000.00		✓		BAC	PU
152. Advertise tourist potentials in the municipality on assembly website	Municipal wide							5,000.00		✓		MISU	PU, BAC
153. Support and promote Youth Festivals (Plau Kane, Jehu, Ghetto Connect etc)	Municipal wide								40,000.00	✓		Trad. Authority, Youth Grps	YKMA



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
SUB-TOTAL								25,000.00	40,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)						1,150,000.00	77,000.00	450,000.00	440,000.00				

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration

Objectives:

1. Form and inaugurate all the 7 Zonal Councils by the end of 2026
2. Provide and furnish office accommodation for all 7 zonal councils by the end of 2026
3. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue by 2026
4. Procure 3 No. Pickups for official use by 2029
5. Repair 5 No. vehicles by the end of 2026
6. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.
7. Procure needed office equipment yearly
8. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment yearly
9. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year
10. Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026

Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme

154. Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue	Municipal wide						10,000.00			✓		CA	FD, BU
155. Procure 1No. Pickup for official use	Municipal wide						40,000.00	700,000.00		✓		TD	PrU
156. Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year.	Municipal wide							50,000.00		✓		TD	PrU, FD
157. Procure office equipment	Municipal wide						50,000.00	50,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
158. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		PrU	CA
159. Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year	Municipal wide						100,000.0	100,000.00		✓		CA	FD, BU
SUB-TOTAL							210,000.00	930,000					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Administration

Focus Area 4.0: Corruption, Economic Crime, Public Accountability, Civil Society and Civic Engagement (SDG 16)

Objectives:

1. Rebrand the assembly to gain good image in the eyes of the public and other institutions by the end of 2029.
2. Rehabilitate the assembly office to provide a convenient working environment for staff by 2029
3. Improve in all external Performance Assessments each year
4. Reduce the number of audit infractions by 80% each year.



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
5. Install and operationalise a clock-in system at the assembly building to ensure punctuality of staff by the end of 2026. 6. Fully Implement the disciplinary measures enshrined in the Local Government Service Code of Conduct. 7. Fully implement all public engagement programmes by the end of each year 8. Construct 4 No. bungalows for staff by the end of 2029 9. Renovate 4No. existing official bungalows by 2027 10. Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan each year 11. Ensure implementation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets each year to foster public confidence 12. Implement NACCAP each year														
Programme 26: Good Governance programme														
160. Improve in all external performance assessments	Municipal wide							30,000.00			✓		CA	HoDs
161. Reduce the number of Audit Infractions and PAC appearance	Municipal wide								1,000.00		✓		IAU	FD
162. Organize MCE's Community Engagements	Municipal wide							100,000.00	10,000.00		✓		CA	HoDs
163. Organize two Town Hall meetings	Municipal wide							40,000.00			✓		PU, BU	HoDs
164. Construct 1 No. staff bungalow	Somanya							300,000.00	200,000.00		✓		WD	PrU, PU
165. Implement operations and maintenance plan	Municipal wide							70,000.00	30,000.00		✓		WD	PrU, PU
166. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on the implement of Composite Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Municipal wide							160,000.00			✓		PU	MPCU
167. Prepare 2030 Composite Annual Action Plan, 2030 Composite Budget, 2030 Fee Fixing Resolution and 2030 Procurement Plan	Municipal wide							100,000.00			✓		PU, PrU	BU, BC, MPCU, ETC
168. Prepare 2030-2033 MTD	Municipal wide							200,000.00			✓			
169. Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Somanya							10,000.00			✓		PrU	ETC
170. Update the assembly website regularly	Somanay								500,00		✓			
171. Train staff on DDDP	Somanya							5,000.00			✓		PU	HRD
172. Organize capacity building for staff	Somanya							40,000.00			✓		HRD	CA
173. Implement NACCAP	Municipal wide								10,000.00		✓		PU	IAU



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
174. Implement LGS code of conduct maintain discipline among staff	Municipal wide							500.00		✓		HRD	CA
SUB-TOTAL							1,055,000.00	251,500.00					

Focus Area 4.1: Law and Order (SDG 16)

Objectives:

1. Reduce Crime Rate by 50% by 2029
2. Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30%
3. Construct 3No. Police post by the end of 2029
4. Support Police Visibility and Night Patrol Programme in flash point areas
5. Equip the magistrate court to deliver justice efficiently
6. Embark 16No. sensitisations on Drug addiction for Basic and Senior High School Students.

Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme

175. Construct and furnish 1No. Police Post at Adjikpo	Adjikpo						500,000.00			✓		WD	PrU, PU
176. Support security operations of the Somanya Police Command to embark on night patrols and police visibility programme	Municipal wide						50,000.00	20,000.00		✓		YKMA	GPS
177. Embark on 5 No. sensitization campaigns on drug addiction for the youth	Municipal wide						20,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DoH	GPS
178. Implement Community-Based Legal education initiatives	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Judicial service	GPS
SUB-TOTAL							590,000.00	35,000.00					

Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development/Culture (SDG 5)

Focus Area 4.2: Culture for National Development

Objectives: Reduce negative impact of certain customs and traditions of the people on development by 2029.

Programme 28: Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme

179. Organize 2No. consultative meeting with the traditional authorities to implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
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Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
180. Organize 4 No. sensitizations to empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to domestic sexual and gender based-violence (DSGBV)	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		YKMA	TRAD. AUTH. NGOs
181. Organize 4 No. education campaigns and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership with religious, traditional and community organisations	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
182. Organize 4 No. awareness creation on the importance of culture for development among the general public	Municipal wide						10,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
183. Develop proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage	Municipal wide						20,000.00	5,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
184. Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs	Municipal wide						30,000.00	10,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
185. Organize 2No. consultative engagement with the traditional Authorities in Abolishing negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices	Municipal wide						10,000.00	30,000.00		✓		Trad. Authority	YKMA
SUB-TOTAL							100,000.00	65,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL (Governance and Institutional Development)							1,955,000.00	1,281,500					

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/DIASPORA RELATIONS (SDG 16, 17)

Focus Area 5.0: Regional and Global Relations

Objectives: To organise Homecoming Summit for citizens abroad each year

Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme



Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost (GH¢)				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, Constituency Fund)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
186. Organize an Annual Homecoming Summit for Yilo Kilo Citizens abroad	Somanya							200,000.00		✓		YKMA	Trad. Auth. Youth grps, CSOs
SUB-TOTAL								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS								200,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL 2029 AAP						5,360,000.00	16,137,489.99	3,183,500.00	2,410,000.00				



CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This Chapter Seven provides details on how the activities captured in the PoA and AAP will be monitored and evaluated to facilitate implementation. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework were designed in accordance to the National M&E Manual. This chapter also provides details of the stakeholder analysis.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The implementation of the activities outlined in the actions plans will require close collaboration and engagement of several stakeholders. A stakeholder identification exercise was conducted to take stock of all relevant stakeholders and their level of interest and impact they will have on the implementation process. Table below provides details on all identified stakeholders in the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

The stakeholders identified in this context are all those who have interests or can be affected (positively or negatively) by an intervention (programmes or projects) and must therefore be considered before, during and after its implementation.

In view of this, the identified stakeholders were classified into two groups, the primary and secondary stakeholders;

1. **Primary stakeholders:** This consist of institutions, agencies and individuals who would assist the Assembly in the direct implementation of the MTDP. These stakeholders are directly involved or affected by an intervention.
2. **Secondary stakeholders:** This also consist of institutions, agencies and individuals who will facilitate the implementation of the plan because they have interest and will benefit from the achievement of the Results (outputs & outcomes)



Table 144: Stakeholder Analysis

NO.	STAKEHOLDERS			
	Name	Classification	Interest	Responsibility/Involvement
1.	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	Primary (implementer, financier and collaborator)	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
2.	NDPC	Primary (initiator, regulator and user)	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, feedback on M&E results, ensure incentives are provided etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, Organisation of M&E orientation and training workshops, Preparation and revision of M&E documents, Revision and collation of M&E results etc.
3.	LGS	Primary (implementer, financier and collaborator)	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
4.	Member of Parliament	Primary (implementer, financier, user and collaborator)	Decision making, project and programme funding, Use M&E results, Ensure accountability and transparency etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
5.	Traditional Authority	Primary (users and collaborators)	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
6.	Assembly Members	Primary users and collaborators)	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
7.	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	Primary (implementer, financier and collaborator)	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
8.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Primary Primary (implementer, financier and collaborator)	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
9.	DACF Secretariat	Primary Primary (implementer, financier and collaborator)	Financial resources, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
10.	Ministry of Finance	Primary Primary (financier and collaborator)	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
11.	ERCC	Primary (users and collaborators)	Advisory services, capacity building, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
12.	Ghana Road Fund	Primary (financier and collaborator)	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
13.	UNESCO	Primary (financier and collaborator)	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
14.	Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Primary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
15.	Environmental Protection Agency	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, etc,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.



NO.	STAKEHOLDERS			
	Name	Classification	Interest	Responsibility/Involvement
16.	GSS	Primary (producer of data, user and collaborator)	Performance targets, advisory services	Data collection, storage, retrieval and presentation M&E results reporting,
17.	Other MMDAs	Primary (producers of data, implementers, users and collaborators)	Partnership and collaborations	M&E results reporting,
18.	The Media	Secondary	Dissemination and Communication of M&E results	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
19.	DPs	Secondary Primary (financiers and collaborators)	Transparency and accountability, Financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
20.	CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, voluntary, faith-based organisations)	Secondary (users and collaborators)	Transparency and accountability, Financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
21.	Youth Groups	Secondary (users and collaborators)	Transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
22.	Opinion Leaders	Secondary (users and collaborators)	Transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
23.	Academia and research institutions	Secondary (users and collaborators)	Knowledge sharing and advisory services	M&E results reporting, Data collection and validation, Preparation and revision of M&E documents, Participation in evaluations



7.2 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix is developed to provide details on formulated formulate indicators to track the objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the PoA and AAP. The indicators provide a mechanism to track the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts of planned programmes and projects. the matrix is presented in the table below.



Table 145: Monitoring Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To Improve Access to Quality Basic Education for Boys and Girls										
Objective: Rehabilitate 20 No. Basic Schools by 2029.										
Programme 1: Educational Facilities Conditions Improvement										
Basic school facilities renovated	No. of basic school facilities renovated	Output	4	5	5	5	5	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/Annually	DoE, MPCU
Goal: To Improve Access to Quality Basic Education for Boys and Girls										
Objective: Develop and implement Facility Maintenance Plan for all educational facilities each year										
Programme 1: Educational Facilities Conditions Improvement										
Facility management plan developed and implemented	No. of schools with facility management plans	Output	0	109	109	109	109	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/Annually	DoE, PU, WD, Estate Unit
Goal: To Improve Access to Quality Basic Education for Boys and Girls										
Objective: Construct 4No. KG, Primary and JHS. basic school infrastructure by the end of 2029										
Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion Programme										
KG facilities constructed and furnished	No. of KG schools constructed and furnished	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
Primary facilities constructed and furnished	No. of KG schools constructed and furnished	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
JHS facilities constructed and furnished	No. JHS schools constructed and furnished	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
Goal: To Improve Access to Quality Basic Education for Boys and Girls										
Objective: Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy School Projects by 2029										
Programme 2: Educational Facilities Expansion Programme										
All legacy educational facilities completed	No. of legacy educational facilities completed	Output	0	3	2	2	1	Completed/uncompleted/on-going/not implemented	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
Goal: To Improve Access to Quality Basic Education for Boys and Girls										
Objective: Provide 5,000 School Furniture for pupils and teachers by 2029										
Programme 3: Teaching and Learning environment enhancement programme										
KG School furniture provided	No. of furniture for KG schools provided	Output	0	80	80	80	80	Supplied/yet to supply	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
Primary School furniture provided	No. of furniture for primary schools provided	Output	200	413	413	413	413	Supplied/yet to supply	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
JHS school furniture provided	No. of furniture for primary schools provided	Output	200	543	543	543	543	Supplied/yet to supply	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
SHS school furniture provided	No. of furniture for SHS schools provided	Output	400	53	53	53	53	Supplied/yet to supply	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU
Teachers furniture provided	No. of furniture for Teachers provided	Output	0	94	94	94	94	Supplied/yet to supply	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To Improve Access to Quality Basic Education for Boys and Girls										
Objective: Reduce school drop-out rate by 50% by the end of 2029										
Programme 4: Enrolment Promotion Programme										
School drop-out rate reduced	Percentage change of school drop-out achieved									
I. Primary	Primary	Outcome	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.07		Annually	MPCU
II. JHS	JHS	Outcome	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		Annually	MPCU
III. SHS	SHS	Outcome	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		Annually	MPCU
Gross Enrolment: Rate:	Increase in Gross enrolment Rate:									
I. KG	KG	Outcome	87%	90%	92%	94%	96%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
II. Primary	Primary	Outcome	88.4%	90%	92%	94%	96%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
III. JHS	JHS	Outcome	80.91%	83%	86%	89%	91%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
IV. SHS	SHS	Outcome	53.55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
Net Enrolment Rate:	Increase in Net Enrolment Rate:									
I. KG	KG	Outcome	41.67%	45%	49%	53%	57%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
II. Primary	Primary	Outcome	55.71%	58%	61%	64%	67%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
III. JHS	JHS	Outcome	26.03	30%	34%	38%	42%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
Gender Parity Index	Change in Gender Parity Index:									
I. KG	KG	Outcome	0.94	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
II. Primary	Primary	Outcome	0.96	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
III. JHS	JHS	Outcome	0.98	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
IV. SHS	SHS	Outcome	1.07	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
Completion Rate:	Change in Completion rate									
I. Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Outcome	89.34%	92%	94%	96%	98%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
II. Primary	Primary	Outcome	74.84%	77%	81%	85%	89%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
III. JHS	JHS	Outcome	51.16%	55%	59%	63%	67%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
IV. SHS	SHS	Outcome	72.53%	75%	77%	79%	81%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
Pass Rate:	Change in Pass Rate:									
I. JHS	JHS	Outcome	66.5%	70%	74%	79%	83%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
II. SHS	SHS	Outcome	79.72%	84%	88%	92%	96%	Male/female	Annually	DoE, MPCU
Goal: To improve access to quality basic education for boys and girls										
Objective: Implement Monitoring and Supervision plan for teachers each year.										
Programme 5: Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme										
Teacher absenteeism eliminated	Change in teacher absenteeism	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	KG, Primary, JHS, SHS	Quarterly	DoE
Goal: To improve access to quality basic education for boys and girls										
Objective: Organise capacity building/in-service training programmes for teachers each year										
Programme 5: Teaching personnel performance Improvement programme										



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
In-service training organized for teachers	No. of In-Service training organized	Output	200	200	200	200	200	KG, Primary, JHS, SHS	Termly	DoE
Goal: To improve sports and recreational facilities										
Objective: Construct at least 2No. Community Centres by the end of 2029										
Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement										
Community Centers constructed	No. of community Centers constructed	Output	1	1	0	1	0	Zonal councils	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve sports and recreational facilities										
Objective: Facilitate construction of 1No. Astro turf Pitch for school sports programmes and other social events by the end of 2029.										
Programme 6: Open spaces, parks, recreational facilities and sports Improvement										
Astro turf constructed	No. of Astro turf constructed	Output	0	1	0	0	0	Zonal councils	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To expand access to quality basic health care										
Objective: Construct and furnish at least 4 No. CHPS compounds by the end of 2029.										
Programme 7: Health infrastructure expansion										
CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	No. of CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Zonal councils	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To expand access to quality basic health care										
Objective: Complete construction of all abandoned ongoing Legacy Health Facility Projects by 2029										
Programme 7: Health infrastructure expansion										
Abandoned health facilities completed	No. of abandoned health facilities completed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	CHPS, Health Centres	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To expand access to quality basic health care										
Objectives: Rehabilitate 9 No. health facilities in the municipality by the end of 2029										
Programme 8: Health infrastructure enhancement programme										
Health facilities rehabilitated	No. of health facilities rehabilitated	Output	1	2	2	4	1	CHPS, Health Center, Polyclinic	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To expand access to quality basic health care										
Objectives: Develop and implement health facility Maintenance Plan for all health facilities each Year.										
Programme 8: Health infrastructure enhancement programme										
Health facilities maintenance plan prepared and implemented	No. of facility maintenance plans prepared and implemented	Output	0	25	25	25	25	CHPS, Health Center, Polyclinic	Quarterly	MPCU, DoH
Goal: To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality										
Objectives: Reduce malaria infection cases by 50% at the end of 2029										
Programme 9: Disease Control Programme										
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Malaria case fatalities recorded									
I. District	District	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Women, Children, Adults	Quarterly	MPCU, DoH
II. Under five	Under five	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Male, female	Quarterly	MPCU, DoH
III. Women between 15-49	Women between 15-49	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age groups	Quarterly	MPCU, DoH
Usage of bed nets/mosquito nets	No. of bed nets distributed	Output	68,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Male, Female, Children	Quarterly	DoH, MPCU
Recorded malaria cases	No. of malaria cases recorded	Output	5,634	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	Male, Female, Children	Quarterly	DoH, MPCU
Goal: To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality										



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objectives: Reduce infant mortality by 50% at the of 2029										
Programme 9: Disease Control Programme										
Under-five mortality rate - Institutional (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1,000 live births)	% change in infant mortality rate	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Female, Male, Rural, Urban	Quarterly	DoH, MPCU
Goal: To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality										
Objectives: Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.										
Programme 9: Disease Control Programme										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	% change in HIV/AIDS prevalence	Outcome	9.3%	7%	5%	3%	2%	Male, Female Age Groups	Quarterly	DoH, MPCU
Goal: To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality										
Objectives: Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30% at the end of 2029.										
Programme 10: Health Promotion										
Drug addiction reduced	% change in youth addicted to drugs	Outcome	15%	12%	10%	8%	6%	Male, Female Age Groups	Quarterly	DoH, MPCU
Goal: To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality										
Objectives: Increase NHIS subscription by 90% of the population at the end of 2029										
Programme 10: Health promotion programme										
Active NHIS subscription	% of population with active NHIS cards	Outcome	72%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Male, Female Age Groups	Quarterly	NHIS, MPCU
Goal: To reduce the incidence of diseases in the municipality										
Objectives: Facilitate retention of 95% health personnel by the end of 2029										
Programme 10: Health promotion programme										
Staff attrition status	% of staff attrition	Output	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	Staff categories	Quarterly	DoH, GHS
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Procure 10No. Communal Solid Waste Containers by the end of 2029										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Communal containers in circulation	No. of communal containers procured and placed	Output	11	5	5	5	5	Zonal councils	Quarterly	EHSU, ZL
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Acquire dumping sites for Somanya and Klo-Agogo by the end of 2026										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Dumping sites acquired	No. of dumping sites acquired	Output	0	2	0	0	0	Location	Quarterly	EHSU
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Construct 5 No. toilet facilities for public places by the end of 2029										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Public toilets constructed	No. of public toilets constructed	Output	0	1	2	1	1	Locations	Quarterly	WD, Doe, EHSU
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Construct 10No. school toilets for public schools										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
School toilets constructed	No. of school toilets constructed	Output	0	2	3	2	2	Locations	Quarterly	WD, Doe, EHSU



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Facilitate construction of 400No. household toilets through the CLTS programme by the end of 2029										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Households toilets constructed	No. of household toilets constructed	Output	1,052	250	250	250	250	Locality	Quarterly	EHSU, WD
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Enforce Sanitation Bye Laws each year										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Sanitation offenders prosecuted	No. of offenders prosecuted	Output	5	20	20	20	20	Offense type	Quarterly	EHSU, Assembly lawyer
Goal: To improve access to equitable sanitation and hygiene										
Objectives: Enforce Building Codes Standards for all new buildings each year										
Programme 11: Environmental Sanitation Improvement Programme										
Building codes enforced	No. of building applications approved	Output	109	50	100	100	100	Building types, locality	Quarterly	SPC, TSC,
Goal: To improve access to potable water										
Objectives: Construct 50No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029.										
Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme										
Boreholes constructed	No. of boreholes constructed	Output	0	20	10	10	10	Locality, type of borehole	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve access to potable water										
Objectives: Repair 20 No. boreholes in the municipality by the end of 2029										
Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme										
Boreholes repaired	No. of boreholes repaired	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve access to potable water										
Objectives: Provide water treatment facility for 50% of existing boreholes by the end of 2029										
Programme 12: Potable Water Access Improvement programme										
Water treatment facilities installed	No. of water treatment facilities installed	Output	0	8	8	8	8	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Reduce incidence and intensity of poverty by 5% by the end of 2029										
Programme 13: Poverty Reduction Programme										
Incidence of Poverty (H)	Change in Incidence of Poverty									
I. District	Outcome	21.5	20%	19%	18%	17%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU	
II. Rural	Outcome	12.3%	11%	10%	9%	8%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU	
III. Urban	Outcome	29.6%	28%	27%	26%	25%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU	
Intensity of Poverty (A)	Change in Intensity of Poverty									
I. District	Outcome	42.1	41%	40%	39%	38%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU	
II. Rural	Outcome	43.0	41%	40%	39%	38%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU	
III. Urban	Outcome	41.8	40%	39%	38%	37%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU	
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Reduce unemployment among the youth by 10% at the end of 2029										
Programme 13: Poverty Reduction Programme										
Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment rate									



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
I. District	District	Outcome	12.9	12.5%	12.0%	11.2%	11.6%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, GSS
II. Male	Male	Outcome	10.8	10.6%	10.4%	10.1%	9.8%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, GSS
III. Female	Female	Outcome	15.9	15.7%	15.4%	14.0%	14.4%	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, GSS
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Improve the participation of PWDs in Local Governance.										
Programme 14: Disability-Inclusion programme										
PWDs in Local Governance	No. of PWDs in Local Governance	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Male, Female	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Ensure efficient utilisation of PWDs Annual allocation of DACF on PWDs										
Programme 14: Disability-Inclusion programme										
PWDs Supported With DACF	No. of PWDs supported	Output	910	910	1000	1,100	1,200	Male, Female, Age group	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Ensure participation of PWDs in the Development Planning Processes.										
Programme 14: Disability-Inclusion programme										
PWDs participation in planning process	No. PWDs participation in planning process	Output	88	88	100	100	100	Male, Female, Age group	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Reduce child labour in Mangoe farms by 50% by the end of 2029										
Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme										
Children use in mango farms	No. of children used in mango farms	Output	2,500	2,187	1,563	1,875	1,563	Male, Female, Age group	Quarterly	MPCU, DoA, SWCD
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Ensure the right age of Okada and Pragma riders in the municipality by the end of 2026										
Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme										
Underaged Okada/Pragma riders	No. of Underaged Okada/Pragma riders	Output	500	400	300	200	100	Age group	Quarterly	MPCU, TD, SWCD
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Engage Mangoe Farmers Associations on the use of children in mango farms each year										
Programme 15: Child Protection and Development Programme										
Engagements with mango farmers	No. of Engagements with mango farmers	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Male, female	Quarterly	MPCU, TD, SWCD
Goal: To drastically reduce environmental pollution activities										
Objectives: Enforce noise level standards in the municipality each year.										
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme										
Noise levels	Change in noise level	Outcome	120db	110db	100db	90db	80db	Locality	Monthly	EHSU
Goal: To drastically reduce environmental pollution activities										
Objectives: Ensure proper disposal of electronic waste by 2027										
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme										
Electronic waste disposed well	Change in electronic waste disposed well	Output	50tons	70tons	80tons	90tons	100tons	Waste type	Monthly	EHSU
Goal: To drastically reduce environmental pollution activities										
Objectives: Undertake sensitisation programmes on Agro-chemical usage and disposal for 5,000 crop farmers by 2029										
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme										
Farmers sensitized	No. of farmers sensitized	Output	200	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,000	Male, female	Quarterly	MPCU, DoA



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To drastically reduce environmental pollution activities										
Objectives: Reduce open burning of solid waste by 50% at the end of 2029										
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme										
% Solid waste burnt	Change in % of solid waste burnt	Output 30%	30%	27%	22%	19%	15%	Degradable, sources	Quarterly	EHSU
Goal: To drastically reduce environmental pollution activities										
Objectives: Reduce dumping of solid waste into drains by 50% at the end of 2029.										
Programme 16: Environmental protection programme										
% of waste dumped in drains	Change in % of waste dumped in drains	Outcome	37.9%	30%	25%	22%	18%	Degradable, Sources	Quarterly	EHSU
Goal: To reduce forest degradation										
Objectives: Facilitate Planting of 240,0000 trees each year										
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme										
Trees planted	No. of trees planted	Output	58,589	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Tree type, locality	Quarterly	FC, MPCU
Goal: To reduce forest degradation										
Objectives: Organise 50 sensitisation exercises on forest degradation by the end of 2029										
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme										
Sensitizations organized	No. of sensitizations organized	Output	10	10	15	15	10	Male female	Quarterly	FC, MPCU, DPMD
Goal: To reduce forest degradation										
Objectives: Promote LPG usage as household fuel										
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme										
LPG promotion engagements	No. of LPG usage promotions held	Output	0	10	10	10	10	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To reduce forest degradation										
Objectives: Promote the construction of green infrastructure										
Programmes 17: Afforestation Drive Programme										
Sensitizations on green infrastructure held	No. of sensitizations on green infrastructure held	Output	0	10	10	10	10	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve disaster management and prevention										
Objectives: Desilt 20 major drains quarterly										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Drains desilted	No. of drains desilted	Output	50	80	80	80	80	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve disaster management and prevention										
Objectives: Construct 5 major storm drains by the end of 2029										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Drains constructed	No. of drains constructed	Output	10	2	1	1	1	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve settlement planning										
Objectives: Develop and enforce 10 settlement schemes for flood prone areas by 2029										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Settlement scheme developed	No. of Settlement scheme developed	Output	0	2	3	3	2	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, SPC, TSC
Goal: To improve settlement planning										
Objectives: Develop 6 planning /settlement schemes for 6 major towns by the end of 2029										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Planning schemes developed	No. of planning schemes	Output	4	2	2	1	1	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, SPC, TSC



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To improve settlement planning										
Objectives: Revise 12 existing planning schemes by the end of 2029										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Planning schemes revised	No. of planning schemes revised	Output	24	3	3	3	3	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, SPC, TSC
Goal: To improve settlement planning										
Objectives: Enforce adherence to all planning schemes										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Enforcements undertaken	No. of enforcements undertaken	Output	109	200	250	300	400	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, SPC, TSC
Goal: To improve settlement planning										
Objectives: Prosecute all unauthorized developers each year										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Unauthorized developers prosecuted	No. of Unauthorized developers prosecuted	Output	5	50	100	150	200	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, SPC, TSC
Goal: To improve settlement planning										
Objectives: Ensure monthly approval of development permits										
Programme 18: Infrastructure Planning and Management programme										
Development permits approved	No. of development permits approved monthly	Output	109	200	250	300	400	Temporal, permanent	Quarterly	MPCU, SPC, TSC
Goal: To improve road infrastructure and road safety										
Objectives: Improve road conditions by 80% at the end of 2029										
Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme										
Conditions of road	% of road in good conditions									
I. District	District	Outcome	62.39	66%	70%	74%	80%	Feeder, urban,	Quarterly	MPCU
II. Urban	Rural	Outcome	50.65	52%	54%	56%	58%	Urban	Quarterly	MPCU
III. Feeder	Urban	Outcome	70.64	72%	74%	76%	78%	Feeder	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve road infrastructure and road safety										
Objectives: Implement District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) yearly										
Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme										
DRIP implemented	Length of roads maintained/constructed	Output		2,500m	2,500m	2,500m	2,500m	Feeder, urban,	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve road infrastructure and road safety										
Objectives: Embark on quarterly road safety campaigns municipal wide										
Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme										
Road safety programmes organized	No. of road safety programmes organized	Output	5	20	20	20	20	Male, female	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve road infrastructure and road safety										
Objectives: Install 20 No. Road signs on major roads in the municipality by the end of 2029										
Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme										
Road signs installed	No. of road signs installed	Output	5	5	5	5	5	Locality, type	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To improve road infrastructure and road safety										
Objectives: Construct 20No. speed ramps on major roads in the municipality										
Programme 19: Road Infrastructure Improvement and safety programme										
Speed ramps constructed	No. of speed ramps constructed	Output	2	5	5	5	5	Locality, type	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: Rural Electricity Expansion programme										



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objectives: Extend Electricity Coverage to 5 selected communities by the end of 2029										
Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion programme										
New Communities connected to electricity	No. of new communities with extended electricity	Output	0	1	2	1	1	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, ECG
Goal: Rural Electricity Expansion programme										
Objectives: Expand electricity coverage in 44 selected communities by 2029										
Programme 20: Rural Electricity Expansion programme										
Communities with expanded electricity coverage	No. of communities with expanded electricity	Output	0	2	3	3	2	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, ECG
Goal: To increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business										
Objectives: Facilitate formation of 40 Farmer Groups for all major food crops for competitive marketing of farm produce by 2029										
Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme										
Farmer groups formed	No. of farmer groups formed	Output	13	10	10	10	10	Crop type, livestock type	Quarterly	MPCU, DoA
Goal: To increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business										
Objectives: Boost capacities of AEAs and Veterinary officers in the municipality by 2029										
Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme										
Capacity building for AEAs and Vets	No. of Capacity building programmes organized for AEAs and Vets	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Male, female	Quarterly	MPCU, DoA
Goal: To increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business										
Objectives: Facilitate posting of 20 AEAs and 10 Vets into the municipality by 2029										
Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme										
New AEAs and Vets posted in	No. of AEAs and Vets posted in	Output	0	8	7	7	8	Staff categories	Quarterly	MPCU, DoA
Goal: To increase agricultural production, value addition and agri-business										
Objectives: Assist at least 100,000 farmers to adapt to new farming technologies by 2029										
Programme 21: Agriculture Development Programme										
Farmers adopting new farming technologies	No. of Farmers adopting new farming technologies	Output	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Crop type, livestock type	Quarterly	MPCU, DoA
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Organise skill training and provide start-ups for at least 300 PWDs by the end of 2029										
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
PWDs equipped with skills and start-ups	No. of PWDs equipped with skills and start-ups	Output	50	75	75	75	75	Male, Female, Disability type, Age Group	Quarterly	MPCU, SWCD
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Conduct managerial skill training and monitoring for at least 300 PWDs in business										
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
PWDs equipped with managerial skills	No. of PWDs equipped with managerial skills	Output	35	75	75	75	75	Male, Female, Disability type, Age Group	Quarterly	MPCU, SWCD
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Organise skill training and provide start-up kits for 200 women by 2029										
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
Women trained and equipped with startup kits	No. of Women trained and equipped with startup kits	Output	32	50	50	50	50	Age group, business type	Quarterly	MPCU, SWCD, BAC
Goal: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Objectives: Facilitate access to finance to 50 Women Businesses by the end of 2029										



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
Women supported with credit	No. of Women supported with credit	Output	10	10	10	15	15	Age group	Quarterly	MPCU, SWCD, BAC
Goal: To improve market infrastructure										
Objectives: Construct 2No. modern market infrastructure by 2029										
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
Modern markets constructed	No. of modern markets constructed	Output	0	1	0	1	0	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU, SWCD, BAC
Goal: To improve skill acquisition for the youth.										
Objectives: Facilitate access to credit for at least 800 SMEs by 2029										
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
SMEs supported	No. of SMEs supported financially	Output	213	200	200	200	200	Ownership, business type	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Goal: To improve skill acquisition for the youth.										
Objectives: Provide start-up kits for at least 100 start-ups by the end of 2029										
Programme 22: Youth Employment, SME development and Vulnerable groups Empowerment Programme										
Start-ups supported	No. of start-ups supported with kits	Output	275	25	25	25	25	Ownership, business type	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Goal: Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029										
Objectives: Increase IGF revenue generation by 300% by the end of 2029										
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme										
IGF increased	% change in IGF	Outcome	4%	100%	150%	200%	300%	IGF Items	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029										
Objectives: Pass Grant-Based Assessment to increase revenue each year										
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme										
Grant-base assessment scores	Scores of grant based-assessment	Output	96%	96%	98%	98%	99%	Indicators	Annually	MPCU
Goal: Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029										
Objectives: Fully implement the DLREV Electronic Billing System for Business Operation Permits and Property Rates each year										
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme										
Bills generated and distributed with DLREV	No. of Bills generated and distributed with DLREV	Output	1,500	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	Bill type	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029										
Objectives: Fully implement the GHIPPs QR code Payment System or the Electronic payment system for revenue collection each year										
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme										
Revenue collected electronically	Total amount of revenue collected electronically		18,476.00	500,00 0.00	700,00 0.00	900,00 0	1,000,0 00.00	Revenue items	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029										
Objectives: Expand the IGF revenue items to include other non-performing revenue items by the end of 2029										
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme										
New IGF items added	No. of New IGF items added	Output	10	20	30	40	50	Revenue items	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: Increase revenue by 400% at the end of 2029										
Objectives: Prepare and implement the Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) each year										
Programme 23: Revenue Improvement Programme										
Level of implementation of RIAP	% of RIAP implemented	Outcome	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Revenue items	Quarterly	MPCU



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To develop the tourism sub-sector of the municipality										
Objectives: Develop at least 2 tourist potentials through Public Private Partnerships by 2029										
Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme										
Tourist sites developed	No. of tourist sites developed	Output	0	1	0	1	0	Type	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To develop the tourism sub-sector of the municipality										
Objectives: Partner with the Traditional Authorities to market and brand Kloyesikpleme Festival to attract tourists at the end of 2029										
Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme										
Adverts on festival made	No. of adverts on festival made	Output	0	10	10	10	10	Medium	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To develop the tourism sub-sector of the municipality										
Objectives: Advertise tourist sites through diverse mediums throughout the year										
Programme 24: Tourism Development and Promotion Programme										
Adverts on tourist sites through several mediums	No. of adverts made on tourist sites	Output	1	5	5	5	5	Channels, Mediums	Quarterly	MPCU, MISU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Form and inaugurate all the 7 Zonal Councils by the end of 2026										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Functional Zonal Councils	No. of zonal councils functional	Output	1	7	7	7	7	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Provide and furnish office accommodation for all 7 zonal councils by the end of 2026										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Zonal councils' offices furnished	No. of zonal council offices furnished	Output	0	7	7	7	7	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Empower the 7 Councils to collect ceded revenue by 2026										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Zonal councils collecting ceded revenue	No. of Zonal councils collecting ceded revenue	Output	1	7	7	7	7	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Procure 3 No. Pickups for official use by 2029										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Pick-ups procured	No. of pick-ups procured	Output	0	0	1	1	1	Brand	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Repair 5 No. vehicles by the end of 2026										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Vehicles repaired	No. of Vehicles repaired	Output	1	5				Brand	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Develop and Implement Vehicle Maintenance Schedule each year										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Vehicle Maintenance Schedule implemented	% of maintenance schedule implemented	Output	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Brand	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Procure needed office equipment yearly										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Office equipment procured	% of office equipment procured	Output	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Categories	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objectives: Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan for office equipment yearly										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
O&M for office equipment implemented	% of O&M for office equipment implemented	Output	20	100%	100%	100%	100%	Categories	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Organise and fund all meetings of the assembly each year										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Meetings organized and funded	No. of meetings organized and funded									
I. Statutory meetings	Statutory meetings	Output	12	13	13	13	13	Sub-committees	Quarterly	MPCU
II. Other functional meetings	Other functional meetings	Output	10	15	15	15	15	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Provide stable internet service for the office by the end of 2026										
Programme 25: Administrative effectiveness and efficiency programme/Institutional Performance Improvement programme										
Stable internet service installed	Availability of stable internet	Output	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Speed, coverage	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Rebrand the assembly to gain good image in the eyes of the public and other institutions by the end of 2029										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Public perception	Public ratings on the performance of the assembly	Impact	10%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Services	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Rehabilitate the assembly office to provide a convenient working environment for staff by 2029										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Office building rehabilitated	% of office building rehabilitated	Outcome	0	20%	50%	75%	100%	Segments	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Improve in all external Performance Assessments each year										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Performance levels	Change in performance scores	Outcome	60%	80%	90%	95%	100%	Sectors	Annually	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Reduce the number of audit infractions by 80% each year										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
No. of infractions	No. of audit infractions									
I. Internal audits	Internal audits	Output	100%	70%	50%	40%	20%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU
II. External	External	Output	100%	70%	50%	40%	20%	Sectors	Annually	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Install and operationalise a clock-in system at the assembly building to ensure punctuality of staff by the end of 2026.										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Functional clock-in system installed	Availability of functional clock-in system	Output	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Functionalities	Quarterly	MPCU, HRD
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Fully Implement the disciplinary measures enshrined in the Local Government Service Code of Conduct										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
disciplinary actions taken	% of disciplinary actions taken on issues	Output	10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Offences	Quarterly	HRD, Management
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Fully implement all public engagement programmes by the end of each year										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Public engagements organized	No. of public engagement held	Output	20	50	50	50	50	Functional units	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Construct 4 No. bungalows for staff by the end of 2029										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Staff bungalows constructed	No. of staff bungalows constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	departments	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Renovate 4No. existing official bungalows by 2027										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Bungalows renovated	No. of bungalows renovated	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Departments	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Develop and implement the Operation and Maintenance Plan each year										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
O&M plan implemented	% of plan implemented	Outcome	45%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Ensure implementation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets each year to foster public confidence										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
Plan and budget implemented	% implemented plan and budget	Outcome	65%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Development dimensions	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: Implement NACCAP each year										
Programme 26: Good Governance programme										
NACCAP implemented	% of NACCAP implemented	Outcome	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sectors	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To reduce crime rate										
Objectives: Reduce Crime Rate by 50% by 2029										
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme										
Crimes recorded	No. of crimes recorded	Outcome	245	215	185	155	122	Types	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To reduce crime rate										
Objectives: Reduce drug addiction among the youth by 30%										
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme										
Drug addiction reduced	% change in youth addicted to drugs	Outcome	15%	12%	10%	8%	6%	Male, Female Age Groups	Quarterly	DoH, MPCU
Goal: To reduce crime rate										
Objectives: Construct 3No. Police post by the end of 2029										
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme										
Police posts constructed	No. of police posts constructed	Output	1	0	1	1	1	Locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To reduce crime rate										
Objectives: Support Police Visibility and Night Patrol Programme in flash point areas										
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme										
Police patrols supported	No. of police patrols supported	Output	2	20	20	20	20	Locality	Quarterly	MUSEC



Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal: To reduce crime rate										
Objectives: Equip the magistrate court to deliver justice efficiently										
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme										
Magistrate court equipped	Magistrate court supported	Output	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Logistics	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To reduce crime rate										
Objectives: Embark 16No. Sensitisations on Drug addiction for Basic and Senior High School Students										
Programme 27: Peaceful communities Initiative programme										
Sensitization organized	No. of sensitizations organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Gender, Age groups	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution										
Objectives: To promote cultural reforms and heritage development										
Programme 28: Cultural Reforms Heritage Promotion programme										
Engagements on cultural reforms held	No. of engagements on cultural reforms and heritage development held	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Male, female, locality	Quarterly	MPCU
Goal: To increase involvement of citizens abroad in Local Governance and development										
Objectives: To organise Homecoming Summit and business forum for citizens abroad each year										
Programme 29: Diaspora Engagement Programme										
Homecoming submit and business forum organized	No. of Homecoming submit and business forum organized	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Male, Female, sectors	Annually	MPCU



7.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is key in improving decision making and providing insights for effective programme and project design and implementation. In view of this, a plan for the evaluation of programmes and projects in the PoAs and AAPs are designed to inform evidence-based decision-making. The following are the evaluation methods to be conducted.

7.3.1 Ex-ante

Ex-ante evaluation is a forward-looking assessment conducted before a policy, programme or project is implemented. Hence before the commencement of all the programmes and projects earmarked for implementation in the MTD, an ex-ante evaluation would be conducted to analyze potential impacts, identify challenges and improve the design of the intervention before it begins.

7.3.2 7.3.1.1 Purpose of Ex-ante

i. Planning and Design:

Ex-ante evaluations would help to clarify objectives, assess the feasibility of achieving those objectives and identify the most efficient methods for implementation

i. Risk Assessment

It can identify potential problems and risks associated with the intervention, allowing for adjustments to be made.

ii. Resource Allocation

Ex-ante evaluations help to ensure that public funds are used effectively and efficiently by identifying the most promising intervention.

iii. Sound Decision Making

It provides evidenced based analysis; ex-ante evaluations support informed decision-making about whether and how to proceed with an intervention

7.3.3 Mid-Term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluation is conducted halfway through a project's or intervention's lifecycle, to assess its progress, identify challenges and suggest corrective actions to improve its effectiveness and efficiency. It serves as a check point, allowing for adjustments to be made before project's or programme's completion.

7.3.4 Purpose of Mid-Term Evaluation

i. Assess Progress



It examines how far a project has progressed towards its goals and objectives.

ii. Identify Challenges

It pinpoints any obstacles or issues that are hindering the project's success.

iii. Suggest Corrective Measures

Based on findings, recommendations are made to improve the project's implementation and maximize its impact.

7.3.5 Terminal Evaluations/End-of-Project Evaluation

this is a comprehensive assessment conducted at the end of a project's lifecycle to review its overall achievements and impact. It aims to determine the project's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability, ultimately evaluating its success in achieving its intended objectives and outcomes.

The purpose is to assess the intervention's performance against its stated outcomes, using criteria like relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.

7.4 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

The participatory M&E indicate the tools and techniques to be used for PM&E. The conduct of PM&E was selected for interventions during the life span or after the implementation of a programme or project. PM&E ensures that targeted beneficiaries or recipients of development interventions as well as other key identifiable stakeholders are involved in the conduct of the monitoring and evaluation exercises.

Tools to be used in PM&E and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment include:

7.4.1 Citizen Report Cards (CRC)

CRC is a tool used to gather feedback from citizens about the quality and performance of public service. It's a way for citizens to voice their opinions and experiences, helping to improve accountability and service delivery.

7.4.2 Community Score Cards

Community score card is a tool used to gather feedback from community members about the quality of services they receive, particularly in areas like healthcare or public works. It involves systematic process of scoring service delivery, identifying gaps and developing action plans for improvement. This approach aims to enhance communication and collaboration between service



providers and community members, leading to better service delivery. The benefits of community score cards are; Enhanced service delivery, enhanced accountability, community empowerment, better collaboration and increase ownership.

7.4.3 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussion is a qualitative research method where a small group of people (typically 6-12) with shared characteristics or experiences are brought together to discuss a specific topic in depth. The discussion is guided by a moderator who encourages participants to share their perspectives, attitudes, and belief. This method is valuable for exploring diverse viewpoints, understanding group dynamics and gathering rich, nuanced data. The purpose includes; exploring attitudes and perceptions, gathering insights, testing ideas and concepts etc.

7.4.4 Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Service Expenditure

Participatory expenditure tracking refers to the involvement of citizens, community groups, or, civil society organisations in monitoring how public funds are spent and managed. This process is to enhance transparency, accountability and citizen participation in public financial management. This will afford citizens to identify inefficiencies, mismanagement or even corruption and advocate for improvements in service delivery and resource allocation. In essence, participatory expenditure tracking empowers citizens to play an active role in ensuring that public funds are used effectively and for the benefit of the community.

7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become critical in the context of sustainability and continuous improvements. The **Knowledge Management and Learning** indicate the knowledge management and learning frameworks to be used in enhancing planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting processes. The interventions to be adopted were factored into the PoA and AAPs. Annexes 1&2 presents details on the knowledge management and learning framework.

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

M&E processes must be sustainable and accountable and generate valuable lessons learned to inform future programming and decision-making.

7.6.1 Sustainability



The Monitoring and Evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan will follow the format laid down by the National Development Planning Commission. Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP based on the National Medium-Term Policy Framework will be done through the use of the national monitoring and evaluation system and other key poverty monitoring and evaluation system. This will enable key indicators to be tracked over projected periods to determine the effectiveness of policies and development Programmes on beneficiaries. The Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) and municipal sectoral departments are responsible for the preparation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The main task of the MPCU is to coordinate the overall municipal monitoring and evaluation strategies and also carry out monitoring and evaluation of the municipal plans or policies.

Actual project monitoring and evaluation are however the responsibility of the MPCU, the Works Sub-Committee and departments relevant to the project in question. However, the municipality will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) process. This would involve the community, beneficiaries, staff, Traditional Authorities, Assembly members, media, CSOs and other interested Groups.

At the municipal level the following departments are involved directly in the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan. They include:

- Central Administration
- Health department
- Disaster prevention and management department
- Social welfare and community development
- Environmental health and sanitation unit
- Finance department
- Works department
- Roads department
- Human resource department
- Agriculture department
- Education and Others

i. External Key Stakeholders to be Involved in M&E

Sector specific monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by responsible departments implementing policies and programmes whilst the MPCU will provide an oversight supervision through its quarterly meetings to assess progress of work.

The indicators contained in the M&E framework will also enable stakeholders in the sector to track the implementation progress of the 2025-2029 Plan and evaluate performance on



- 1) Annual,
- 2) Mid-term and
- 3) Terminal basis.

The 2025-2029 M & E Framework of Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly involves the following:

- Formation of M & E team
- Identification of primary and secondary stakeholders
- Development of data collection instruments
- Developing the M & E work plan and budget
- Field work/data collection
- Analysis of data using relevant statistical tools
- Establishing a functional data base to promote evidence-based decision making
- Preparing and disseminating M & E Reports to stakeholders

7.6.1.1 Staff Training on M&E

The following key stakeholders will be oriented on their roles in M&E. MCE, Presiding Member and Municipal Coordinating Director to establish a functional M&E system at the district, programme and project levels. The objective of the orientation will be;

- 1) Ensure ensure the assembly prepares M&E Plans following the District M&E Guidelines issued by NDPC.
- 2) Ensure that all programmes and projects assembly are systematically monitored and evaluated in accordance with their approved M&E Plans.
- 3) Raise awareness of the need and make demands for measuring performance and development outcomes by all and project managers
- 4) Use the M&E reports produced to enhance evidence-based decision making at district level
- 5) Increase the demand and use of M&E results by the assembly through regular interactions to assess their response to the recommendations in their APRs.
- 6) Ensure that the recommendations in the APRs are used for the improvement of development plans and budgets of assembly.
- 7) Facilitate the work of the MPCU by ensuring that:
 - M&E capacities of the MPCU are developed to the required standard;



- MPCU are adequately resourced with vehicles, logistics and operational costs to enable them to collect, analyse data and generate reports in an accurate and timely manner.

8) Periodically visit key project or programme sites to undertake the different types of monitoring

7.6.1.2 Steps for Addressing Human Resource Requirements for M&E

A long-term M&E capacity-building strategy will be developed to build Capacity for M&E both external or on-the-job of training. Staff capacity development is crucial to the functioning of every M&E system. Below is a process that would be adopted to guide and identify and assess staff capacity requirements:

- 1) Brainstorm on the technical skills needed to undertake M&E.
- 2) Identify all individuals with direct or indirect responsibility for M&E.
- 3) Use an M&E human capacity worksheet to capture the technical skills needed by the identified individuals.
- 4) Make recommendations to management on capacity needs and M&E requirements.
- 5) Use a participatory process with all stakeholders in implementing the recommendations

7.6.3.3 Approaches to Fill Capacity Gaps Identified

i. Engage trained M&E staff

The engagement of already trained personnel to fill vacant positions would be explored despite the difficulties.

ii. External and on-the-job M&E training

Providing external and on-the-job training programmes is always necessary for sustained M&E capacity building to support the implementation of M&E activities. External training for M&E staff which could lead to the award of a certificate, diploma, Bachelor's degree, or a Master's degree. Collaboration with capacity-building institutions such as the Ghana Institute for Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), the Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS) and universities to address the M&E capacity challenges facing the assembly will also be explored.

7.6.2 Digital Tools and Data Platforms for Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination

Digital data collection tools encompass a wide array of software and technologies used to gather, organize and store data electronically. These tools streamline the process of data acquisition, ensuring accuracy and efficiency in various applications. The M&E process will adopt some these



modern technologies to aid in the data collection and analysis to gather accurate data and fast track analysis and generate results real time to provide real time feedback on projects and programmes to be implemented. This would improve the accuracy, accessibility, and timeliness of M&E data, facilitating better decision-making and reporting. Below are some of the tools to be deployed.

7.6.2.1 Data Collection Tools

1. Mobile data collection apps such as Kobo tool box
2. Online survey platforms such as Google forms, Survey Monkey, CommCare etc.
3. Spread sheets software like Microsoft excel spreadsheet
4. Social media listening tools like Facebook, X etc

7.6.2.2 Dissemination Tools

1. Assembly Website
2. Social media handles (Facebook and X)
3. District Development Data Platform (DDDP)
4. X
5. WhatsApp

Table 146: M&E implementation schedule/ Time-Table

M&E ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE 2025-2029	ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢*
M&E Plan Preparation			
Review or selection of indicators	Beginning of plan period	MPCU	2,000.00
Conduct Implementation of Monitoring			
Field visits	Quarterly	MPCU, Tas, Assembly members, CSOs, Media etc	800,000.00
Review meetings	Quarterly	MPCU	96,000.00
Preparation of Monitoring Reports			
Preparation of Progress Reports (PR)			
Data collection	Quarterly	MPCU	32,000.00
Data collation	Quarterly	MPCU	-
Data analysis	Quarterly	MPCU	-
PR validation workshops	Quarterly	MPCU	96,000.00
Internal review of draft PR	Quarterly	MPCU	2,000.00
Print APR	Every quarter	MPCU	-
Dissemination and Communication of M&E Results			
Organise PRs dissemination workshops	Quarterly	MPCU, key stakeholders	80,000
Distribution of PRs	Quarterly	Key stakeholders, RCC, NDPC	2,000.00
Stakeholder engagement on PRs	Bi-annually	MPCU, TAs, CSOs, etc.	320,000.00
PM&E			
Prepare for PM&E with stakeholders	Every 2 years	MPCU, TAs, CBOs, etc.	-
Train personnel to conduct field work	Every 2 years	MPO, TAs, CBOs, etc.	2,000.00
Conduct PM&E	Every 2 years	MPCU, TAs, CBOs Assembly members, etc.	20,000.00
Evaluation			
Undertake Selected evaluation activities	Every year	MPCU	30,000.00
Total			1,482,000.00

Source: YKMA MPCU, 2025



Table 147: Yearly M&E Calendar

M&E activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
M&E indicator review	10 th											
Field visits			25 th			25 th			25 th			25 th
Organise review meetings			30 th			29 th			29 th			29 th
M&E quarterly reports				5 th			5 th			5 th		26 th
Conduct M&E capacity building for core staff at MPCU	3 rd											
Prepare for APR production												10 th
Data collection	5 th											
Data collation	15 th											
Data analysis	20 th											
Organise APR validation workshop	25 th											
Internal review of draft APR	28 th											
Peer review APR												
Print APR	29 th											
Organise a dissemination workshop	30 th											
Distribution of APR	31 st											
Prepare for PM&E with stakeholders	9 th											
Train personnel to conduct field work		5 th										
Conduct PM&E			2 nd									

Source: YKMA MPCU, 2025



CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the communication strategy to be used in dissemination information to various stakeholders. It includes formulated communication goals and developed strategies to effectively communicate the plan to all stakeholders, including decision-makers and the citizenry

1.1 Communication Goals

The following are the set goals for communication;

- ✓ Ensure accountability.
- ✓ Motivate stakeholders to action.
- ✓ Improve development interventions.
- ✓ Advocate for additional resources.
- ✓ Promote understanding.
- ✓ Explore and investigate what happened and why.
- ✓ Promote organisational learning

8.2 Target Audience

The Communication Strategy identified the following as major target groups on account of their involvement in legislation, policy, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements: The major stakeholders/institutions identified include:

- a. Member of Parliament.
- b. Assembly members
- c. Regional Co-ordinating Councils
- d. Regional Minister and
- e. Heads of Departments
- f. Sub-Municipal Councils/structures
- g. Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders and General Public
- h. Development Partners
- i. Private Sector
- j. NALAG and Local Government Workers Union



- k. NGOs/CSOs (including Religious Bodies as Catholic Secretariat, Muslim Council, Christian Council, IEA, CDD, etc.).

8.3 Key Messages

- ✓ The key messages to be discriminated to various key stakeholders are the following;
- ✓ Easily digestible facts and figures about what has been achieved,
- ✓ proving change and relating it to the intervention
- ✓ Key milestones achieved
- ✓ Challenges
- ✓ Advocate policy change,
- ✓ Solicit resources to complete other programmes or projects Coordination among institutions
- ✓ Provide lessons
- ✓ Increase public awareness

8.4 Communication Objectives

The Communication objectives would answer these questions;

- a. **Whom we need need to reach?** All institutions and individuals with vested interest would be communicated to.
- b. **Why do we need to reach them?** To provide updates and solicit feedback
- c. **What will our communications convey?** These would include status reports, progress reports and challenges encountered
- d. **How are we going to deliver the message?** various mediums both modern and traditional mediums would be deployed.

8.5 Channels of Communication

The following modern channels would be used to reach out to targeted audience;

- Electronic Media: Radio (National Radio G.B.C. and Selected FM stations and other stations available in the Municipality) and Television: GTV, TV3, Metro, Using Discussion Programmes e.g. Talking Point Breakfast Shows
- Print Media: Selected Newspaper for publication of Articles
- Using Information Services Department of the Ministry of Local Government
- Using NCCE



In all, Seminars, Radio, TV Discussion programmes, newspaper articles, Newsletters, Websites, E-mails, Social media brochures and flyers would be used to reach out generally to the various stakeholders.



Table 148: Communication Strategy

NO.	TARGET AUDIENCE	KEY MESSAGES	DISSEMINATION STRATEGIES/TOOLS	COMMUNICATION MEDIUM	COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVES	FREQUENCY
1.	Assembly members	Easily digestible facts and figures about what has been achieved, proving change and relating it to the intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Websites and electronic reports • Media reports (newspaper, radio, TV) • Policy framework • Development plans • Formal reports • Factsheets • Town Hall meetings 	Face-to-face meeting Digital mediums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability • Transparency • 	Quarterly, Annually
2.	Member of Parliament	Easily digestible facts and figures about what has been achieved, proving change and relating it to the intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Websites and electronic reports • Media reports (newspaper, radio, TV) • Formal reports • Factsheets • Town Hall meetings 	Face-to-face meeting Digital mediums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create political goodwill and legislative support and resource allocation 	Quarterly, Annually
3.	RCC, DACF, Ministries (MOF, MLGCRA, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key milestones achieved • Challenges • Advocate policy change, solicit resources to complete other programmes or projects • Coordination among institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to staff • Feedback at staff appraisals • Assembly website • Media reports (newspaper, radio TV) • Formal reports • Policy framework Development 	Face-to-face meeting Digital mediums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create politically enabling environment and ensure top management support • Advocacy • Policy assessment 	Quarterly, Annually
4.	Research and Academic Institutions, Professional Associations	Provide lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Web sites & electronic reports • Policy framework • Development plan 	Face-to-face meeting Digital mediums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general knowledge and database • Training support and feedback 	Annually
5.	Sub-Committees of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key milestones achieved • Challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Status reports 	Face-to-face meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability • Transparency 	Quarterly
6.	General Public Local communities, Traditional Authority, CSOs, Media, Development Partners, NGOs, Vulnerable groups (PWDs), Youth Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness • Key milestones achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing notes • Presentations to associations • Official visits • Simplified versions of development plans and formal reports • Newspapers, radio, TV • Newsletters – hard copy & electronic • Websites & electronic reports 	Face-to-face meeting Digital mediums Community information centres Gong-gong beating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Support • Training at community levels • Capacity availability • Ownership of project • Awareness • Accountability • Transparency 	Quarterly, Annually
7.	Heads of Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key milestones achieved • Challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Formal reports 	Face-to-face meeting Digital mediums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback • Feedforward • Assessment 	Quarterly, Annually

Source: YKMA MPCU, 2025



Annex 1: Bibliography

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Annex 2: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Source	Knowledge Gaps
Project management/development planning	MPCU Members	PMBOK, M&E reports, procurement guidelines	Limited use agile project management
Climate change adaptation	Environmental health officers, NADMO staff	Climate vulnerability assessment, disaster preparedness guidelines	Localized climate modeling
Data analysis and statistics	Municipal statistician, budget analysts	Administrative data, survey reports, data analysis software (SPSS)	Advanced data analysis
Participatory planning and budgeting	Assembly members, Planning officers, budget analysts	Community forums, town hall meetings report, Community Action Planning Guidelines, budget preparation guidelines	Digital engagement platforms
Gender and social inclusion	Gender desk officer, social welfare officers	Gender mainstreaming guidelines, social protection data	Data disaggregation, gender responsive budgeting
Revenue mobilization	Finance/revenue officer and budget officers	Revenue collection records, financial statements	Electronic billing and payment system
Knowledge management	Information officer, MIS officer	Assembly database, circulars	Centralized digital knowledge repository and e-archiving

Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication	Effective Communication and public Participation Workshop	Peer Feedback, participant surveys	Improve facilitation and Oral Presentation Skills
Leadership and team work	Leadership development programme	360-degree feedback, staff appraisal	Develop team management skills
Technical skills	Advanced data analysis training, project management	Performance assessment, Timely Project execution and cost management	Enhance data interpretation, enhance project implementation, enhance project cost and budget management
Revenue mobilization	Innovation financing and digital revenue system training	Revenue performance indicators	Enhanced municipal revenue generation and accountability



ANNEX 3: GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Activities	The collection of tasks to be carried out in order to achieve an output.
Assumption	Positively-stated external factors which are important for the success of the intervention, are probable (not certain/unlikely) to happen, and are beyond its control.
Evaluation	The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
Goal	The long-term result that an intervention seeks to achieve, which may be contributed to by factors outside the intervention.
Impact	Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
Indicator	A unit of measurement that helps determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective).
Monitoring	The routine collection and analysis of information in order to track progress, check compliance and make informed decisions for project/programme management
Medium-Term	The period of time which lasts few months or years beyond the present time
Programme	A set of related measures or activities with a particular long-term aim
Hectare	A unit of measurement for land area equivalent to 10,000 square meters
Tons	A unit of weight equal to 2,240lb
Extension Service	A programme that provides farmers with access to knowledge, information and technologies to enhance agricultural production
Local Economic Development	Building the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all
Gender Parity Index	A socio-economic index that measures the relative access to opportunities for males and females
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils per teacher at a specific level of education
Doctor Population Ratio	Average number of doctors per population in an area
Nurse Population Ratio	Average number of nurses per population in an area
Literacy Ratio	Percentage of a population that can read and write with understanding about their everyday life
Multi-Dimensional Poverty	Various deprivations that a person or a household experience simultaneously going beyond just lack of income
Poverty Intensity	Average severity or depth of poverty experienced by individuals or households
Incidence of Poverty	Proportion of a population that falls below a specific poverty line, indicating the extent poverty exists within that group
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of the labour force that is unemployed
People Living with HIV/AIDS	Persons diagnosed with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV)
Wasting	Causing a part of the body to become progressively weaker
Stunting	Prevent from growing or developing properly
Underweight	Below a weight considered normal
Pragya	Local name for a Commercial Tricycle
Okada	Local name for a Commercial Motorcycle
Trotro	Local name for Commercial Bus
Fertility rate	Average number of children a woman is expected to have in a lifetime based on current birth rates across different age groups
Mortality Rate	Measure of number of deaths in particular population scaled to the size of the population, per unit of time
Pipe Borne Water	Water distributed through a system of pipes typically from a filtration plant to households
Lapomi	A Krobo cultural practice where a sheep is demanded from a man who impregnates a woman before marrying her in order to lay claim to the baby
Dipo	A Krobo traditional rite performed for girls after their first menstruation to usher them into womanhood
Huza	A Krobo Traditional Settlement System where buildings are linked to each other to foster unity and security among families
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Long term strategic plan that guides the spatial distribution of land uses within a specific area
Development Permit	A formal authorization that allows specific types of development to occur on a property, it ensures that proposed development is aligned with local zoning regulations, planning standards and other relevant guidelines
4G/5G Network	4 th or 5 th generation in internet technology
Mobile Money	An electronic wallet service, that allows users to store, send and receive money using mobile phones
Community Information Centre	Commercial Public Announcement Centre
Community Action Plan	A strategic document created by a community to identify needs, set goals and outlines steps to address local issues and achieve positive change
Zonal Council	A sub unit of a larger administrative area
Social Accountability	Involving citizens and communities in the processes of governance so that decisions and actions of the people and organization with power are made public and can be questioned
Electoral Area	Geographical portion of a political unit



ANNEX 4A: FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM PLAN PREPARATION

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly	
Region	Eastern Region	
Name of Zonal Councils	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Somanya Zonal Council 2. Nkurakan Zonal Council 3. Boti Zonal Council 4. Klo-Agogo Zonal Council 5. Oterkpolu Zonal Council 6. Obawale Zonal Council 7. Nsutapong Zonal Council 	
Date	3 rd March, - 31 st March, 2025	Time: 10:00 am at each Zonal council

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation.	Letters were used as medium of invitation to the participation of 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 Representation at Hearing.	Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Artisans, Opinion Leaders, Teachers, Community Members, Civil Society Organizations.	The participants were selected with the help of the Zonal council executives
d	Total Number of Persons	450 persons attended with 270 males and 180 females.	Target achieved


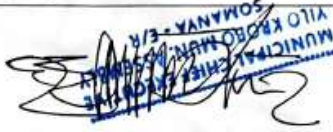








e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 40% for females and 60% for males	female attendance was encouraging
f	Language Used at Hearing	Twi was used as a medium of discussions but was translated to the local dialect of the area (Dangme)	This made the participants freely expressed themselves.
g	Major Issues Raised	<p>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 centered on the analysis which highlighted conclusions, and implications for development.</p> <p>In addition, the people were sensitized on their role 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.</p> <p>Some of the issues were in the area of sanitation, roads, health infrastructure, school infrastructure, potable water, settlement planning and agriculture related issues. The forum also helps identify various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2026-2029.</p>	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 organized 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 Nurakan and Klo-Agogo were impressive



ENDORSEMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

We, the undersigned, hereby endorse the acceptance of the Public Hearing Report:

		DATE:
1. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE (HON. FRANCIS AKUMATEY ADDO)	 	21/10/25
2. MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR (ABDUL- HUSSEIN A. RASHEED)	 	21/10/25
3. PRESIDING MEMBER (HON. EDWIN YAO TENGEY)		21/10/25
4. CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE (HON. MICHAEL NUERTEY)	 	21/10/25
5. MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER (ADU KWABENA)	 	21/10/25



ANNEX 4B: FINAL PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT MTDP 2026-2029

Name of District	Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly	
Region	Eastern Region	
Area of Council (s)	1. Somanya Zonal Council 2. Nkurakan Zonal Council 3. Boti Zonal Council 4. Klo-Agogo Zonal Council 5. Oterkpolu Zonal Council 6. Obawale Zonal Council 7. Nsutapong Zonal Council	
Venue	At each Zonal Council	
Date	23 rd September 2025-9 th October, 2025	Time: 10:30 am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
1	Medium of Invitation.	1. Invitation Letters were sent to 120 groups and individuals 2. The General Public was notified through announcements on Rite FM and other Local information centers.	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 Representation 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



S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
4	Total Number of Persons	650 persons attended with 340 males and 210 females	Female attendance has improved this time.
5	Gender Ratio/Percentage	Males = 78%, Females= 32%	
6	Language Used at Hearing	Twi, English and Dangme were used as the medium of presentation and discussions.	Translations were done by the representative from the Works Department where necessary.
7	Major Issues Raised	The Public hearing on the draft 2026-2029 Development plan was to conclude the plan 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 centered on the main proposed programmes and activities outlined in the plan to stimulate development of the Municipality.	The Presentation was successful and on point.
8	Main Controversies/Concerns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Assembly members wanted to propose new projects in addition to the projects initially identified. 2. A section of participants complained about some communities not benefitting from certain projects. 3. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was no 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 need and communities were selected and prioritized based on 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 response offered.
10	Unresolved questions or Queries	NIL	
11	Level of Unresolved Problems going to be resolved	N/A	




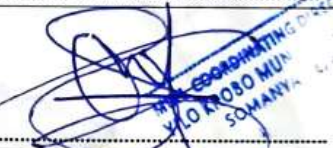
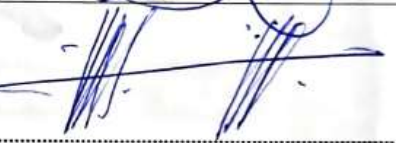





S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
12	Comment on General Level of Participation	The public hearing was successfully organized. It created the opportunity for dialogue and learning among participants.	Participants showed great enthusiasm



ENDORSEMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

We, the undersigned, hereby endorse the acceptance of the Public Hearing Report:

<p>1. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE (HON. FRANCIS AKUMATEY ADDO)</p>	 	<p>DATE: 21/10/25</p>
<p>2. MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR (ABDUL- HUSSEIN A. RASHEED)</p>	 	<p>21/10/25</p>
<p>3. PRESIDING MEMBER (HON. EDWIN YAO TENGEY)</p>		<p>21/10/25</p>
<p>4. CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE (HON. MICHAEL NUERTEY)</p>		<p>21/10/25</p>
<p>5. MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER (ADU KWABENA)</p>	 	<p>21/10/25</p>



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2026-2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN-YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



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ANNEX 4c: ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR PARTICIPANTS

YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 09-10-2025

ZONE: Somanya

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	G.H Tetteh	Korleygan	Apostolic	0242826379	
2	Tetteh Maxwell	Salosi	PLaw	0207908301	
3	Jonathan K. Boakor	Mount Mary Road	Mount Mary Road	0540249348	
4	John Kwablah Boakor	Mount Mary Road	Mount Mary Road	0245997302	
5	Joseph Aortey	Dzogybe-Akorley	How Somanya	054833499	
6	Alex Amod Muentey	Djaba Road	Apostolic	0244151823	
7	Joseph Tey	Djaba Road	Djaba Road	0554443892	
8	Batorbe Veronica	Sia	Sia Presby	0543367481	
9	Ayertey Davis	Korleygan	Social welfare	0243942992	
10	Muentey Kwame	Salosi	Salosi	0247542398	
11	Kwesi Yeboah	Agananyia	Agananyia	0544646857	



YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

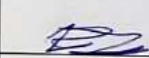
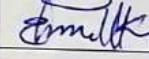

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 01-10-2025

ZONE: Obawale

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Kwao Isaac	Obawale	Tsotsung	054498569	
2.	Emmanuel Tettey	Tsotsung	Tsosingu	0542342006	
3.	Sibex Patricia	Tsotsung	Tsosingu	0248361512	
4.	Odley Patrick Tettey	Tsotsung	Tsosingu	0244743646	
5.	Narrey Samuel	Obawale	Obawale	0539499838	
6.	Nene Osmond Korley	Obawale	Obawale	0247744495	
7.	Teye Abraham	Obawale	Tsosingu	0540700542	
8.	Edmond Koranteng	Obawale	Obawale	0248848128	
9.	Mary Ladjer Kyere	Obawale	Obawale	055 0001723	
10.	Taw Selina Mank	Obawale	Obawale	0241006675	
11.	Herrie Gifty	Obawale	Obawale	0541166176	



YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 25-09-2025

ZONE: Nsutapong

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Andrew Nash Oyangyama	Nsutapong Saka	Nsutapong ebeba	0506014319	
2.	ABAH GOLD JOE	✓	✓	05271621260	
3.	Lawer Adams	✓	✓	0519418179	
4.	Odonkor Paul Kofi	✓	✓	0543492993	
5.	Ahulu Teye Christen	Nsutapong	Nsutapong	0557743876	
6.	Ngongo Solomon	Nsutapong	Nsutapong	0548752074	
7.	Akunor Fata MOSES	Nsutapong	Nsutapong	0240136115	
8.	Nash Francis Lawer	Sutawa	Sutawa	0247066468	
9.	ISAAC KWAO	KORNYIRE	KORNYIRE	0545995147	
10.	TAXIAT JOHN	NSUTAPONG	NSUTAPONG	054909524	
11.	DAN KOFI JOHN	DOPINYA	NSUTAPONG	0552508138	

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YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 23-09-2025

ZONE: Nkwarakan

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	OBENU EMMANUEL	PERCHIRE	HUHUNYA	0246332780	
2	GBORMITAH Y. DADZI	WAWASE Comm	ABOABA	0240539451	
3	Joyce epoku	DORSE Comm	NKWARAKAN	0245929230	
4	Aforley Samuel	NKWARAKAN	NKWARAKAN	0544797411	
5	Angasor Joseph	DORSE Comm	DORSE	0243432660	
6	Amed Issah	NKWARAKAN	NKWARAKAN	0240528996	
7	Henry Kwaa Aggemang	NKUNAKA BANA	NKUNAKA	0543761662	
8	JEIIGH MOSES	NKUNAKA	NKUNAKA ABISO	024969506	
9	FUSEINI ALI	HUHUNYA	HUHUNYA ZONE	0247969693	
10	TAMATEY ERIC	PERCHIRE	HUHUNYA	055343263	
11	Francis N. Tetteh	Nkwarakan Bana	Nkwarakan	05246664458	



YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 29-09-2025

ZONE: Klo- Agogo

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	Alex Awaibey	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0536455834	Alex
2	KENNEY OBLIBOE	Klo - Akwapem	Akwapem	0541017003	Kenney
3	Tetteh Julian	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0552898517	Tetteh
4	Peter Agyiting	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0550370083	Peter
5	Vida Teye	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0245711187	Vida
6	Addo Rebecca	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	054-3480202	Addo
7	Akrebette Esther	Klo Agogo	Klo Agogo	0542636824	Akrebette
8	Rebecca Teye	Klo Agogo	Klo Agogo	0242288943	Rebecca
9	Tetteh George	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0242364488	Tetteh
10	Ruth Akalpor	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0240118343	Ruth
11	Gloria Boadu	Klo - Agogo	Klo - Agogo	0551687305	Gloria

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YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 6th October 2025

ZONE: Be.1

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	EMMANUEL TETTEH OFORI	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0549130444	
2.	JOSEPH MARTIF	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0244182660	
3.	ERIC KWEMU	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0555784172	
4.	AMOS ADJUKWAKO	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0244964932	
5.	ADDYAW GEORGE	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0244821400	
6.	SIMON TETTEH	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0248349965	
7.	ALI AHASSAH	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0243626264	
8.	DEBORAH NARFI FADI	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0549561654	
9.	KUMDAH RICHARD	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0243330822	
10.	ERIC NARH APPIASAH	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0543259600	
11.	TERRIKETAY SIMON	AKPAMU	AKPAMU	0241763131	

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YILO KROBO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZONAL PUBLIC HEARING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 3rd October 2025

ZONE: O.T.B.R.K.P.O.W

NO.	NAME	COMMUNITY	ELECTORAL AREA	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Christopher K.B	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0240826250	[Signature]
2.	Tettey F. Obloni	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0535708012	[Signature]
3.	Kwame Fio. Mighede	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0593018208	[Signature]
4.	Gladys Korkor Tettey	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0549887736	[Signature]
5.	Padi Naomi	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0593017441	[Signature]
6.	Millicent Adoki	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0597441654	[Signature]
7.	Agbedanu Elvis	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0542979253	[Signature]
8.	Randolf Amoring	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0240068499	[Signature]
9.	Eduard K. Kumah	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0240239422	[Signature]
10.	Lydia Nartey	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0542449072	[Signature]
11.	Edmond Tetteh Aggor	Sikabeng	Plejo-Sikabeng	0559213332	[Signature]

