JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029 UNDER NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

RESETTING GHANA AGENDA - CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY'

A DRAFT MTDP (2026-2029)

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FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Jomoro Municipal Assembly. This plan sets out our strategic direction and development priorities for the coming years. This plan reflects our collective aspirations as well as our firm commitment to sustainable growth, inclusive development, and improved quality of life for all our people.

The Medium-Term Development Plan has been prepared through extensive consultation with key stakeholders, including government institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, development partners, and citizens. Their valuable contributions have ensured that the plan is responsive to current challenges, aligned with the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2025-2030)

Ghana has adopted decentralized planning approach to promote development processes at the local level. Through National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 Act 480 and National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232), the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) issues guidelines to guide the preparation of Sector and District Medium Term Plans at the National and Local Levels. This mandates the Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts Assemblies to prepare and submit their plans based on the guidelines issued.

The MTDP (2026-2029) of the Jomoro Municipal represents the development challenges and the desires of the inhabitants in the Municipality in order to attain the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The projects and programmes were captured through the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. The Jomoro Municipal Assembly is to catalyze new partnerships between the central government and the private sector. This attempt will provide a means of alternative sources of financing infrastructural development on the required scale while increasing the local financing mechanism of the Assembly to meet pressing demands in the Municipality.

I therefore call on all relevant stakeholders to effectively and efficiently implement, monitor and evaluate all planned programmes, projects and activities in the 2026-2029 MTDP.

HON. BENEDICT BOADI
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
HALF ASSINI.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD…… II

TABLE OF CONTENTS……III

LIST OF TABLES……...IV

LIST OF FIGURES……. V

ANNEXS……...VI

LIST OF ACRONYMS……. VII

ACKNOWLEDGMENT……VIII

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IXX

CHAPTER ONE 1

1.2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS..... 5
1.2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW .....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
1.3 ANALYSIS ON EXISTING CONDITIONS/ SITUATION 13
1.3.1 INTRODUCTION.....ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
1.3.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS 16
1.3.4 LOCATION AND SIZE..... 16
1.3.5 Relief and Drainage 17
1.3.6 Climate and Rainfall 18
1.3.7 Vegetation..... 18
1.3.9 Geology..... 19
1.3.10 Land Cover..... 19
1.4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 20
1.4.1 INTRODUCTION..... 20
1.4.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION..... 13
1.4.11 CULTURE 21
1.4.16 CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES..... 21
1.5.5 MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME (MCP)..... **27**
1.6.13 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (Leap) ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
1.6.14 Disability..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
1.7 WATER AND SANITATION SITUATION.....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
1.8. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS..... 35
1.8.1 Agriculture 36
1.8.13 Key Issues ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
1.9. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 39
1.9.6 TOURISM TO BOOST LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT..... 39
1.9.6.1 TOURISM: PLACES OF ATTRACTION AND HISTORICAL FACTS .**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
Source: Field Survey, 2025..... 47
1.11 ENERGY 47
1.12 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
1.16 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION .....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
1.16.1 WATER RESOURCES: RIVER ESTUARIES, DRAINAGE OUTFLOWS, MANGROVES, WETLANDS, MARSHLANDS AND COASTAL LAGOONS .....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
1.17.1 PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE..... 46

1.17.3 DIMENSIONS OF VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY ..**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COASTAL ZONE: OVERVIEW .....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
1.19 FOREST RESOURCES 48

2.1 CHAPTER TWO 54

2.1.1 Prioritisation of Development Issues 54

2.1.8 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES.....**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**

CHAPTER THREE 56

CHAPTER FOUR..... 61

4.0 CHAPTER FIVE ……..160

Composite development programmes 61

CHAPTER SIX 133

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN 133
6.1 INTRODUCTION 133
6.1.1 MONITORING 133
6.2.4 COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVES 157
6.2.5 DISSEMINATION OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 152

6.2.6 APPROACHES/CHANNELS 153

6.3 EVALUATION 153
6.3.6 CALENDAR FOR PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION 155

CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY…….

7.0 INTRODUCTION…….
7.1 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY…….
7.2 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION OF THE PLAN……..

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	-	African Development Bank
ANC	-	Ante Natal Care
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Exams
BNI	-	Bureau of National Investigation
CEPS	-	Customs Exercise and Preventive Service
CHPS	-	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CSLP	-	Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Fund
MA	-	Municipal Assembly
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
DHD	-	District Health Directorate
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FoN	-	Friends of the Nation
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
HASCO	-	Half-Assini Senior High School
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ICFG	-	Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative
ICM	-	Integrated Coastal Management
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
ISD	-	Information Service Department
JMA	-	Jomoro Municipal Assembly
KG	-	Kindergarten
MSHAP	-	Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Programme
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NEPAD	-	New Economic Pact for African Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
PSP	-	Private Sector Participation
PPAG	-	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
POCC	-	Potentials Opportunities Challenges and Constraints
SHEP	-	Self Help Electrification Programme
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
S&T	-	Science and Technology
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SSNIT	-	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Développent

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List of Figures

Figure 1.0: Jomoro in Municipal Map 17
Figure 1.1: Municipal Drainage Map 17
Figure 1.2: Vegetation Map 18
Figure 1.3: Soils Map 19
Figure 1.5: Land Cover Map 20
Figure 1.6: Population pyramid of Jomoro Municipality 14
Figure 1.7: Broad Age Cohort 15
Figure 1.8: Population Density 16
Figure 1.9: Percentage HIV/AIDs Cases 2022-2025 27
Figure 1.10: Shows the Number of OPD Malaria Cases 2022-2025 27
Figure 1.11: Distribution of health facilities municipal wide 28
Figure 1.19: The trend of PENTA 3 coverage as proxy indicator by sub municipal 2022-2025 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Figure 1.21: Jomoro Water Distribution Map 35
Figure 1.25: Adopted structure plan for the Petroleum Hub 41
Figure 1.26: Jomoro Municipal Road Network 47
Figure 1.27: Electricity Connectivity 47
Figure 1.28: Community Level Adaptive Capacities and Exposure To Hazards 46
Figure 1.29: Mineral Deposits 48
Figure 1.30: Focus on residential and Industrial land 42
Figure 1.32: Aerial Photo - Half Assini (Municipal Capital) 43
Figure 1.32: Settlements in Jomoro 44
Figure 1.33: Hierachy Of Settlements 44
Figure 1.34: Area Council Map of Jomoro Municipal ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Figure 3.0: Spatial implications of the Development Path ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

List of Tables

Table 1.0: Performance Review of MTDP (2022-2025) ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 1.1: Financial Performance (2022-2025) 12
Table 1.3: Medium-Term Population Projection 2026-2029 13
Table 1.4: Age Sex Structure 13
Table 1.6: Birthplace By Duration Of Residence Of Migrants ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table1.7: Religious Affiliations 21
Table 1.8: Distribution of Facilities and condition 22
Table 1.9: General Health and Demographic Trends 23
Table 1.11: Shows Ten Top Causes of Institutional Deaths 2022-2025 25
Table 1.14: Shows the category of staff currently at Post 26
Table 1.16: Percentage of suspected malaria cases tested 28
Table 1.26: EPI Performance Indicators 2022-2025 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 1.27 : Health Insurance statistics ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 1.28: Below shows an Enrolment Trend over a 4 year Period. 30
Table 1.35: Data on Bath Houses in the Municipal As At 2025 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 1.39: Led Trainings/Activities ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 1.42: The Road Network and Conditions In the Municipality ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 1.43: Communities with Electricity Connectivity ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 2.1 : Harmonisation of key Development Issues and Community Aspirations ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 2.2: Summary of the Adopted key Development priorities ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 3.1: Population Projection 2026-2029 48
Table 3.10: Safe Water Facilities Projections – 2026– 2029 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 4.0: Programme of Action 2026-2029 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 4.1: Indicative Financial Strategy 63
Table 6.0: Monitoring Matrix ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 6.1: Matrix showing target stakeholders and purpose of Communication..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 6.2: Communication Strategies ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 6.3: M & E Calendar for 2026-2029 159
Table 6.4: Proposed M & E Work Plan 2026 - 2029 160
Appendix 1: POCC Analysis ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Appendix 2: Sustainable Prioritised Issues 161
Annex 3: Maintenance Plan 168

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to section 12 sub-sections 2 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, District Assemblies are responsible for the overall development of the district through the formulation and execution of plans, programmes and effective mobilization of the resources necessary for their overall development.

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Act 480 requires District Assemblies to initiate and prepare district development plans and ensure that the plans are prepared with full participation of the local people.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) commenced the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) with the formation of the Plan Preparation Team comprising of the Municipal Coordinating Director, Development Planning Officer, Director of Agriculture, Director of Social Welfare and Community Development, Budget Analyst, Director of Health, Director of Education, Director of Business Advisory Centre, Environmental Health Analyst and Physical Planning Officer with strong support from the Municipal Chief Executive and Member of Parliament.

The plan preparation team undertook a performance and financial review of the 2022-2025 MTDP and the identified gaps and lessons learnt served as input for the new MTDP. To ensure a more participatory approach and commitment, all key stakeholders including Community members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs/ NGOs, business community among others were engaged at the Electoral Area across the 10 Area Council levels for inputs into the new plan. A public hearing meeting was organized for all stakeholders to update and validate the draft plan at Half Assini.

There are five development dimensions under the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2026-2029) and of that the Municipal Assembly adopted four specifically Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Development and Governance and Institutional Development.

The Development Focus Municipal Assembly for the next four years is to ensure that all citizens within the Jomoro Municipal, irrespective of their gender, socio-economic status or where they reside, have access to basic human needs and services such as primary health care, quality education, potable water, decent housing, job creation and wealth, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in making decisions that affect their lives.

The plan comprises of eight chapters with the first chapter looking at the General introduction. The chapter two deals with the Situational Analysis, while chapter three consist of Key Development Priorities. Chapter four talks about the Development goals, Objectives and Strategies and chapter five involves the Composite Development Programmes. The sixth chapter contains the various Annual Action Plans with chapter seven dealing with Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements and chapter eight is Development Communication Strategies for the dissemination of the plan

The Municipal Assembly anticipates the full collaboration and support of all key stakeholders to effectively implement the plan to achieve the development goal of the Assembly.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter one describes the brief background, vision, mission, core values, mandate and functions as well as the location and the organizational structure of the Municipal Assembly.

1.2 Brief Background

The Jomoro Municipal is one of the 14 districts in the Western Region. The Municipality which used to be part of the then Nzema District was inaugurated to a Municipal Status by the Legislative Instrument 2285 in November, 2017. The total estimated population of the people of Jomoro based on the 2021 PHC report is **126,576** as against the projected 2025 population of **132,905**. The major occupations of the people in the Municipality are farming, fishing and petty trading. The capital town of the Municipal is Half Assini.

MAP OF JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXT

Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

Figure 1.1: Shows the location map of the district in the regional and National context

1.3 Vision statement

Vision for Development The vision of the Municipality for development is to witness a developed municipal where there is peace and prosperity for all.

1.4 Mission statement

Mission of Municipal Assembly is to ensure the improvement of living standards of the people through the effective utilization and management of human, material and natural resources with the active support of the private sector, development partners including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's).

1.5 Functions of the Municipal Assembly

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly basically performs three main functions namely legislative, administrative/deliberative and resource mobilization

- Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipal and ensure the preparation of and submission of Development plans and budgets to the relevant central government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC).
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the executive mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipal.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the Municipal
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipal
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipal.

1.6 Mandate

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipal, with deliberative, legislative, and executive powers to plan, initiate, coordinate, implement, and monitor development activities in line with national policies and guidelines.

1.7 Core Values

The Municipal Assembly adopted the local Government Service Delivery Standard as guiding principles to achieve the district's goal and they include; Professionalism, Transparency, Client Focus, Accountability, Cost efficiency, Effectiveness, Participation and Equity

1.8 Organizational Structure of the Assembly

The Municipal Chief Executive is the head of the office of the Municipal Assembly. There are 17 Decentralized Departments under the office of the Assembly. The activities of these Departments are coordinated by the Municipal Coordinating Director.

The head of the General Assembly presides over meetings of the Assembly which is the highest decision-making body of the Assembly structure. The secretariat of the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments implement the decisions of the General Assembly

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly was elevated to a Municipal status in November, 2017 as created by the LI 2285. The Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipal.

- **General Assembly** - The highest decision-making body, made up of elected representatives from electoral areas, government appointees, and Members of Parliament within the jurisdiction. It deliberates on policies, approves plans and budgets, and makes bylaws for local governance
- **Presiding Member** – elected from among Assembly members to chair meetings of the General Assembly. He/she ensures that proceedings and decisions are conducted in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Assembly
- **Executive Committee** – chaired by the MCE, responsible for implementing decisions of the Assembly, coordinating sub-committee work, and supervising development programmes
- **Municipal Chief Executive** – appointed by the President and approved by the Assembly, serves as the political and administrative head and oversees the day-to-day management and implementation of Assembly decisions, development plans, and government policies.
- **Coordinating Director** – the highest-ranking civil servant in the Assembly, heads the administrative machinery and coordinates the work of various decentralized departments and units.

- **Decentralized Departments** – these are technical and professional departments such as health, education, agriculture, social welfare, planning, works, finance, and environment, providing technical expertise and implementing programmes and projects
- **Sub-District Structures** – these grassroots structures such as the zonal councils as well as the units committee enhance community participation in decision-making and local development initiatives.

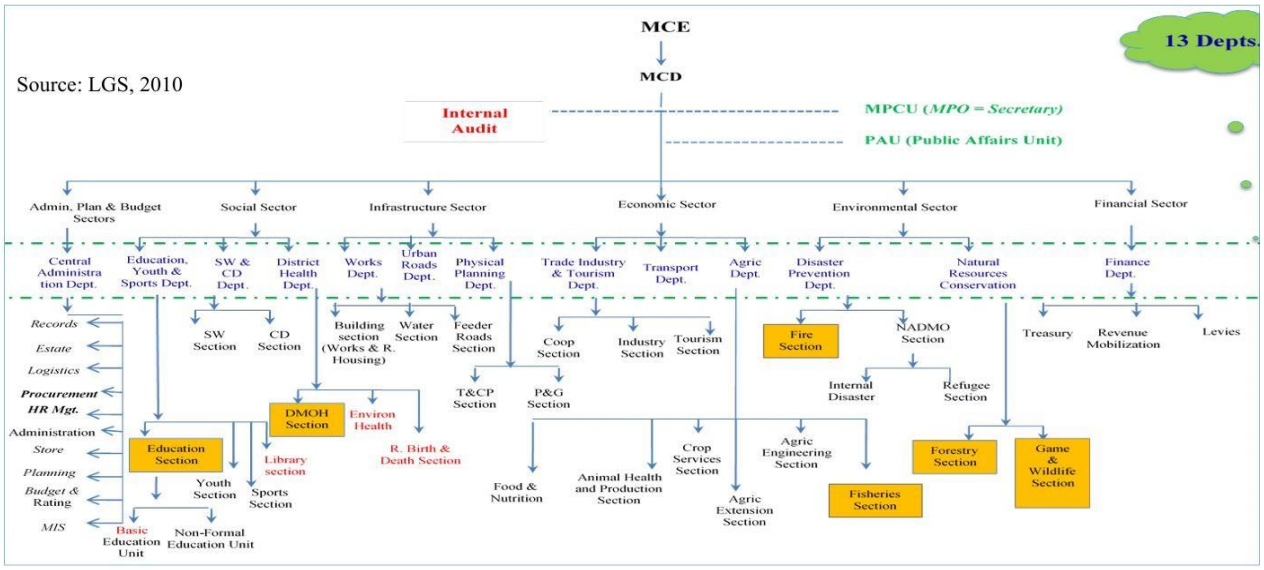


Figure 1.2: ORGANOGRAM OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

1.9 Structure of the Plan

The plan comprises of eight chapters which reflect all dimensions;

Chapter 1

It gives a general overview of the municipality, the vision, mission, core values and functions of the District Assembly. The reasons for non-achievement of the planned development objectives, problems encountered and lessons learnt were documented to inform the new plan. The district profile is outlined and the chapter ends with a summary of the community needs and stark aspirations and the harmonized key development issues.

Chapter 2

It highlights the Performance Review of the previous plan 2022-2025of the District Assembly in the implementation of the projects and programmes under the MTDPF (2018-2021).

The Municipal development issues are harmonized with community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues from the Review of performance and profile. The key development issues have been prioritized considering their multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These are further subjected to the POCC analysis.

Chapter 3

Chapter Three outlines the municipal development focus which is followed by the formulation of the district's, goals, objectives and strategies (tools and techniques). Development projections which include projected development requirements and also the adopted development issues, thematic goals, objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF, 2022-2025.

Chapter 4

Chapter Four highlights the Development Programmes and sub-programmes of the DA. It also projects the Programme of Action of the DA for the 2018-2021. It is undoubtedly linked to the programme-based budgeting. The Chapter ends with the Indicative Financial strategies of the District Assembly to mobilize resources to finance the MTDP in conjunction with Development partners, NGO's, Civil society organizations, etc.

Chapter 5

The implementation arrangements for the plan are outlined in this chapter. Both internal and external stakeholders involved in the plan implementation were identified. The plan has been phased into Annual Action Plans commencing in 2022 and ending in 2025. Each Annual Action Plan (AAP) indicates the Activities/Operations/Programmes/Portfolios, the location of the project, the time frame, the estimated cost of projects/programmes. Lead and collaborating agencies as well as the source of funding are clearly stipulated.

Chapter 6

Chapter six outlines the scope of the MTDP; Projects, programmes and Portfolios for execution during the planned period. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is as prescribed by the NDPC guidelines. The Medium-Term Development Plan has been estimated to cost GHC 33,540,000 for implementation. The strategies for communicating and disseminating information to the general public have also been stipulated in this chapter.

Chapter 7

This chapter provides information for accountability, transparency, and learning. They help decision-makers understand what works, what doesn`t and how future plans can be improved. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are essential processes that ensure a plan is effectively implemented and achieves its intended results

Chapter 8

Chapter eight specifies the public hearings conducted and other modalities for engagement as outlined in the Local Governance Act, 936 and the National Popular Participation Framework. A Communication Strategy as a key component, outlines how information will be shared among stakeholders to ensure understanding, and support throughout implementation.

Conclusion

Harmonized key development issues in the district have been identified. Again, development priorities to address the key development issues have been outlined. It is therefore anticipated that the DA as the lead facilitator of the development process would enjoy the collaboration and support of all key stakeholders to effectively implement the plan to achieve the stated objectives for the period 2026 – 2029.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL

2.1 Introduction

This section provides the existing situation and conditions, performance review, financial performance and the development needs and projections of the Municipality.

2.2 Performance Review Process for DMTDP 2022-2025

The review also highlights revenue performances over the period that is the total cost of the development plan based on the funding sources, the total amount received during the planning period and the variance. The implication of this assertion is to indicate clearly the gaps (variance) in resource availability for Development Interventions planned for the period 2022-2025.

2.3 Implementations of Projects/Programmes 2022-2025

a) Economic Development

In the area of economic development, the municipal goal is to build a prosperous society. The agricultural sector in 2024 recorded a tremendous performance, with some crops exceeding their targets. The activities undertaken by the Business Advisory Centre and the Agriculture Department were geared towards the provision of employment opportunities, enhancing agricultural production and boosting the local economy. The successful execution of planned programmes in agriculture has had an impact on both food security and income generation.

b) Social Development

In the area of social development, notable progress has been made in the execution of development projects and programmes in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation, and social protection. In an effort to enhance healthcare accessibility, the Municipal Health Directorate played a key role by implementing programmes with considerable implication for the health sector of the municipality

c) Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

The road networks play vital roles in the economic activities and the easy movement of goods and services in the municipality. It is believed that the municipality would be able to put its road networks into good condition. The District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) is expected to further improve road infrastructure, enhancing connectivity, economic development, and quality of life. A large percentage of the municipality has electricity connectivity. The percentage of electricity coverage in the Municipality as a whole is 86.2 percent in 2024.

d) Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The Municipal's goal in line with this development dimension is "To ensure transparent, inclusive and accountable governance". This translates to ensuring the popular participation of the citizens in the governance and decision-making processes as well as strengthening the capacity of the Assembly and sub-district administration to be efficient and effective in discharging its mandate. Jomoro Municipal Assembly organized the three (3) mandatory meetings of the general assembly in the year 2024. By the end of the year 2024, 80.1% of the statutory meetings were held. Two town hall meetings were also conducted with funding from the assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF). This interaction with the general public promotes transparency, accountability and good governance. It also increases the trust and confidence in the people whom the assembly was serving.

e) Emergency Planning and Preparedness

The goal of the emergency planning and response (including the COVID-19 recovery plan) dimension is to build back a resilient and robust country with a strengthened adaptive
capacity for withstanding national and global threats. In the year 2024, there was no community affected by bushfires. However, the cases of flood incidence were 3 in 2023, and in 2024, the number of flood incidents increased to 5 cases. The domestic fire rate increased to 5 in 2024 compared with 2023.

f) **Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Dimension**

The dimension seeks to improve plan preparation, implementation, and coordination at all levels; strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels; enhance the production and utilization of statistics; improve resource mobilization and effectively manage its utilization; and enhance knowledge management and learning. Jomoro municipal assembly could implement 94.7% 0f all planned activities in the 2024 composite annual action plan. A greater percentage of the programs and projects have been implemented. Comparing the 2024 performance with the 2023 (93%), the level of implementation of the 2024 annual action plan has increased by a margin of only 1.7%. It can be concluded that, the overall target of 100% set by the assembly fell short of 6.3%.

The Limitation of the DMTDP.

However, certain factors impede the successful implementation of some proposed development interventions such as weak substructures, low internal generation of funds and inadequate capacity in areas of project/programme monitoring, evaluation and implementation. Highlighted below is the review of the development plan, its findings and recommendations.

Table 2.1: **Performance Review of DMTDP (2022-2025)**

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline 2021	2022-2025 MTDP Target	Development Outcomes/Achievement Years and Data	Remarks
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				**2025**	
Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development					
	1. Percentage of SME's supported and developed	10%	30%	15%	• Support from interventions such as supply of seedlings under PERD, PFJ and RFJ resulted in some achievements • Reduction in extension services delivery
	2. Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	20%	35%	22%	
	3. Percentage of farmers trained	12%	40%	40%	
Objective 2: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development For food security and income generation					
	4. Percentage increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish production a. Cassava	3.23%	12.9%	12.2%	• Illegal mining activities degraded arable lands • Support from interventions such as supply of seedlings under PERD, PFJ and RFJ resulted in some achievements • Reduction in extension services delivery
	b. Maize	7.5%	11.5%	10.2%	
	c. Plantain	10.6%	28.6%	25.8%	
	d. Sheep	44%	20%	18.3%	
	e. Goat	55%	41%	34.30%	
	f. Pig	40.6%	25.5%	24.6%	
	g. Poultry	5.8%	28.7%	27.8%	
	h. Cattle	0.14%	10%	10.68%	
	i. Fish	11%	15%	14.8%	
Objective 1: Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development					
	5. Percentage increase in tourist arrival	10%	14%	15%	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Objective 4: Enhance inclusive access to and participation in quality education at all levels					
	6. Gross enrolment rate i. Primary	81.8%	85%	100%	• Effective monitoring and supervision of schools • Support to schools by corporate organizations and provision of scholarships
	ii. JHS	65.0%	72%	95%	
	iii. SHS	24.0%	60%	90%	
	7. Net Admission Rate in Primary schools	65.0%	70%	53.2%	
	8. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) i. KG	23:1	33:1	33:1	
	ii. Primary	35:1	45:1	28:1	
	iii. JHS	18:01	35:1	19:1	
	iv.SHS	18:01	35:1	18:1	

	9. School Dropout Rate by Percentage i. Primary	6.0%	5%	1.6%	
	ii. JHS	4.0%	3%	1%	
	iii. SHS	4.0%	3%	1.3%	
	10. Pupil Teacher Ratio i. KG	35:1	33:1	33:1	
	ii. Primary	35:1	45:1	28:1	
	iii. JHS	18:01	35:1	19:1	
	iv. SHS	18:01	35:1	18:1	
	11. B.E.C.E Percentage Pass	65.2%	70%	54%	
	12. Gender parity index i. KG	1.1	1.0	0.97	
	ii. Primary	1.0	1.0	1.02	
	iii. JHS	0.8	1.0	0.98	
	iv. SHS	1.1	1.0	0.91	
	13. Completion Rate i. Kindergarten	78%	80%	72%	
	ii. Primary	82%	85%	76%	
	iii. JHS	61%	60%	58%	
	iv. SHS	50.1%	53.2%	55%	
Objective 5: Ensure affordable equitable easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage					
	14. Percentage increase in NHIS coverage	45%	50%	46%	• Public education and training in nutrition improvement • Public education on malaria (radio discussions) • Management of severe acute malnutrition cases • Monitoring and supervision of health facilities • Provision of equipment and logistics • Training and support of staff
	15. Increased Immunization Coverage (Penta 3)	78%	85%	74.3%	
	16. Number of operational health facilities i. CHPS	28	28	28	
	ii. Clinic	3	3	4	
	iii. Health Centre	7	7	7	

	iv. Hospital	1	1	1	
Objective 6: Reduce Disability, Morbidity and Mortality					
	17. Maternal Mortality ratio	1.8/100,000	1.2/100,000	0.0/100,000	• Public education and training in nutrition improvement • Public education on malaria (radio discussions) • Management of severe acute malnutrition cases • Monitoring and supervision of health facilities • Provision of equipment and logistics • Training and support of staff
	18. No. of Neonatal Death	2	1	6	
	19. Under-five mortality rate	0.5/1000	0.4/1000	0.1/1000	
	20. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	5.5/10000	4.5/10000	0.0/10000	
	21. Number of births and deaths registered i. Birth (sex)	2800	2675	2858	
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	90	85	93	
	22. Improvement in skilled/supervised Delivery	60.4%	61.5%	44.8%	
Objective 7: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI's infections especially among the vulnerable group					
	23. HIV/AIDS prevalent rate	10.1%	8.5%	4.8%	• Public education and training in nutrition improvement • Public education on malaria (radio discussions) • Management of severe acute malnutrition cases • Monitoring and supervision of health facilities • Provision of equipment and logistics • Training and support of staff
	24. PMTCT (HIV) +VE	80	70	142	
	25. No. of HIV/AIDS Incidence	152	140	85	
Objective 8: Improve population management					
	26. No. of Family Planning Acceptors	2488	3500	3486	• Public education and training in nutrition improvement • Public education on malaria (radio discussions) • Management of severe acute malnutrition cases • Monitoring and supervision of health facilities • Provision of equipment and logistics • Training and support of staff
	27. No. of Teenage Pregnancy	740	650	534	
Objective 9: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all					
	28. No. of mechanized boreholes, STWS/STPS constructed and rehabilitated	11	14	16	

	29. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	54%	65%	78%	
Objective 10: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation					
	30. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	55.%	65%	78%	
	31. Proportion of communities with ODF certification	0	0	0	
Objective 11: Strengthen social Protection especially for women, children and persons with Disability					
	32. Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	-0	0	0	
	33. No. of beneficiaries on livelihood empowerment programme	1902	1906	1920	
	34. No. of Disabled persons supported	41	52	56	
Objective 12: Promote economic empowerment of women					
	35. No. of women groups and associations formed and supported	50	30	35	
	36. % of women trained and supported in skills development	50%	42%	31%	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Objective 13: Enhance climate change resilience					• Reshaping and grading of roads, Government support for DRIP equipment • Inadequate support for development control and planning meetings
	37. Number of communities affected by disaster	7	12	4	
	38. No. of Disaster prevention Programmes organised	8	6	7	
	39. No. of communities sensitized on Climate change	8	6	8	
Objective 14: Protect Existing Forest Reserves					
	40. Loss of forest cover	0	0	0	
Adopted Objective: Develop efficient land administration					
	41. No. of land banks created	0	0	0	
Objective 14: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure and Services					
	42. Percentage of road network in good condition	45%	54%	68%	

Objective 15: Ensure an efficient transmission and distribution system					
	43. Percentage of communities covered by electricity	48%	66%	72%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
	Change in reported cases of crime	22%			• Effective collaboration with other departments • Support to women and capacity building
	Percentage of MA staff and members with capacities built	65%	100%	7.6%	
	Proportion of Assembly members who are women	7.6%	30%	9.6%	
Emergency, Planning and Preparedness					
	Proportion of communities affected by disaster	50.4%	5%	9.5%	• Intensified education and sensitization on disasters and emergency planning
	Proportion of the population who have been vaccinated against Covid -19	20.4%	50%	0.71%	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation					
	Percentage of the Annual Action Plan implemented	86.6%	100%	92.3%	• Inadequate support for monitoring and evaluation
	Percentage of General Assembly meetings held	75%	100%	50%	

2.4 Financial Performance

This section looks at the financial review and analyses the various revenue sources including the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Government of Ghana (GoG) Transfers and others (Development Partners Transfers) as presented in the table 1.1.

Table 2.2: Financial Performance by all Revenue Sources (2022-2025)

Source of Funds	Total estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GOG	280,346.00	76,925.00	203,421
IGF	7,0994,023.92	5,344,728.13	1,749,295.79
DACF	14,983,467.79	9,449,758.03	5,533,709.76
DACF-RFG	7,434,436.43	1,324,373.51	6,110,062.92
DONOR SUPPORT	2,151,122.01	2,456,229.68	(305,107.67)
TOTAL	**31,943,396.15**	**18,652,014.35**	**13,291,381.80**

Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.5 Analysis on Financials:

From the table above the total estimated cost of the plan for implementation was estimated to be **GHC 31,943,396.15 and t**he total amount received was **GHC 18,652,014.35.** This accounted for a variance of **GHC 13,291,381.80.** The Implication is that most of the interventions earmarked will not be implemented and will be rolled over to the next implementation planning period. This therefore has a serious effect on the socio-economic livelihood of the people.

2.6 Key Problems /Issues of the Financial Gaps for Implementation of Activities

- Delay in the statutory release of funds for planned programmes and projects.
- Lack of computerized billing systems and Low database on properties and businesses
- Weak operationalization of Sub-structures (capacity, staffing and logistics)
- Inadequate staffing and capacity of revenue and commission collectors

2.7 Key Challenges Encountered During Implementation of MTDP 2022-2025

The MTDP Implementation during the period 2022-2025 had a considerable number of challenges that imparted on the overall performance of the Municipal Assembly.

- Inadequate and delayed statutory fund releases for plan implementation
- Low Revenue Generation strategies
- Lack of adequate provisions for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of programmes and projects.
- Lack of a reliable database or software to track the progress of plan implementation
- Inadequate Logistics and staffing

2.8 Lessons Learnt for the Implementation of MTDP (2026 – 2029)

- There should be adequate reviews to ensure interventions for a period are prioritized
- Strengthening of multi-sectoral collaboration and other stakeholder engagements especially with Development Partners and the Private sector.
- Adequate allocations and strengthening **M&E established systems**.
- Effective Revenue mobilization strategies must be put in place to enhance revenue generation.
- A well-established sub-structure will complement the work of the Assembly.

Analysis on Existing Conditions/ Situation

2.9 Demographic Characteristics

2.9.1 Population Size, Growth

The total population of the Municipal based on the 2021 PHC report is 126,576 as against the projected 2025 population is 132,905. The females dominate with a total population of 67,123 constituting 50.6% while the males dominate with 65,786 constituting 49.4%. Jomoro constitutes about 6.1% of the size of the Region's population. At the growth rate of 2.0% the population is projected to be 161,544 by the end of 2029. Population projections for the period 2026-2029 are as follows;

Table 2.3: Medium-Term Population Projection 2026-2029

Years	Male	Female	Total
2025 (Base Year)	65,782	67,123	132,905
2026	69,070	70,479	139,549
2027	72,523	74,002	146,526
2028	76,149	77,702	153,852
2029	79,956	81,587	161,544

Source: Population and Housing Census Regional and Municipal Report, 2025

In projecting the population, the following **assumptions** were made; births, deaths, and migration will remain constant throughout the projection period. The large proportion of people living in urban communities means that more resources must be shifted towards improving socio-economic facilities for the use of the increasing urban population, while support must be directed at upgrading facilities and expanding economic opportunities in rural communities to minimize the migration of people to urban centres.

2.9.2 Age Structure

The Municipality has a male population dominated in the early stages of the age grouping between 0-14 years constituting 51% of the age force in that category and females constituting 49%. However, in the rest of the age groupings 15-64 female population dominates at 52% and males constituted 48% of the age groupings in that category. The age groupings 65 and over constituted 47% for males and were dominated by females by 53%. These were attributed to factors such as male out-migration, more female in-migration for commercial activities among others.

Table 2.4: Age Sex Structure

Age group	Sex		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
0-14	27,192	25,973	53,165	40%
15-64	35,638	38,264	73,901	56%
65+ years	2,302	3,536	5,838	4%
Total	65,142	67,773	132,905	100%

Source: PHC Regional and Municipal Report, 2025

The population between the ages 0-14 constitutes about 40% of the entire population, those within the working ages 15-64 also constitute about 56% of the population and the aged or population above 65 years and above constitute the remaining 4% of the total population. The youth therefore constitute the majority

of the population. However, it is evident that those within the working age constitute more than half of the population while the aged form the least.

It is evident in table that the ages 15-64 constitute 56% of the entire population, which is the highest percentage in the age groupings. It is followed by the ages 0-14 constituting 40% of the age groupings and the ages 65 and over constitute 4% of the population. The implication for development planning is that there is a potential active population labour force that can contribute its quota to the development agenda. However, these youthful groupings need to be considered in addressing their socio-economic needs to improve their living standards in the Municipality. The aging population also needs to be considered in executing any social interventions such as elderly care and other social protection proposals.

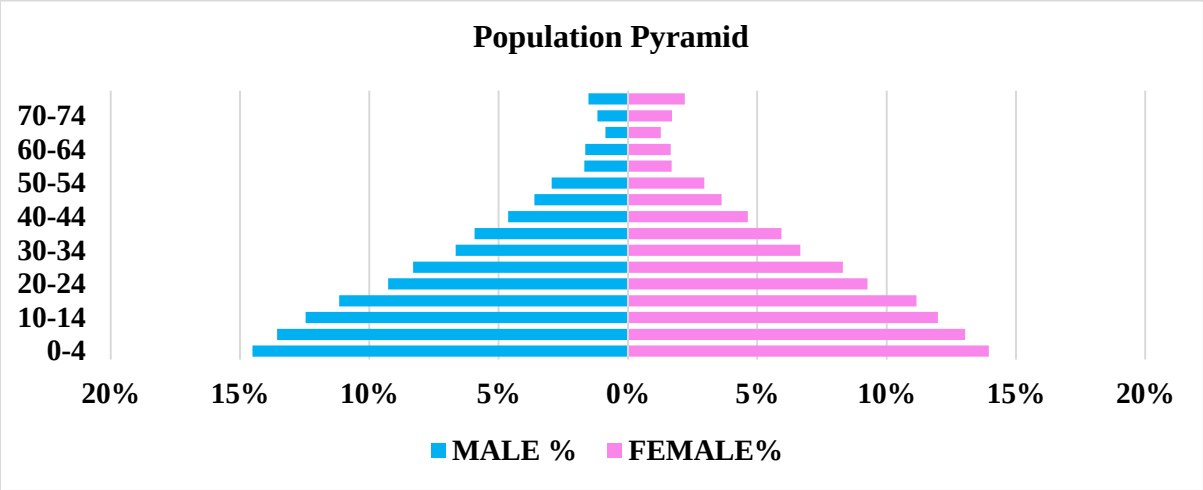


Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Jomoro Municipality
Source: Development Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.9.3 **Analysis on the Population Pyramid**

The chart above represents the age distribution in relation with the population trend. It can be observed from the chart that the Municipality has a youth population trend from the ages of 0-54 which can be categorized as the populace under active economic force. It can also be observed that there is a higher broad base at the youthful groupings and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons between the ages of 65 years and above.

The Municipality depicts a pattern of reducing population as age increases, which shows the effects of mortality and out-migration. The population has a broad base, which indicates a youthful population and a narrow apex, which denotes fewer aged persons especially among females. The pyramid further shows that more males are likely to be born in Jomoro than female babies. The male population from age 0-4 years decreases slightly than the female population throughout the various age cohorts except for 70-74 and that of females 60-64 and 70-74. Higher proportions of the population are within the ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. This implies that the child dependency ratio will be higher for the Municipality. The age from 20 years to 64years decreased at a decreasing rate. This trend may be due to migration and mortality.

The implication for planning is that there is high potential of human resources within the Municipality and could be used for development interventions. Moreover, in proceeding with interventions most of the interventions need to be geared towards the youthful population in order to minimize or avoid youth

engaged in social deviant behaviors among others. The aging population 60 years and above also needs to be considered in order to improve their livelihood not to be worsened off since they are categorized under the inactive population. The chart represents the broad age cohorts of the municipal population illustrating the dependent, the active and the aged population of the Municipality.

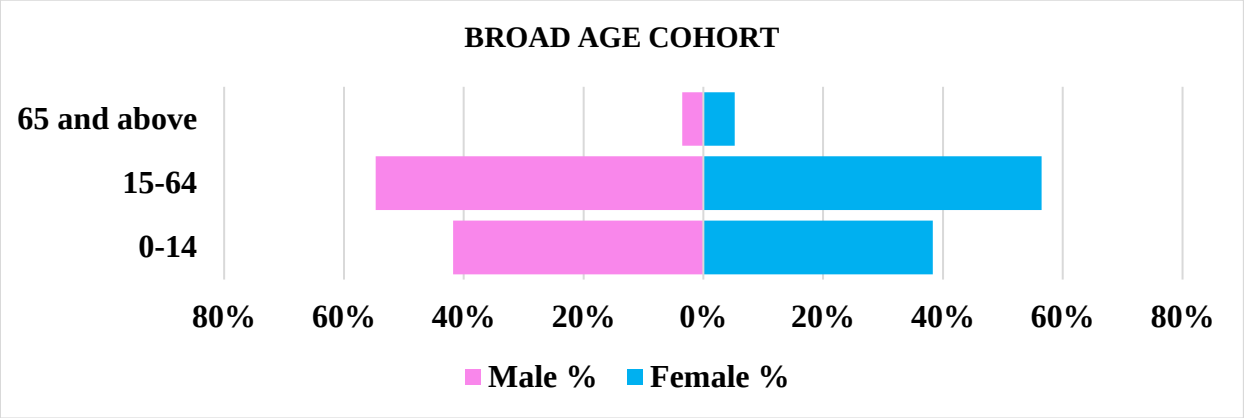


Figure 2.2: Broad Age Cohort
Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

The age structure provides us with information to be able to identify the dependency ratio, the concentrated age ratio, the potential labor force, and how it is skewed together with its implications for development. The structure of the broad age cohorts of the Jomoro Municipality really depicts a more youthful age range between 15-60 with a base consisting of children between 0-14 and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. The structure shows a high reproductive group and a more active age group.

2.9.4 Development Planning Implication

This implies that the municipality needs more interventions in the educational sector so as to provide the youth with quality education to develop their human resource capacity. Adequate training, equipping and provision or creating a favorable environment, opportunities or avenues for the youth of the municipality to gain meaningful employment should be the priority of the leadership of the municipality and beyond. Also, since women forms majority of these age grouping policies formulation should be gender sensitive in favor of females. Again, Social Amenities must be improved upon and more provided in order to reduce the pressure on the few existing ones.

2.9.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio for the Municipality is 79.84 which is higher than the National and Regional ratios of 75.6 and 74.6 respectively. This means that for every 100 persons from the independent population, 79.8 people from the dependent population in ratio wise every person is taking care of at least another person (1:079). The male dependency ratio (82.7%) is higher than that of females (77%). This implies that the age dependency ratio is lesser as compared to that of the Region, which is 91%. It implies that a potential worker in the municipality is assumed to be less burdened and therefore has the potential to save or invest.

2.9.6 Population Distribution of Urban and Rural Areas

The Jomoro Municipality can be clustered into Urban and Rural localities. It is predominantly rural having 69.9% (92,929) of the population and 30.1% (39,975) living in urban areas (Half Assini and Elubo). This is so because most of the indigenes are into farming and fishing. The predominant economic activity

contributes to the dwelling or resettlement of the populace in areas where subsistence and commercial farming activity is carried out to address basic needs.

2.9.7 Population Density

The total number of people per square kilometer of land constitutes the population density of the area. It is calculated to find out how the population is distributed across space. The Jomoro Municipality has a total land surface area of 1,433 per km^2 which constitute population density of 92.7 persons per square km for 2025. The table shows the projected population density for Jomoro Municipality from 2025 (base year) to 2029.

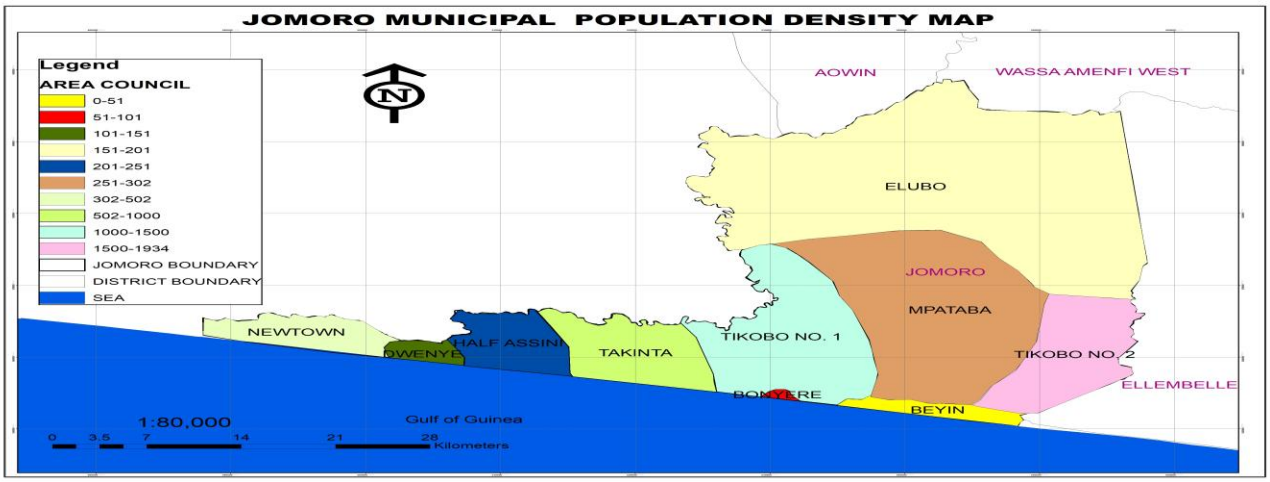
Table 2.5: Population Density of the Municipality

Year	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Population	132,905	139,549	146,526	153,852	161,544
Density (Km^2)	92.7	97.3	102.2	107.3	112.7

Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

From **Table 2.5**, Jomoro Municipality has a population density of 92.7 persons /sq.km as against the regional density of 148.9 persons/sq.km and is one of the most sparsely populated municipalities in the region. The decrease in the population density as compared to 2024, which was 100.4 persons/sq.km to 92.7 persons/sq.km, can be attributed to mortality, fertility and migration.

Figure 2.3: Population Density



Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.10. Physical Characteristics

2.10.1 Location and Size

The Jomoro Municipal is located in the Southwestern part of the Western Region of Ghana. Latitude 4,80° N and the Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea) bound it on the South, Latitude 5,21^{O} N and the Nini River bound the Municipal on the North. It also lies between Longitude 2,35° W to the East and 3,07° W to the West. The Municipal covers an area of 1,443 square kilometers. This is about 10.4% of the total land area of the Western Region (Source: PHC Report, 2021). It shares boundaries with Wassa-Amenfi West and

Aowin Districts to the North, Ellembelle District to the East and La Côte D'Ivoire to the West and the Gulf of Guinea at the South.

Figure 2.4: Jomoro in Municipal Map
Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.10.2 Relief and Drainage

The south-central part of the Municipality including the Ankasa Forest Reserve is an area of rolling granite topography consisting of frequent steep-sided small round hills rising to 200-600 feet or no flat uplands and no broad valleys.

Around the coastal area, the relief is lower consisting of flattish upland areas and steep valleys. A minor relief feature is the one formed by a ridge of highland running northwest to southeast from the Tano to Bonyere that terminates on its northern side in the Nawulley scarp. Mainly the Tano, Ankasa, Suhwen, Elloyin and Amanzulle Rivers and their tributaries drain into the Municipal. The other water body of importance is the Dwenye Lagoon.

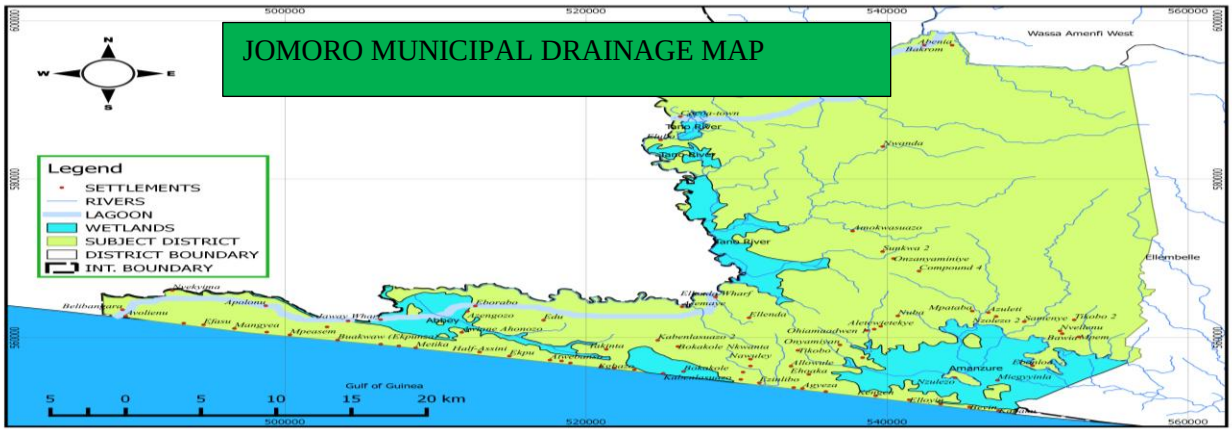


Figure 2.5: Municipal Drainage Map

Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.10.3 Climate and Rainfall

Although gaps in climatic records on the Municipal make them unreliable for planning purposes, the Municipal is believed to be the wettest part of the country. Temperature in the Municipal is generally very high with a monthly mean of 26° C. Relative humidity throughout the Municipal is also very high about 90% during the night and falling to about 75% when the temperature rises in the afternoon. The climatic conditions including rainfall (amount, variability and distribution), relative humidity and temperature are critical for successful agriculture (including its storage and haulage to markets). Knowledge of the climatic conditions is also important in selecting the appropriate types of road surfacing and the timing of development.

High rainfall, falling in two wet seasons and a uniformly high temperature characterizes the climate of the Municipal. The climate is classified as Equatorial Monsoon and owes its rains to low-pressure areas over the Sahara attracting winds from the South of the Equator. The climate is favorable for plant growth and it is the climate rather than the soil, that is the greatest asset of the Municipal. The harmattan air mass that brings dry conditions comes under the effects of the Monsoon and the Equatorial mass. The result is variable weather, which includes moderate to very heavy rains. The temperature conditions in the area readily support the cultivation of tropical crops such as cassava, oil palm and maize. Farmers can take advantage of the double rainfall seasons to increase the production of crops. Maize, for instance, can be grown and harvested in both the major and lean seasons. The climatic conditions also favor fishing. Farmers in the Municipality need to take advantage of the climatic conditions in order to improve their income.

2.10.4 Vegetation

The Municipal lies within the forest belt of Ghana. The original vegetation in the interior parts of the Municipal is the Tropical Rain Forest type characterized by its evergreen scenery with a wide variety of plant species. The present vegetation is made up of:

i) Forest reserve (Ankasa) characterized by original high forest where cultivation is not allowed.
ii) Areas of fallow land and tree crops, farms/plantations and wasteland.
iii) Major areas of swamp forest which have not seen much cultivation because of their waterlogged nature for most times of the year.

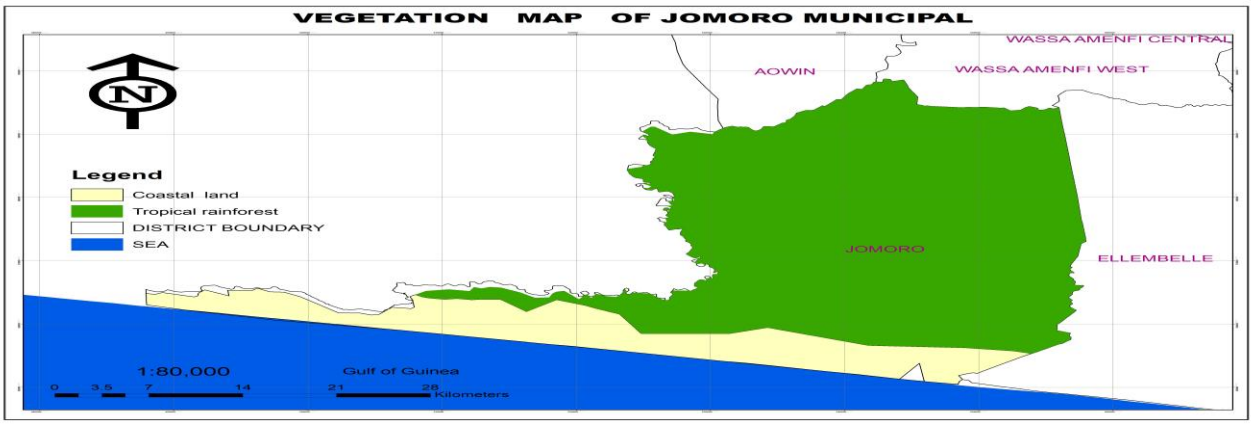


Figure 2.6: Vegetation Map

***Source**: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025*

2.10.5 Soils

The soils of the Municipality belong predominantly to the Boi Association, the Ankasa Association, the Tikobo Association and the Fredericksburg Association.

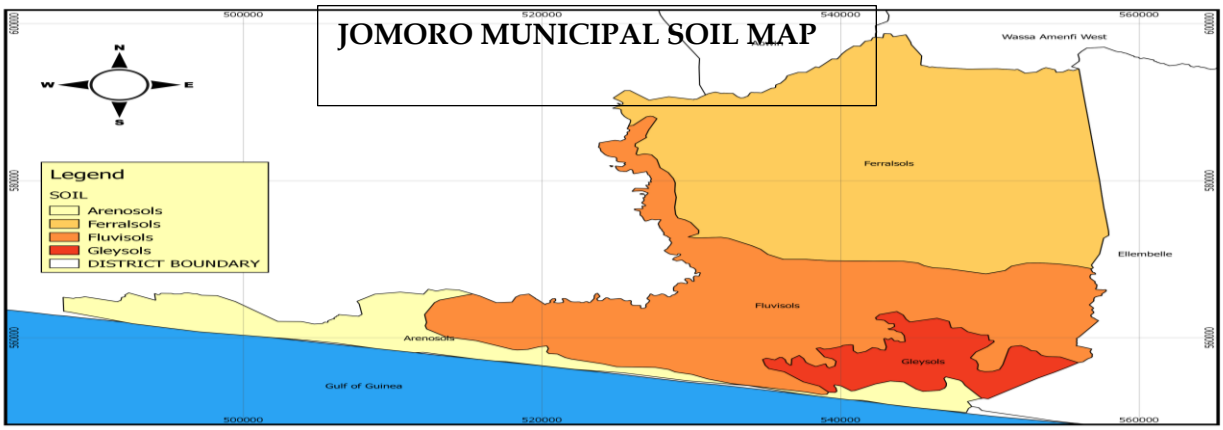


Figure 2.7: Soils Map

Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.10.6 Geology

The Municipality lies between five main geological formations namely, the lower Birimian, the Upper Birimian, the Granite tertiary sands and the Coastal sands. The lower Birimian consists mostly of philites with injected quartz veins while the Upper Birimian consists mostly of volcanic rocks and relatively minor amounts of philites. The Granites was formed into the older Birimian formations. The Lower and Upper Birimian and the granites are all Precambrian and were formed very early in the geological time scale. The Tertiary deposits of the southwest of the municipality are very much younger and represent a relatively recent addition to the Ancient African massif of which other formations form part. These deposits form a mantle of uniform sandy clays overlying a number of different geological formations below. The Coastal sands consist of very young sand and alluvial deposits along and behind the shoreline of the Municipality.

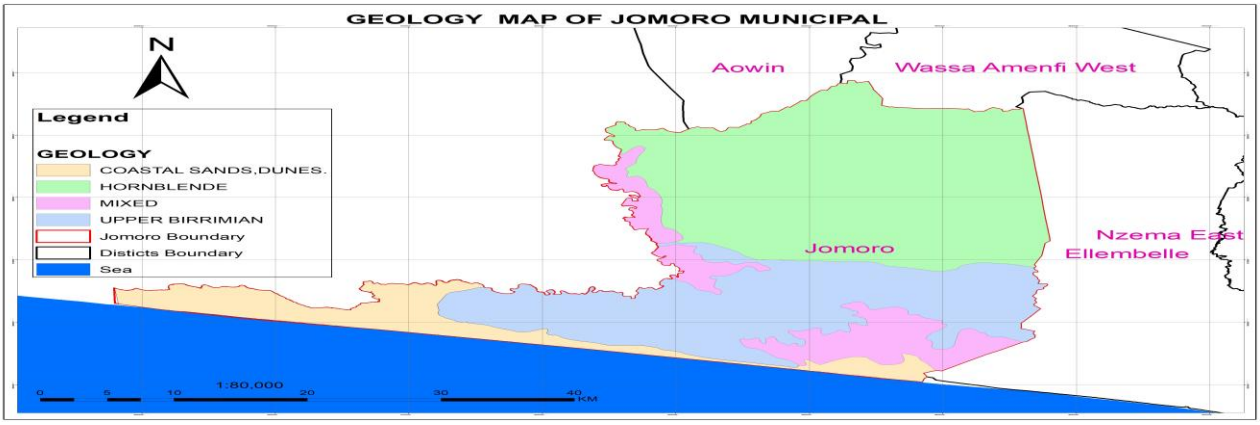


Figure 2.8: Geology Map

Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.10.7 Land Cover

The most obvious land cover change in the Jomoro Municipality has been the increase in agricultural-related activities, overrunning many of the land cover types attributable to the rate of expansion of agriculture in the area.

Another important land cover change in the area is the degradation of the forest zone primarily represented by the dense evergreen Ankasa forest reserve and the moist deciduous relief feature around the coastal belt modified by human activity.

The traditional slash-and-burn method of agriculture, logging, wildfires and open-cast mining are the major disturbing factors that have diminished land cover within the municipality.
Population growth is also reflected in the rapid expansion of settlements land cover and the municipality is continuing to lose its forest resources at an unsustainable rate. There is a negative impact of land cover on livelihood in Jomoro municipality inasmuch as there has been a significant increase in settlements, bare land, wetland and the porous land tenure system.

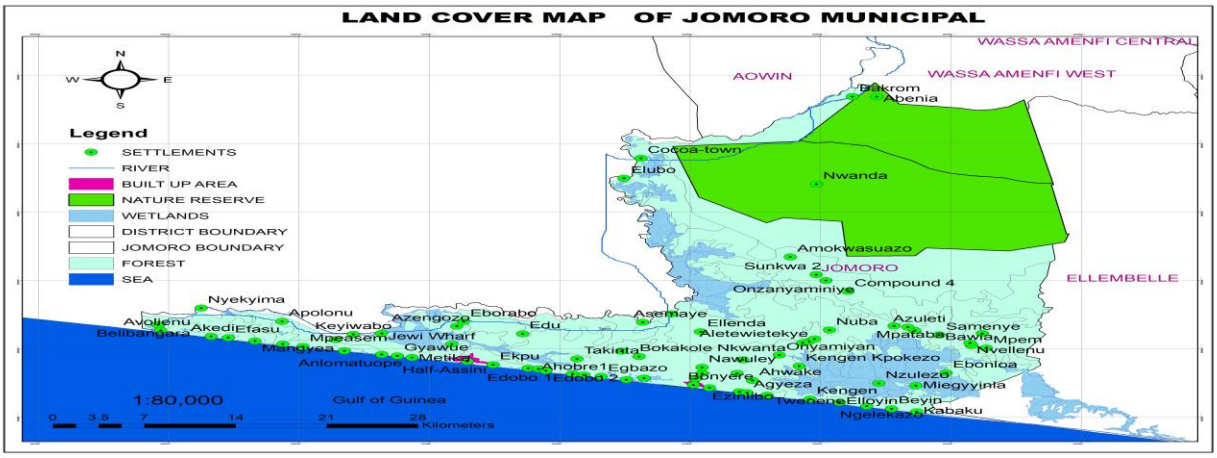


Figure 2.9: Land Cover Map
Source: Municipal Planning Team Construct, 2025

2.11. Demographic Characteristics

2.11.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics such as population size, population growth rate, population density, dependency ratio, population distribution, the age-sex structure and ratio, and ethnicity are very essential indicators for socio-economic decision making at every level of societal setting. This section of the report summarizes these characteristics of the Jomoro Municipality.

2.11.2 Ethnicity and Migration

Large proportions of the population are the Nzemas who are the natives and constitute as high as 65.4% of the total population. The other significant tribes are Fantis (13.8%), Ewes (8.8%), Twi speaking extraction (3.2%). This portrays the Municipality as being heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity, but has a positive repercussion in terms of development since the people will see development projects as theirs and for that matter would be willing to contribute towards it as well as ensure their sustainable use. The minority groups,

Ewes, Fanti, Twi-speaking extracts and others have lived in the Municipality for the past years and are therefore attached to the area.
Migration is one of the determinants of population growth, which is the movement of people to and from a defined geographical area. Migration has socio-economic implications and it is influenced by social, economic and political factors.

2.11.3 Culture

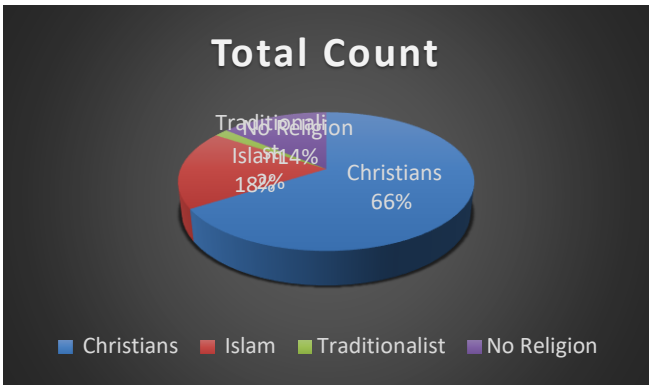
Culture is broad and may be defined from many perspectives. It is a way of life of a group of people, which deals with customs and beliefs and social organization. Unlike many districts of this country, Jomoro in its entirety is under one paramountcy at the traditional capital located at Beyin. The annual festival of the people called kundum brings all the citizenry from afar and near to their respective towns and villages.

2.11.4 Religion

Religious practice in Jomoro is diverse, vibrant, and deeply integrated into the daily lives of its people. The Municipality is known for its high level of religious tolerance and freedom, with different faiths co-existing peacefully**.** The Municipality is made up of mixed religious beliefs and practices. However, Christianity is the dominant religion in the Municipality and constitutes about 65.9% of the population. Islam is second with about 18.4% whilst the other religions including traditional religion make up the remaining 1.8%.

Table2.6: Religious Affiliations

Categories	Counts	%
Christians	87,658	65.9%
Islam	24,422	18.4%
Traditionalist	2,379	1.8%
No Religion	18,446	13.9%
Total	**32,905**	**100%**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2025

2.11.5 Chieftaincy Disputes

Though the Municipal is said to be peaceful, there are pockets of chieftaincy disputes at Bonyere, Newtown and a few areas, which should be looked at seriously. The dispute has divided these areas into factions and has even affected local-level governance in terms of the performance of the Zonal Councils. The non-functioning of the Bonyere Zonal Council is attributed to the endemic conflict in the area. This situation has retarded development, as the council cannot meet to generate revenue for development

2.10 Economy

1.5.1 Social Characteristics
1.5.2 Health Administration
The Municipal is a health management team that plans, monitors, supervises and ensures that all health activities planned are implemented accordingly. The Jomoro Municipal has been divided into six sub-municipals namely:

- Beyin Sub-municipal
- Elubo Sub-municipal
- Newtown Sub-municipal
- Half Assini Sub-municipal
- Tikobo 1 Sub-municipal
- Samenye Sub- municipal

2.10.1 Update on Health Facilities

Jomoro Municipal Health Directorate has forty-seven health service delivery facilities. There is one hospital which serves as a refer facility in the periphery. The municipal has seven (7) health centres, namely, Elubo, Ekabeku, Samenye, Tikobo 1, Tikobo 2, Twenen and Newtown. There are also thirty–- four (34) Community Health, Planning and Services (CHPS), namely Ekpu, Old Edobo, Ahobre, New Town Wharf, Egbazo, Effasu, Enzemetianu, Anlomatuape, Jaway Wharf, New Kabenlasuazo, Nawuley, Ezinlibo, Ellenda Allowule, Agyeza, Kengen, Nuba, Mpataba, Nvellenu, Tweakor 2 Sowodadzemu, Anweafutu, New Ankasa, Ghana Nungua, Fawoman.

There one private clinic; Our Lady of Fatima. Three CHAG facilities (Nzema Baptist, Siloam and Methodist medical centre)., One Hospital and one Polyclinic. Table 1.8 below shows the distribution of health facilities and their location and their current condition

Table 2.7: Distribution of Facilities and condition

No	Name of Facility	Location	Condition	Type of Facility by Ownership	Remarks
	Newtown Wharf CHPS	Newtown Wharf	Good	Public	No structure
1	Newtown Health centre	Newtown	Good	‘’	
2	Effasu CHPS	Effasu	Good	‘’	
3	Enzemetianu CHPS	Enzemetianu	Good	‘’	
4	Anlomatuape CHPS	Anlomatuape	Good	‘’	No structure
5	Jaway Wharf CHPS	Jaway Wharf	Good	‘’	
6	Half Assini Govt Hospital	Half Assini	Good	‘’	
7	Ekpu CHPS	Ekpu	Good	‘’	Temporal structure
8	Old Edobo CHPS	Old Edobo	Good	‘’	
9	Ahobre CHPS	Ahobre	Good	‘’	
10	Egbazo CHPS	Egbazo	Good	‘’	Temporal structure
11	Takinta CHPS	Takinta	Good	‘’	
12	Adusuazo CHPS	Adusuazo	Good	‘’	
13	New Kabenlasuazo CHPS	New Kabenlasuazo	Good	‘’	Temporal structure
14	Siloam Gospel Clinic	Bonyere Junction	Good	CHAG	
15	Our Lady of Fatima Clinic	Bonyere	Good	Private	
16	Nawuley CHPS	Nawuley	Good	Public	No structure
17	Ezinlibo CHPS	Ezinlibo	Good	‘’	No structure
18	Tikobo 1 Health Centre	Tikobo 1	Good	‘’	
19	Ellenda CHPS	Ellenda	Good	‘’	No structure
20	Allowule CHPS	Allowule	Good	‘’	Temporal structure
21	Agyeza CHPS	Agyeza	Good	‘’	No structure
22	Twenen Health Centre	Twenen	Good	‘’	
23	Kengen CHPS	Kengen	Good	‘’	
24	Methodist Medical Centre	Beyin	Good	CHAG	

25	Ekabeku Health Centre	Ekabeku	Good	Public	
26	Nuba CHPS	Nuba	Good	‘’	
27	Mpataba CHPS	Mpataba	Good	‘’	
28	Samenye Health Centre	Samenye	Good	‘’	
29	Nzema Baptist Hospital	Nvellenu	Good	CHAG	
30	Nvellenu CHPS	Nvellenu	Good	Public	
31	Tikobo 2 Health Centre	Tikobo 2	Good	‘’	
32	Tweakor2 CHPS	Tweakor 2	Good	‘’	
33	Sowodadzemu CHPS	Sowodadzemu	Good	‘’	
34	Anweafutu CHPS	Anweafutu	Good	‘’	
35	New Ankasa CHPS	New Ankasa	Good	‘’	
36	Elubo Health Centre	Elubo	Good	‘’	
37	Vins Clinic	Elubo	Good	Private	
38	Ghana Nungua CHPS	Ghana Nungua	Good	Public	
39	Fawoman CHPS	Fawoman	Good	‘’	
40	Amokwawsuazo CHPS	Amokwawsuazo	Good	‘’	
41				‘’	

Source: Mun. Health Directorate Annual Report, 2025

Table 2.8: General Health and Demographic Trends

Rates	**YEAR**			
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Infant Mortality rate	1.93	0.59	1.31	2.81
Maternal Mortality ratio	64.29	0	0	0
Total fertility rate	4%	4%	4%	4%
Total mortality rate	0.90%	1.10%	1.20%	1.40%
Incidence of teenage pregnancy	454	326	423	202

The General Health demographic trend as indicated in Table 1.9 shows the infant mortality rate reducing from 1.93 in 2022 to 2.81 in 2025 per 1000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 64.29 to 0 live births in the municipality. The total fertility rate over the period decreased from 4% to women of childbearing age. Teenage pregnancy also decreased from 454 to 202 percentage of women of childbearing age between 10-19.

Table 2.9: Ten top causes of OPD cases 2022-2025

RANK	2022 (154,682)			2023 (132,857)			2024 (129,986)			2025 (31,517)		
	Diseases	**Total Cases**	**% T.C**	**Diseases**	**T Cases**	**% T.C**	**Diseases**	**T Cases**	**% T.C**	**Diseases**	**T. Cases**	**% T.C**
1	Malaria	32,937	21.3	Malaria	33,472	25.2	Malaria	32,670	25.12	Malaria	7,923	25.1
2	Other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	6,870	4.0	Other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	12938	10.0	Other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	12069	11.6	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	4,547	14.4
3	Diarrhoeal Disease	8841	8.0	Diarrhoeal Disease	8,358	6.3	Anaemia	5,686	4.4	Anaemia	1,493	4.7
4	Anaemia	9,216	6.0	Anaemia	6,483	4.9	Diarrhoeal Disease	7,468	5.7	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	1,889	6.5
5	Rheumatism and Joint pains	11,311	7.3	Rheumatism and Joint pains	9,188	6.9	Rheumatism and Joint pains	8,669	6.7	Diarrhoea Diseases	2,052	6.0
6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6173	5.6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4122	4.4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3985	3.8	Intestinal Worms	2,591	8.2
7	Intestinal worm	11,384	7.4	Intestinal worm	10,257	7.7	Typhoid fever	4,925	3.8	Skin Diseases	1,058	3.6
8	Typhoid fever	5701	5.2	Typhoid fever	5,445	4.1	Intestinal worm	3531	3.4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3737	3.8
9	Skin Diseases	4135	3.7	Skin Diseases	2846	3.0	Acute Eye Infection	2976	2.9	Typhoid Fever	1,123	3.4
10	Otitis Media	3288	3.0	Otitis Media	2414	2.6	Skin Diseases	2911	2.8	Pneumonia	3183	3.2
11	All other diseases	12141	11.0	All other diseases	9349	13.8	All other diseases	30699	29.6	All other Diseases	26992	27.1
			100.00			**100.00**			**100.00**			**100.00**

The analysis of the top ten causes of OPD cases indicates that there is a slight increase in Malaria cases which is the leading cause of OPD cases in the municipality, it accounted 25.1% in 2025 and that of 2022 was 21.3%. It is followed with Acute Respiratory Tract Infections which also accounted for 4.0% in 2022, however increased to 10.0% in 2023 and then increased to 11.6% in 2024 and 14.4% in 2025 respectively.

Table 2.10: Shows Ten Top Causes of Institutional Deaths 2022-2025

	2022			2023			2024			2025		
Rank	**DISEASES**	**T.C**	**% T.C**	**DISEASES**	**T.C**	**% T.C**	**DISEASES**	**Total. Cases**	**% T.C**	**Diseases**	**Total. Cases**	**% T.C**
1	Cardiovascular Accident	3	9.1	Cardiovascular Accident	2	**6.1**	Anaemia	9	10.6	Anaemia	14	12.7
2	Hypertension	4	17.4	Hypertension	13	**22.4**	Stroke	7	18.4	Hypertension	13	11.8
3	Anaemia	6	18.2	Anaemia	4	**14.3**	Pneumonia	13	15.3	Cardiovascular Accident	7	6.4
4	Diabetes Mellitus	3	10.7	Diabetes Mellitus	3	**10.7**	Hypertension	21	24.7	Aspiration Pneumonia	7	6.4
5	Cardiac arrest	3	10.7	Cardiac arrest	3	**10.7**	HIV/AIDS	3	7.9	Pneumonia	6	5.5
6	Congenial Cardiac failure	1	3.6	Congenial Cardiac failure	1	**3.6**	Cardiovascular Accidents	4	10.3	Septicaemia	5	4.5
7	Septicaemia	5	15.2	Septicaemia	1	**3.6**	Cardiac Arrest	2	5.3	Cerebrovascular Accident	2	4.5
8	Brain Injury	1	3.6	Brain Injury	1	**3.6**	Cellulitis	2	5.3	Stroke	4	3.6
9	Intestinal Obstruction	2	5.3	Intestinal Obstruction	1	3.6	Intestinal Obstruction	2	5.3	Hypoglycaemia	4	3.6
10	Liver Cirrhosis	1	3.6	Liver Cirrhosis	4	6.9	Liver Cirrhosis	2	5.3	Congestive Heart Failure	4	3.6

The year under review saw a change of trend, where Cardiovascular Accident was the leading cause of institutional death in the year of 2022 accounting for 3 (9.1%) in 2022 however reduced to 2 (6.1%) in 2023 but sustained 4 (10.3%) in 2024. Currently Anemia is the leading cause of institutional deaths. It accounted for 18.2% in 2022, however, decreased to 14.3% in 2023 bur reduce to 10.6% in 2024 and 12.7% in 2025 respectively.

The municipality did not record any malaria deaths. This is due to conscious effort by the municipal hospital medical superintendent to follow the protocols of complicated malaria cases and provision of long-lasting insecticide net to children under two years old and first attendants of pregnant women and malaria standard protocols available for the management of malaria cases.

Table 2.11: shows Distribution of Health facilities and Ownership

NO	SUB-DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP			
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	CHAG	TOTAL
1	Beyin	6	0	1	7
2	Elubo	9	0	0	9

3	Newtown	6	0	0	6
4	Half Assini	11	0	0	11
5	Tikobo 1	5	1	1	7
6	Samenye	6	0	1	7
TOTAL		**43**	**1**	**3**	**47**

Table 2.12: shows the Distribution of health facilities in the Municipal by TYPE in the sub municipals

NO	SUB-MUNICIPAL	TYPE OF FACILITY				
		HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHPS	TOTAL
1	Beyin	0	2	1	4	7
2	Elubo	0	1	1	7	9
3	Newtown	0	1	0	5	6
4	Half Assini	1	0	0	10	11
5	Tikobo 1	0	1	2	4	7
6	Samenye	0	2	1	4	7
TOTAL		**1**	**7**	**5**	**34**	**47**

2.12.2 Human Resource

During the period under review, the municipal has a significant number of health workers who left for school and other districts in and out of the region. The mix currently is inappropriate as critical staff like physician assistants, Midwives, Pharmacy technicians, Laboratory Technicians and staff nurses are woefully inadequate. The facilities in the sub-municipal have Pharmacy Technicians. Laboratory Technicians of three staff nurses. The number of midwives currently stands at fifty-nine (59). Generally, the staff situation has improved as compared to the same period in 2025.

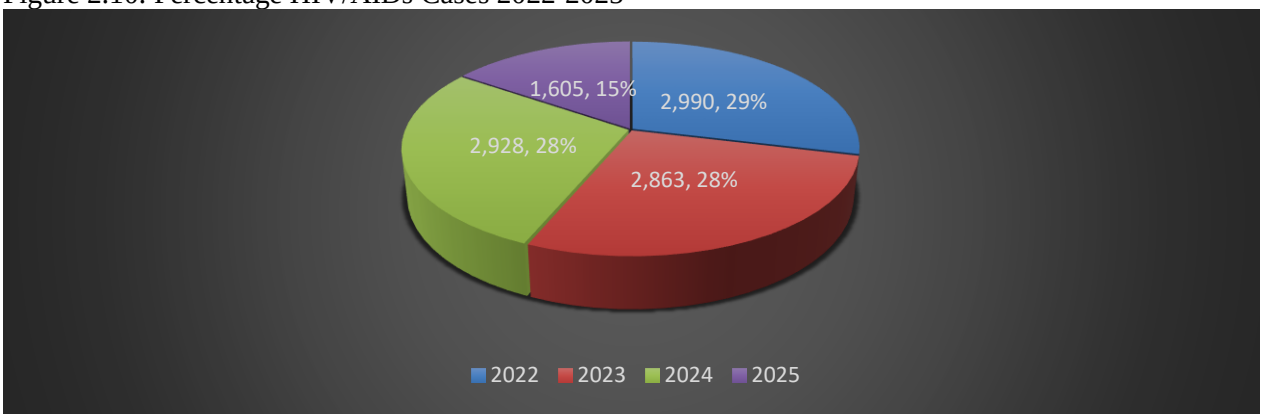
Table 2.13: Shows the category of staff currently at Post

No	Category	Staff at post		Total at facility working
		Sub Municipal	Hospital	
1	Doctor	1	2	3
2	Pharmacist	1	2	3
3	Staff Nurses	62	64	126
4	District Control	3	0	3
	Public Health Officer	3	0	3
5	Nutrition officer	3	1	4
6	Health promotion officer	4	2	6
7	Pharmacy Technician	1	2	3
8	Biomedical Scientist	4	2	6
9	Laboratory Technicians /Assistants	1	3	4
10	Community Health Nurses	78	7	85
11	Enrolled Nurses	73	56	129
12	Midwives	27	32	59
13	Physician Assistants	5	5	10
14	Field Technician (DC)	4	1	5

Table 2.14: Morbidity and Mortality on HIV/Aids 2022-2025

Year	Total no. of suspected cases tested	Total no. of cases	OPD	% Positive	IPD	Lab Confirm	Deaths	% deaths
2022	2,990	243	23	8.13	0	11	8	3.3
2023	2,863	195	17	6.81	0	4	29	14.9
2024	2,928	242	34	8.27	0	1	43	17.8
2025	1,605	84	13	5.23	0	0	13	15.5

Figure 2.10: Percentage HIV/AIDs Cases 2022-2025



Source: Mun. Health Directorate Annual Report, 2025

2.12.3 Malaria Control Programme (MCP)

Jomoro, like all other municipal in the country battles with malaria as the highest cause of OPD attendance. The malaria cases mostly affect children under five, pregnant women and the aged because their immune systems are weak. As part of measures to combat this situation, the National Malaria Control Programme prioritized the above-mentioned groups of people and as such, interventions are rolled out. These are the distribution of LLNs to children and pregnant women, SP supplementation to pregnant women among others. Diagnosis and management of malaria is done in 28 facilities across the municipalities. However, five (5) of these facilities are managed by Physician Assistants, twenty-seven (27) midwives heading both health centers and private clinic leaving the whopping number thirty-one (31) CHPS being managed by either Midwife/Community Health Nurses/Enrolled Nurses.

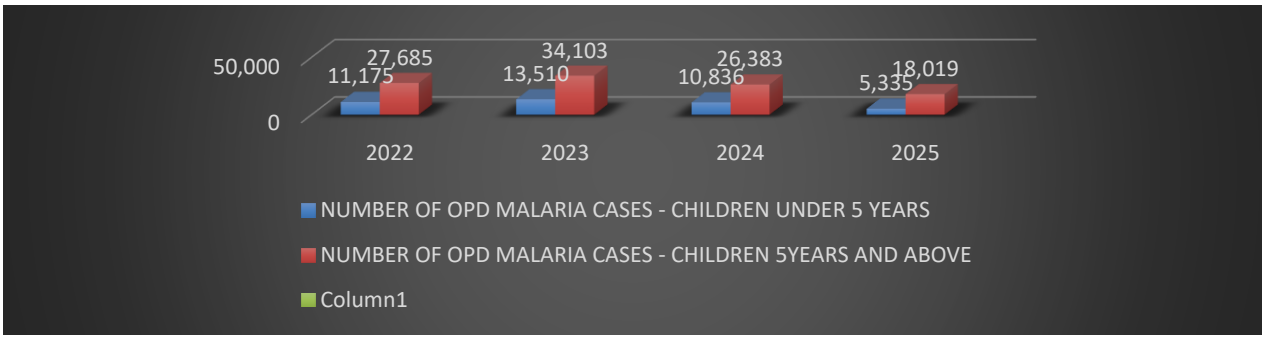


Figure 2.11: Shows the Number of OPD Malaria Cases 2022-2025
Source: Mun. Health Directorate Annual Report, 2025

The year under review saw a general reduction in OPD malaria cases. It recorded 11,175 and 27,685 for both under five and above five years in 2022, however, increased to and 13,510 and 34,103 in 2023 but reduced to 10,836 and 26,383 in 2024 and 5,335 and 18,019 in 2025 respectively. This reduction could be attributed to the municipal health directorate having some intervention in place to reduce the high cases of Malaria.

Table 2.15: Percentage of suspected malaria cases tested

Year	No. of Malaria cases Suspected	No. of Malaria cases Tested	% Tested
2022	63,468	63,468	100
2023	63,617	63,617	100
2024	59,286	58,711	99
2025	19,563	19,563	100

In the year under review, the municipal was able to test all the suspected malaria cases. It accounted for 100% in 2022, however, increased to 100% in 2023 and further maintained the same 100 % testing rate in 2025. This could be due to the availability of RDT and frequent monitoring and supervision at health facilities

2.12.4 Challenges

1) **Poor health facility infrastructure**
2) **Low TB case detection rate and cure rate**
3) **Poor equipment situation**
4) **Poor Staff attitude / Low commitment of some frontline staff**
5) **Inadequate staff (CHNS, Midwives, laboratory technicians etc.)**
6) **Inadequate motorbike for official/ outreach activities**
7) **Data inconsistencies**
8) **High Teenage pregnancy**
9) **Low Vaccination coverage**
10) **Low family planning acceptor rate**
11) **Misconception about family planning**
12) **Low postnatal care**

Figure 2.12: Distribution of health facilities municipal wide
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING TEAM CONSTRUCT, 2025

2.12.5 Nutrition

Nutrition is a key to human survival. The nutrition unit in the Municipality seeks to improve survival through nutrition education and services to communities. In the face of the double burden of diseases, nutrition has become a long-term strategy adopted by the health sector to curb this menace. Over the years though the essence of nutrition has been emphasized, the behavior of the public has not changed since they respond promptly to curative medicine as compared to the preventive aspect that involves nutrition.

Nutrition aims at preventing nutrition-related problems in society. In an attempt to follow the progress of nutrition in the Jomoro Municipality, a series of indicators has been selected as methods of measurement and interpretation of nutrition indices based on cut-off points. Some Nutrition interventions carried out during the Planning period (2022-2025) are as follows;

2.12.6 Nutrition Interventions Programme

1. GIFTS - Stands for Girls Iron Folic Acid Tablet Supplementation:

This intervention aims to reduce the high prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls in Ghana as a whole. It targets adolescent girls in both School (JHS-SHS) and out-of-school. The adolescent girls in schools are given a Folic Acid tablet once weekly in the schools by teachers and out- of-school adolescents are also given by health workers.

2. SMART School:

It's also a nutrition intervention in schools where good and able smaller groups are formed from the students to educate their peers on nutrition issues/programmes or topics. Health workers and teachers are tasked with building the capacity of the groups formed to also educate their peers

3. Nutrition-Friendly Schools:

This aims to improve the health and nutrition status of the school children. It's an intervention designed to make sure that:
i) Foods sold in school canteens are nutritious safe and hygienic.
ii) Food vendors in schools are licensed or certified
iii) All students consume a fruit at least weekly (fruit days)

iv) School inspection days

The key indicators as a unit of measurement for the realization of the progress of nutrition indices are presented as follows;

2.12.7 Education in the Municipality

Jomoro's formal education comprises of K.G, Primary, Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS). In 2023, the number of Public Basic Schools in the municipality per level i.e KG/Primary, JHS and SHS stands at 68, 56, and 2 respectively and 72 basic private schools with no private senior high school in the municipality. Currently, enrolment at the public basic level by gender is 13,489 boys and 12,480 girls making 286,329. The Second Cycle enrolment by gender is 670 boys and 1,484 girls. The private sector has 6,866 boys and 5,993 girls making 12,859.

The staff strength at the basic school by gender and based on trained and untrained teachers is 480 male teachers and 385 female-trained teachers. The untrained teachers are 18 males and 9 females at the public basic level. The Senior high school has 90 male and 60 female-trained teachers. This makes the Pupil trained teacher ratio at the basic level 1:32, which conforms to the national norm or target. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary is 91.5%, 73.14% for JHS and 40.5% for SHS. Net Enrolment rate (NER) currently is 46% for KG, 55% for primary, 13% for JHS and 11% for SHS. Moreover, the completion rate in 2024 for JHS 3 was 79% and 41% for SHS.

1.5.19 Educational Infrastructure and its existing conditions and gaps

In enhancing access and quality of basic and second-cycle education there is a need to provide high-quality infrastructure to improve learner academic performance.

The municipality has expanded basic school education by constructing 114 basic schools translating into 687 classrooms to reduce crowded rooms and high density of student which results in lower student achievement and poorer disposition.

Out of these 687 classrooms, 23 need major repairs or rehabilitation and 205 need minor repairs. There are also 20 temporal classrooms that need permanent standard classrooms. Some of these schools that need new classroom blocks are Miegyinla M/A KG/Primary, Gyegyekrom Basic School, Prophet Nkansah M/A KG, Nana Anvo Nwiah Basic School, Half Assini Catholic KG/Primary (rehabilitation of KG and Primary) and Compound M/A KG. There is also the need to provide recreational facilities at the basic level for pupils at the Lower primary. Already, there are only two KG schools namely, Ahobre M/A KG and Beyin Catholic KG that have a proper recreational facility for the pupils, all constructed by SABRE, an NGO operating in the Municipality. There is a huge gap in the area of ICT infrastructure at the basic schools which if addressed, could go a long way to improve teaching and learning in the Municipal.

2.12.8 Educational Enrolment

There's been a remarkable increase in enrolment at the public level over the years. This is due to the expansion of the school feeding programme which currently covers 36 schools in the municipality. The Education office also undertakes enrolment drive programmes in the communities to sensitize indigenes on the importance of education. There is also the promotion of girl child education which has resulted in more girls being enrolled in schools.

Table 2.16: The following shows an Enrolment Trend over a 4 years Period.

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Public	**Private**	**Public**	**Private**	**Public**	**Private**	**Public**	**Private**
KG	6,017	7,061	6,258	3,168	6,028	3,323	5,273	3,031
Primary	14,862	6,699	14,425	7,089	14,965	7,231	14,929	5,221
JHS	6,389	3,661	6,455	2,602	6,617	3,122	6,127	2,918
SHS	3,935	0	2,431	0	3,732	0	2,154	0

Source: Ghana Education Directorate, JMA 2025

2.12.9 School Drop-out

Since the introduction of the capitation grants, school-feeding programme, free school uniform, support for brilliant but needy students etc, which support the less privileged in society. The Dropout rate in our schools has sharply reduced.
In 2025, the number of students who have dropped out of school is 31, that is, 12 boys and 13 girls making a percentage of 0.11%.

2.12.10 Pupil Teacher Ratio

With the national norm of 1:35, the current PTR for basic school is 1:32 which is better than the national target. Even though the national target has been achieved its quite different on the ground as some schools continue to lack teachers e.g Anwiafutu M/A Primary which currently has only 2 teachers at the primary. There is a need to rationalize for a fair distribution of teachers.

2.12.11 B.E.C. E Performance

The introduction of a common mock exam for all JHS students and BECE candidates has helped improve the BECE pass rates. The pass rate moved from 92% in 2023 to 94% 2024. Due to this outstanding performance the Jomoro Municipal placed 2nd at the regional level and 17th at the National level.
There has also been an improvement in the pass rate in the core subjects i.e. English, Mathematics and Science. Below shows a table of the averages in the pass rate of the core subjects from 2022 to 2025 and projections.

Table 2.17: Average pass rate of core subjects

MAIN OUTCOME	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	PAST YEARS		PROJECTIONS		
		2022	2023	2024	INDICATIVE	
					2023	2024
BECE PERFORMANCE IN CORE SUBJECTS IMPROVED	Number and % of students with Average Pass in English	1,536 98%	2,051 98%	2,090 84%	2,500 100%	2,600 100%
	Number and % of students with Average Pass in Mathematics	1,853 99%	2,062 99%	2,113 92%	2,200 100%	2,300 100%
	Number and % of students with Average Pass in Science	1,759 97.8%	2,035 98%	2,100 94%	2,200 100%	2,400 100%
	Number and % of students with Average Pass in Social Studies.	1,772 98.2%	2,061 99%	2,230 89%	2,300 100%	2,500 100%

2.12.12 Literacy Rate

Through the introduction of the USAid Learning programme and the Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Programme (GALOP) which is geared towards improvement of pupils' literacy rate in the municipality.

This programme since its inception, has increased proficiency in reading and numeracy at the primary level in the municipality. In 2024, radio programmes on reading were held on community information centres for pupils to be guided at home by parents and siblings. This was introduced to support pupils and promote their reading habits while they were at home. Communities like Eloyin, Gyegyekrom and Adusuazo which

have no community information centers gathered pupils in churches, under trees and the chief palace guided by teachers to listen and learn. All these interventions have helped the municipal to improve the literacy rate in the municipality over the years.

The table below shows a trend in the improvement of reading and numeracy among pupils at the primary level

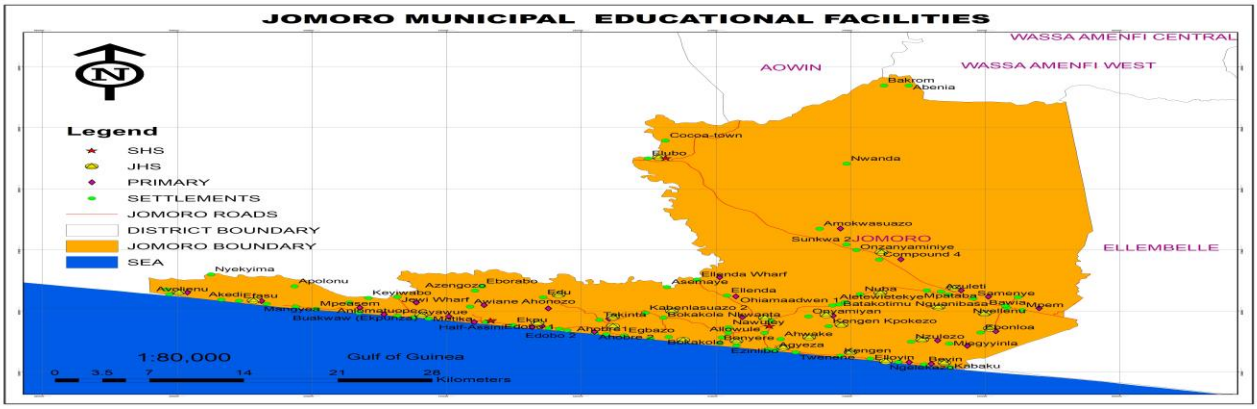


Figure 1.13: Educational Infrastructure Map

Source: Development Planning Team, 2025

2.13. Social (Child) Protection

Child labor is a concern pertaining to children aged 5 to 12 who perform hazardous work that places their health, safety or moral development at risk in the municipality. Cases of child labor are less reported making it difficult for the department to keep track of records of cases on child labor. In the day-to-day monitoring and supervision, there are observations of child-related issues within the coastal communities. Child-related issues relating to child labor are attributed to certain customs and beliefs associated with children following the steps of their guardians in their area of profession such as trading, farming, and fishing which is the most predominant economic activity in the Municipality. Communities with predominant incident cases of child labour include; Half Assini, Tikobo No. 1, Bonyere and Tikobo No.2. Cocoa growing areas affected by child labour include Elubo, Anwiafutu, Samenye, Cocoa Town and Ghana Nungua. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development intensifies efforts to sensitize mostly the coastal communities to ensure guardians adapt to basic rules and regulations guarding against child abuse and its related issues to improve the welfare of Children.

2.13.1 Child Trafficking

Child trafficking relates to taking children out of their protective environment and preying on their vulnerability for the purposes of exploitation. The ILO Convention No. 182 classifies this form of exploitation under the worst forms of Child labor, which must be eliminated as a matter of urgency. Child trafficking cases have been recorded in the municipality. During the period 2025, the municipality recorded twenty (20) cases of children being trafficked at the border of Newtown. As a border (sharing a boundary with La Côte d'Ivoire) incidents of Child Trafficking are often reported to the Department. It is on this basis that the municipality is intensifying its efforts to secure the border areas in order to curb this menace. Additionally, the department is also intensifying its efforts to collaborate with NGO's and other government organizations to offer broad protection to children at risk, prevent crimes of trafficking, and enforce laws.

2.13.2 Streetism

The most visible signs of child labor (street children) are mostly found in the major marketing areas in the Municipal namely; Tikobo No. 1, Jaway Wharf and Half Assini. These children mostly engage in indoor games, stealing of coconuts and other activities. Parental irresponsibility on the part of parents had been the main problem. Children are therefore left to care for themselves thereby exposing them to moral and physical danger.

2.13.3 People Living with Disability

The plight of people living with disabilities is of major concern to the Jomoro Municipality. They range from various degrees of disabilities namely; moving, seeing, hearing, speaking, learning, fits and strange behavior.

The number of PWDs in the Municipality is 697 is presented in the table below.

Table 2.18: Disability and Vulnerability Analysis

S/N	Disability Type	Age Group	Total By Age	Sex			Employment Status	
				M	F	T	Employed	Unemployed
1	Blindness	0-14	5	5	5	10	8	2
		15-60	3					
		60+	2					
2	Partial Blindness	0-14	3	10	9	19	18	1
		15-60	14					
		60+	2					
3	Deaf and Dumb	0-14	8	11	11	22	18	4
		15-60	14					
		60+	0					
4	Physically Challenged	0-14	40	71	75	146	140	6
		15-60	83					
		60+	23					
5	Mental Illness	0-14	5	4	3	7	0	7
		15-60	1					
		60+	1					
6	Intellectual Disability	0-14	10	10	14	24	0	24
		15-60	13					
		60+	1					
7	Dwarfism	0-14	2	3	2	5	0	5
		15-60	3					
		60+	0					
8	Hunch Back	0-14	0	0	1	1	1	0
		15-60	1					
		60+	0					
9	Albinism	0-14	0	1	3	4	3	1
		15-60	4					
		60+	0					
10	Leprosy	0-14	1	2	2	4	0	4
		15-60	2					
		60+	1					
TOTAL				117	125	242	188	54

Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2025

2.13.4 Gender

The broad gender goal is to improve Gender responsive planning and decision-making, to create gender equity and to empower communities and institutions to tackle gender issues. The majority of women in the Jomoro Municipality are engaged in petty trading and menial jobs. The formal sector has a limited number of females employed in that sector. Women have difficulties in accessing land and other forms of economic opportunities due to a lack of capital. In the remote rural settlements, women are engaged in subsistence farming to feed their families. The municipality has recorded the incidence of men who engage women to

make them pregnant and neglect their responsibilities especially those on transit such as the commercial drivers and the fisherfolk, which have replying implications on the psychological and emotional trauma for the women.

Men are mostly dominant in leadership and other administrative functions. Women's representation in decision-making and employment opportunities is very limited. However, the municipality can boast of a sizeable representation of women discharging their duties at the management level. Some NGOs organize training for women in leadership. Notably among them is SNV (the Green Project), NCCE, among others all in the tendency to empower them.

At the municipal Assembly level, few women push for municipal-level elections which affect decision-making in improving the welfare of women and children. Based on engagements with women they do not stand for those elections due to the insults society will rain on them. Additionally, the perception of communities that men are more capable than women and the priority given to men over women is the reason communities do not vote for women if represented. However, the Municipal Assembly is not relenting in its effort to educate. Thus, the JMA has pushed for more women to be chosen as government appointees to allow women's representation in decision-making.

2.13.5 Sanitation

The Municipal Assembly abolished the Pan latrines and there are about 20% of the 12,017 households in the Municipality that have septic tanks. However, the distribution of public and institutional latrines is woefully inadequate especially in larger communities. The Municipal needs two (2) standard cesspit emptiers. With the current rate of residential buildings rising daily, there is the fear of an equally swelling problem of haphazard disposal of excreta all over the district, which is likely to promote diseases. With the fast-growing population in most of these towns due to the growing economic/marketing activities and festivals, the Municipal needs to introduce and support ventilated improved latrines in residential and business-oriented operators in these communities to address these challenges.

Solid waste disposal in most communities is open dumping and burning even though Zoomlion Ghana Limited manages waste at the final disposal site at Half Assini and Tikobo 1. About 35% of these solid wastes are disposed of in bushes or unauthorized dumps, creating nuisances and conditions for the occurrences of diseases. There are over 100 unapproved refuse dumps with only 3 counted as approved in the Municipal. Currently solid waste generated per capita is about 3.15 kg/wk.; measuring up to about 62,641.8 tons/day or 438,492.6 tons/wk or 22926898.8 tons/year. About 50% of the total waste generated are dispose of indiscriminately in the open spaces of swampy environments. Such refuse gets back to the sea which is then brought back to the shore as a result of shore drift.

2.13.6 Water

Table 2.19: Sources of Drinking Water for Households

Categories	Counts	Percentage%
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1,363	4.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	9,508	27.6
Public tap/Standpipe	9,316	27.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	4,016	11.6
Protected well	2,176	6.3
Rain water	36	0.1

Protected spring	88	0.3
Bottled water	99	0.3
Sachet water	1,651	4.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	378	1.1
Unprotected well	2,155	6.2
River/Stream	45	0.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	3,557	10.3
Other	87	0.3
Total		

Source: 2021, PHC

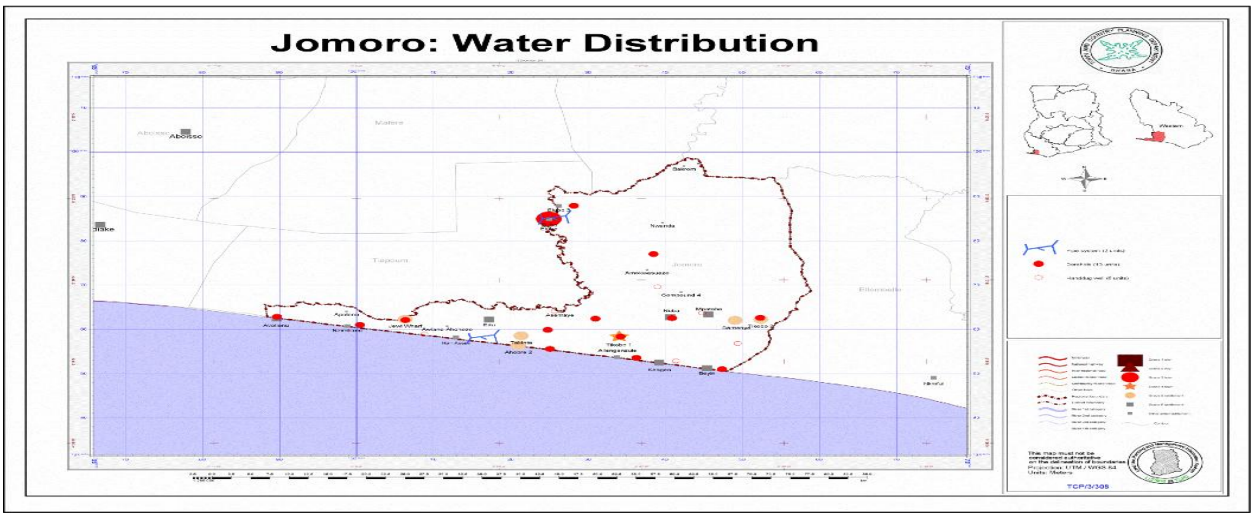


Figure 2.14: Jomoro Water Distribution Map
Source: CWSA Construct, 2025

2.14 Economic Characteristics

The structure of the local economy in the Municipal can be described in terms of the majority of people engaged in Production and Services. The economy of the Municipal is mixed consisting of a large traditional agricultural sector made up of mostly small-scale peasant farmers, fishermen, a growing informal sector of small businessmen, artisans and technicians and an insignificant proportion in the processing and manufacturing sector.

The major occupational structure in the district is agriculture, which absorbs 54.1% of the total labor force in the Municipal. The population engaged in industry and service is comparatively small. According to 2021 PHC, farming activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

The Municipal is made up of 34,503 households, of which 15,409 households representing 44.7%, are engaged in agricultural activities. Out of the households that engage in agricultural activities, 53.8 percent are in the rural sector, while 29.7 percent are urban settlers. A difference of 24.1 percent of rural households, more than urban households, shows that more rural household members engage in agricultural activities than urban household members.

2.14.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the Municipal's economy. Besides employing about 65-70% of the Municipal's labor force, it has a great potential of sparking off an Agro-based industry.

2.14.2 Challenges in the Agric Sector

Currently, about 80% of farmers depend on their own savings and loans from relatives and friends for their farming activities. As a result of this they cannot hire labor to expand their farms. The effect is that farm sizes are relatively small and work is not done at the right time leading to poor crop growth yield and post- harvest loses. The Banks in the Municipal have not been regular partners in the agricultural development due to the fact that farmers do not have the needed collateral and also default in payment of credits. They will therefore opt to give loans to traders and commercial vehicle owners. Again, farmers are often reluctant to access credit from the banks because of the bureaucracy involved.

The only credit facility initiated in 2006 under the Food and Agricultural Budgetary Support through the Jomoro Rural bank to two (2) farmer groups has collapsed. As a result of a lack of credit facilities to farmers, productivity is low. Apart from personal savings and loans from relatives and friends NGOs have also played significant roles in the development of agricultural productivity in the Municipal. CARE International (GH LTD.) is currently operating in the Municipal supplied the following inputs to some farmer groups in the Municipal.

These are:

a) Sheep breeding stock to Ndusuazo, Cocotown and Ghana Nungua.
b) Vegetable seeds, Insecticides, Weedicides and Knapsack Spraying machines to Domeabra and Tweako 2 communities.
c) Improved fingerlings to Tweako/Navrongo, Ghana Nungua and Nsuano communities.
d) Improved cockerels supplied to Tweako/Navrongo, Domeabra and Cocoatown communities.

Physical cash was given to the Tweakor 1 & 2 communities for land preparation and purchase of high-yielding cassava sticks for planting.

2.14.3 Farming Input

Farmers continue to use the traditional method of farming i.e. slash and burn with hoe and cutlass. This method results in farmers cultivating small areas, hence low productivity. Lack of recognized input dealers also hinders agricultural development. Farmers have to travel long distances to purchase farming inputs. The few unregistered input dealers in the Municipal sell inputs at exorbitant prices to farmers. They also dispense wrong application rates of chemicals to farmers.

2.14.4 Disease and Pest Infestation

Due to the upsurge and non-professionalism of agro-chemical dealers in the Municipal area, disease and pest control have not been perfectly achieved. Farmers do not use the appropriate recommendations of pesticides. There is therefore a need to educate farmers and train the agro-chemical dealers respectively.

2.14.5 Storage Facilities

Farmers continue to store their produce (grain) in barns instead of improved ventilated narrow cribs. Thus, 30% of farm produce gets spoiled after harvesting due to poor storage facilities. This is further aggravated by a poor transportation network and marketing.

2.14.6 Land for Farming

Land for farming is becoming a major drawback to agricultural development in the Municipal since it is scarce. The Ankasa Conservation Project takes about 30% of the land in the Municipal. The table below shows the land use in Jomoro Municipal.

Table 2.20: Agricultural Land Use

Land Use (2024)			Land Use (2025)	
Land Use	**Area Under Cultivation**	**%**	**Area Under Cultivation**	**%**
Forest Reserve	50,900	34	50,900	34
Tree Crops	69,020	46.3	72,900	48.8
Food Crops	24,650	3.2	2,700	1.8
Fallow Lands	4,930	3.2	2,700	1.8
TOTAL	**149,500**	**100**	**149,500**	**100**

Source: MOFA, JMA 2025

Farmers acquire land from family members or traditional authorities on the basis of Abusa, Abunu or outright purchase. Most farmlands are owned by families and fragmented among family members. This results in smaller holdings. Average holding for food crops ranges from 0.5 to 2 acres while that of plantation crops ranges from 2 to 10 acres.

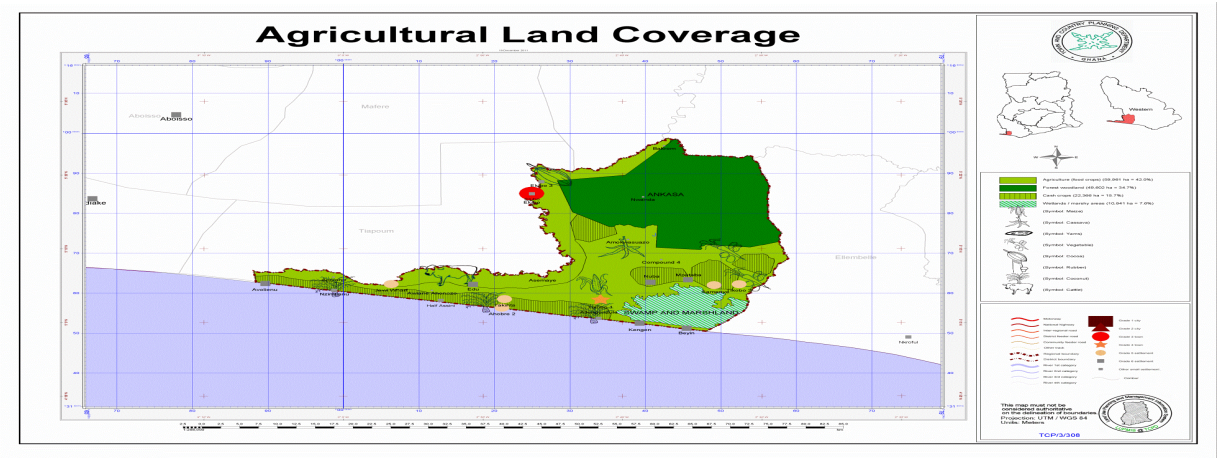


Figure 2.15: Agricultural Land Coverage

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.14.7 Aquaculture

There are suitable and vast lands for aquaculture in the Municipal. This of late has prompted many farmers to invest in this sector. Major production areas in the Municipal are: Tikobo No. 2, Elubo and New Kabenlasuazo. Average pond size is 100x100m and the average number of ponds per farmer is 2. However, the sector faces a lot of challenges such as inadequate funds, improved fingerlings and balanced feed.

2.14.8 Fishing

Marine fishing plays an important role in the Municipality's economy. Active fishing activities occur in about 28 fish landing sites dotting the coast of Municipality. It employs about 20% of its labour force and contributes to almost half (1/2) of the total protein requirements of the Municipal. Fishing gears used are: Beach Seine (Twuii), Line and Hook (Asosow), and Drift Gill net (Ashekon), Ring net ("Wakye") "" and Mpataku".

In recent times, fish stock has dwindled and this has resulted to the importation of cold fish from Takoradi to meet the demand. The dwindling fish stock may be attributed to the use of light for fishing, monofilament nets, dynamite, carbide, pair trawling and fishing with obnoxious substances, unapproved mesh size of nets, invasion of the Algal Bloom and high cost of fishing inputs: e.g. outboard motors, canoes, fishing gears etc.

Another challenge facing this sector is the lack of storage facilities at the landing sites which results in high post-harvest losses although there is the construction of a cold store facility at Half Assini.

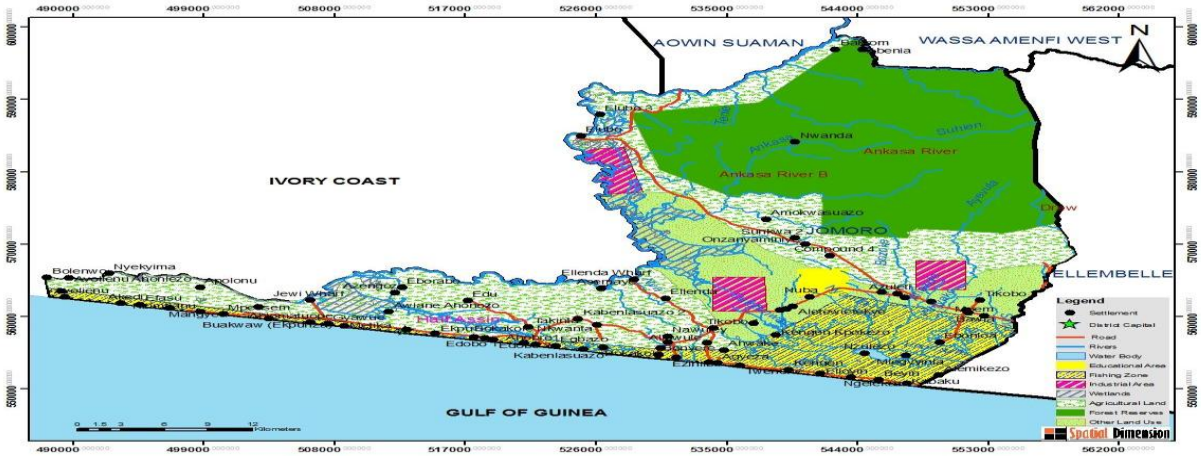


Figure 2.16: Focus on Fishing and Agriculture zones

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.14.9 Food Processing

The agricultural produce, which is processed to some appreciable extent, continues to be cassava, coconut and palm oil. Whilst cassava is processed into flour, dough, "Akeyeke, Tokuma, Aluku and Gari". Palm oil/Palm kernel as well as local gin (akpeteshie) is extracted from the palm tree and fruits. In all of the above cases, the technologies employed are low resulting in low conversion rates. This has negative implications for the incomes of the farmers, processors and the local economy. The major villages that are into food production are as follows: Bawia, Asokrom, Nvellenu, Adusuazo, Edobo, Bokakokole, Allegenzulley, Nzimtianu, Sowodadzem, Amokwawsuazo, Appolonu, Kwabre, Fante Newtown, Onza Nyamele, Jaway Wharf, Ekabeku.

2.14.10 Food Security

Food Security is the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. Commonly, the concept of food is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs as well as their food preferences. The enhancement of food security is a key measure of improved standard of living and a major objective of the Sustsinable Development Goal 2 (Zero hunger). There is therefore a need to identify and sustain measures to ensure food security in

the Municipal. The balance between income from food crops and land available for food is a key factor in sustaining livelihoods and food security.

A major focus is on how to reduce post-harvest losses to maintain and increase the food security level. Most of the Farmers benefiting from trainings such as Pest control and management, harvesting methods and storage as well as agro-processing activities has been on factors associated with post-harvest losses.

Again, there are some cold stores to improve the preservation of fish, improve farmers' income and ensure food security. It is anticipated that a storage facility would be provided for the preservation of crops. Meanwhile, extension officers train farmers on local storage techniques during their routine inspections.

2.15. Local Economic Development

The Municipal has a considerable number of local businesses with the majority of the businesses constituting Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises. However, these businesses need more business counselling and training in order to develop. Access to credit facilities poses a huge challenge to these businesses as the majority of the credit agencies require collateral and other documents making it difficult for the businesses to access grants to expand.

2.15.1 Tourism

Ankasa National Park (the world's second richest nature reserve**)** – A two-in-one forest reserve, covering a total land area of about 509 sq. Km and incorporating the former Nini-Suhien National Park. Ankasa has a virgin evergreen rainforest and is the most botanically diverse forest in Ghana. The park is often classified as the world's second richest nature reserve and boasts rare botanical species like 'psychosis ankasensis' and more than 300 plant species have been logged in a single hectare. Ankasa also has a horde of mammals, including forest elephants, leopards, wildcat, African civet, bush broad fronted crocodile and chimpanzees and the bongo, which conservation experts have proposed as the Great Park's symbol.

Jomoro's Pristine Wetlands – There are several wetlands within the Municipality, the major ones are the Amanzule, Domunli and the Abby wetlands located near Benyin, Old Kabenlasuazo and Jaway Wharf respectively. The Amanzule wetland in particular, has a great national importance as Ghana's largest intact swamp peat forest; it is the only forest in Ghana whose vegetation encompasses mangrove, raffia palm, coconut palm and swamp peat. It is also a home to a wide variety of wildlife, including monkeys, crocodiles, marine turtles and birds.

Nzulezo (the village on stilts) – it is an over 500 years old village and home to about 450 natives who are predominantly farmers; they live a traditional life which adapts to delicate watery environments in which all houses are built with raffia palm, erected to suspend on stilts on the Amansuri Lake. What makes Nzulezo exciting is that it is self-sufficient in many ways and has its own primary schools, churches, shops, a walkway (streets and alleys) and even a couple of motels.

The Meandah Nature Trail – Home to the Meadah Crocodile Pond which is a habitat for some long snout, Dwarf and Nile crocodile; the Ebonloa Bird Sanctuary and Ebonloa's intriguing Local Gin Distilleries.

The Apollonia Fort – It is the very last English Fort in the Gold Coast. It is located on the beaches of Benyin and was built by the English Committee of Merchants from 1768 to 1770 following an invitation from Chief Amenihyia. The fort took its name from a Portuguese explorer who first sighted the area supposedly on St. Appollonia's Day. The English gave up the fort in 1819, soon after the abolition of the slave up the fort in 1819, soon after the abolition of the slave trade, transferring ownership to the Dutch in 1868. The Dutch rechristened the fort after their king, Willem III and held it until 1872.

The Osagyefo Barge – Conceived as an integrated energy generation project to accelerate the development of the Tano basin, the Osagyefo Barge is a dual-fired power-generating unit that can operate on both diesel and natural gas. It was commissioned in 1999 and moved to its present base at Effasu-Mangyea in the Jomoro Municipal in March 2007. When operational, the Osagyefo Barge will generate some 185 megawatts of power to supplement electricity from the Akosombo and Kpong Hydro-electric power plants as well as the Aboadze thermal power plant.

The Abby Lagoon – This is a transboundary wetland important to both Ghana and la Côte d'Ivoire because of its high productivity as a medium of transport and for fishing. It is widely believed that the lagoon has considerable stocks of the West African Manatees (Trichechus senegalensis)

Jomoro Clean Cosy Beaches – Jomoro has a 50-kilometre stretch of clean sandy beaches from Ekabaku to Newtown (Ghana's last coastal community on its western frontier). Most of Jomoro's beaches have clean white sands, laced with rows of coconut trees mysteriously spared by the onslaught of the Cape Saint Paul Wilt Disease, which ravaged most of the coconut crop along Ghana's coastal belt. Besides their suitability for hospitality and recreation, Jomoro beaches are Ghana's most favourable nesting habitat for marine turtles, which are of global conservation interest.

Figure 2.17: Tourism Map of Jomoro Municipal

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.15.1 LED Initiatives to boost Industries in the Municipality

2.15.1.1 Petroleum Hub

The Government of Ghana has a vision of having an energy economy, in addition to facilitating universal access to adequate, reliable and cost-effective petroleum products. In achieving this vision, the government plans to increase the national c

crude oil refining capacity, through public and private sector investment. This will serve not only Ghana but also the West African Sub-region market and beyond.

The creation of a Petroleum Hub will expand the national refining capacity, through the provision of refining and processing facilities, port discharge and storage, distribution and transportation facilities as well as trading of petroleum products. The Ministry of Energy selected the Domunli enclave located in Bonyere in the Jomoro Municipal Assembly to site the Petroleum Hub.

The selection of the site was based on outcomes from an extensive stakeholder engagement. In addition, criteria such as land availability, land suitability, environment and proximity to the sea were considered in the selection of a site for the Hub. In addition, this is in line with the District Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which seeks to strategically position the Jomoro Municipal Area to attract Oil and Gas Investments.

The Scope of the Petroleum Hub mandates that a Structure Plan is prepared to guide and coordinate orderly physical development considering its strategic nature in the country`s development agenda. The investments to be made in the hub demand proper coordination and planning which must be in line with the national, regional and district development frameworks.
After following through the planning process in the preparation of the structure plan, two scenarios were developed and through validation workshops and inputs from experts.

2.15.1.2 Location and size of the local Plan Area

The Local Plan Area is located in the Western Region of Ghana, precisely the Western Nzema Traditional Area of the Jomoro Municipality. In the context of the Structure Plan, the Local Plan Area can be located at the Southern portion, covering a land size of approximately 6,590.8 acres (33%) out of the 20,000 acres demarcated as the intervention area of the structure plan.
The Local Plan Area is bounded to the South by the Gulf of Guinea, to the West by Egbazo Community along the coastline. To the East of the Plan Area lies Bonyere, Nawule and Ndumsuazo Communities, to the North West lies New Kabenlasuazo and the Northern section is bounded by Ellenda Community's preferred optioned was finally developed and adopted as shown in the figure below:

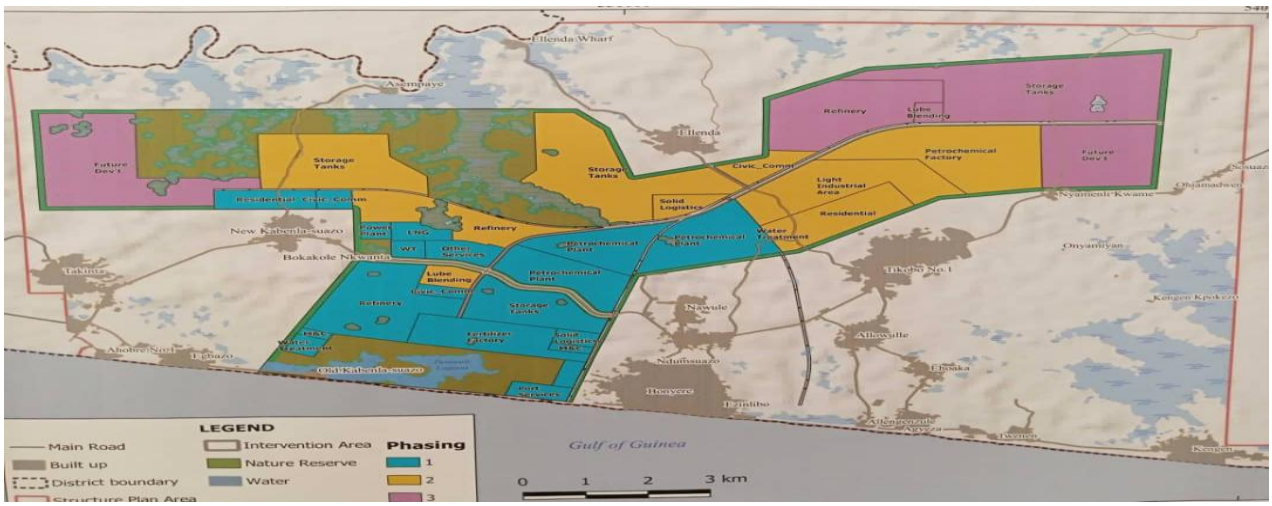


Figure 2.18: Adopted structure plan for the Petroleum Hub
Source: LUSPA Construct, 2025

2.15.1.3 Implementation Plan

The local plan implementation is an important component of the planning process and it is regarded as paramount in ensuring orderly development. The Petroleum Hub Development Corporation in collaboration with the Jomoro Municipal Assembly will lead the overall implementation of the local plan. The first stage of implementation will involve the provision of site and service, starting with the opening of major routes, utilities services (water and electricity)

Major investment portfolio will be coordinated by the Petroleum Hub Development Corporation with approval from the Jomoro Spatial Planning Committee and other national bodies such as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Petroleum Authority (NPA), Ghana Ports and Harbors Authority (GPHA), Ghana Maritime Authority (GMA) etc when such developments require special and technical expertise.

The figure below indicates the timelines for the implementation of the plan.

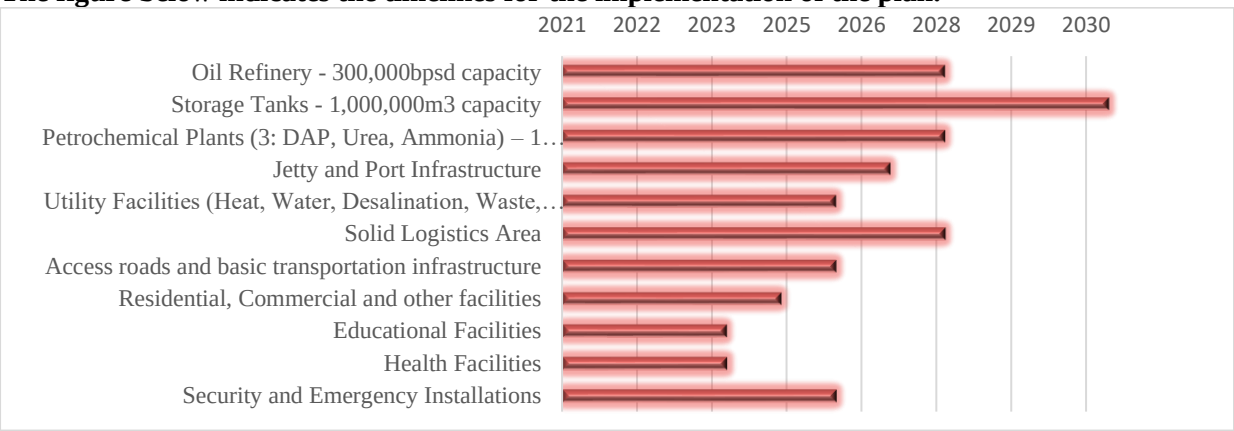


Figure 2.19: Adopted structure plan for the Petroleum Hub

These are tentative timelines; accurate timelines will be provided by the Petroleum Hub Corporation.

1.15.2 Environment

2.15.2.1 Human Settlement and Built Environment

Traditionally, land was in the "customary ownership" of chiefs, who dispensed and allocated it on behalf of their people. Subsequently, the colonial authorities negotiated treaties under Romano-British law, which led to individual land titles and leases being granted, and substantial land being taken into government ownership. Where most land is not registered, there are frequent conflicts over its ownership. Families who have subsisted on the land for generations are summarily evicted without compensation, and incoming investors are caught up in land disputes so that nothing materializes.

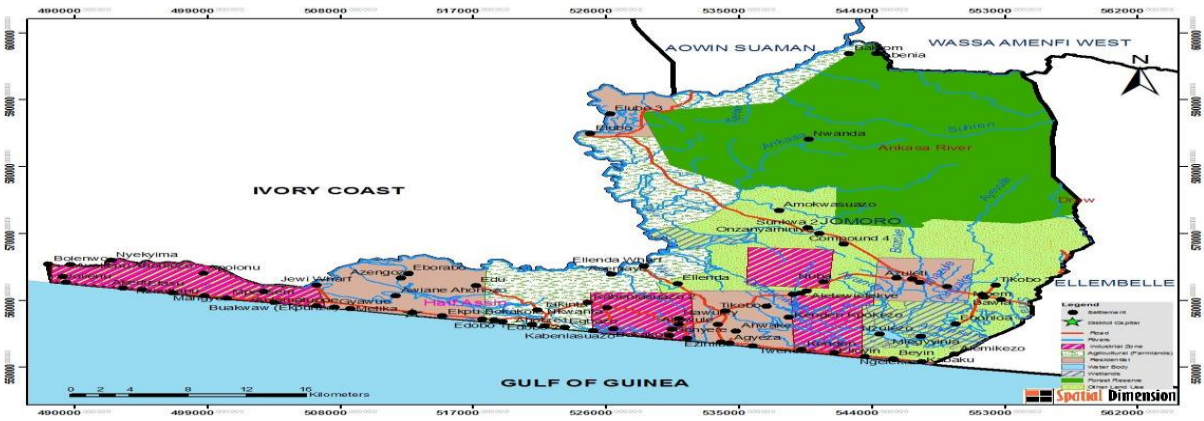


Figure 2.20: Focus on residential and Industrial land

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

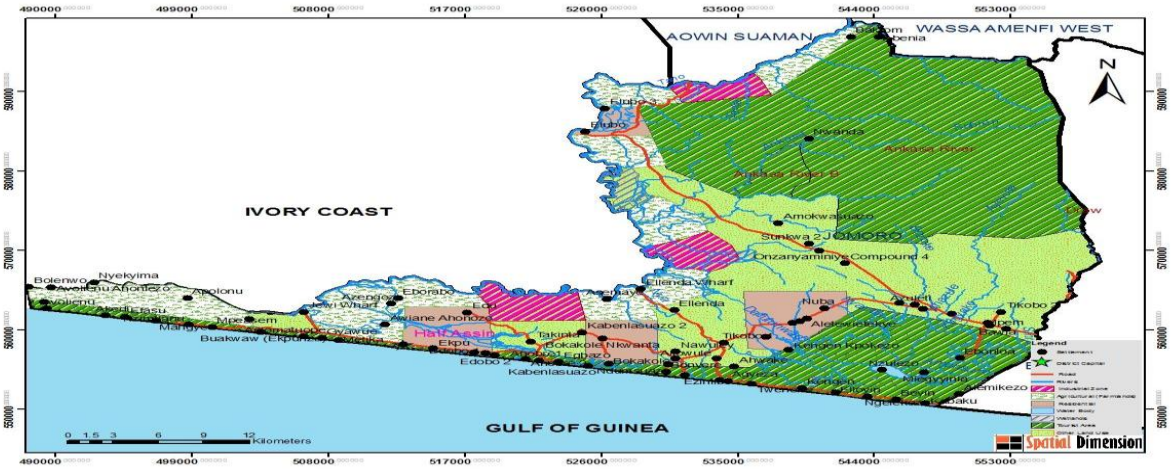


Figure 2.21: Focus on Tertiary Industry and Eco-Tourism
Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Figure 2.22: Aerial Photo - Half Assini (Municipal Capital)
Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.15.2.2 Settlement Systems

The population distribution of the Municipal is influenced by various factors including vegetation, type of economic activity, infrastructure, and cultural and administrative policies. The Municipal capital Half Assini has the largest population. The town has the infrastructure and economic influence to attract migration and retain residents. Elubo, Tikobo No. 1 and Bonyere follow this. The distribution of the population in the Municipality is uneven. This is reflected in the difference between the population size and land area.

The Municipal can best be described as typically rural. Out of the total 89 settlements, only 9 settlements could be described as urban in 2025, i.e. settlements with a population of 5,000 and above. However, three settlements namely, Ezinlibo, Jewi Wharf and Mpataba are projected to attain urban status by the end of the planning period in 2025. The projected population for the twenty largest settlements in Jomoro Municipal is shown in the table below.

Table 1.46: Projected Populations of 20 Largest Settlements in the Municipality.

Table 2.21: Projected Populations.

S/N	COMMUNITY NAME	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	ELUBO	20,124	21,130	22,186	23,295
2	HALF ASSINI	18,514	19,439	20,410	21,430
3	TIKOBO NO.1	9,955	10,452	10,974	11,522
4	BONYERE	5,432	5,703	5,988	6,287
5	TIKOBO NO.2	5,305	5,570	5,848	6,140
6	NUBA	4,550	4,777	5,015	5,265
7	AHOBRE NO.2	2,896	3,040	3,192	3,351
8	SAMENYE	3,979	4,177	4,385	4,604
9	TAKINTA	4,439	4,660	4,893	5,137
10	EZINLIBO	4,633	4,864	5,107	5,362
11	JAWAY WHARF	3,131	3,287	3,451	3,623
12	MPATABA	3,478	3,651	3,833	4,024
13	EKPU	3,225	3,386	3,555	3,732
14	ELLENDA	1,995	2,094	2,198	2,307
15	ALLOWULEY	2,944	3,091	3,245	3,407
16	NDUMSUAZO	1,287	1,351	1,418	1,488
17	KENGEN	2,553	2,680	2,814	2,954
18	ADUSUAZO	2,254	2,366	2,484	2,608
19	AVOLENU (NEW TOWN)	2,541	2,668	2,801	2,941
20	EFASU	1,744	1,831	1,922	2,018

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2025

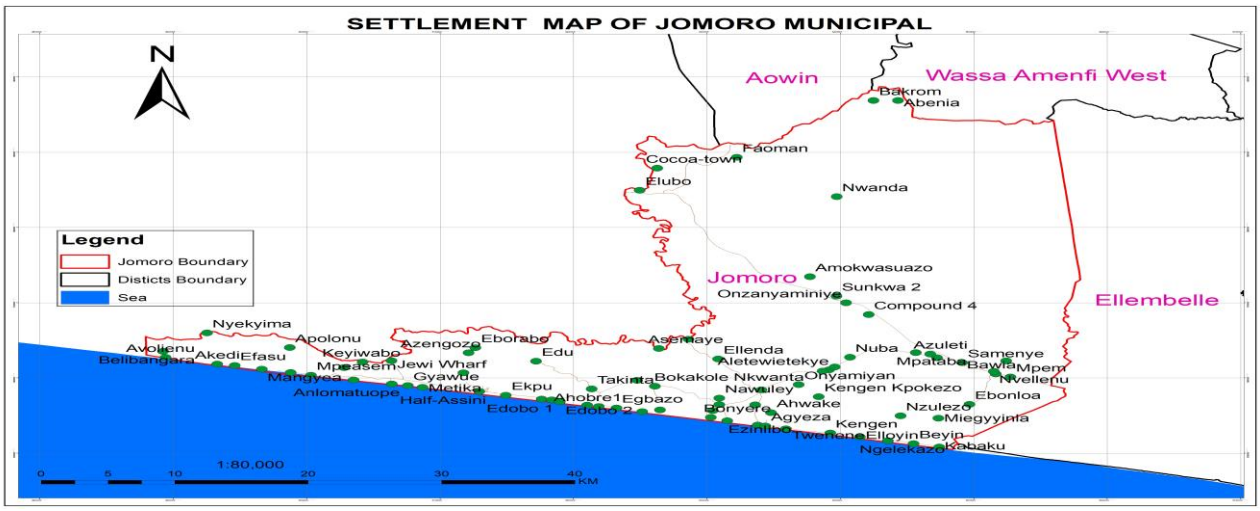


Figure 2.23: Settlements in Jomoro
Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

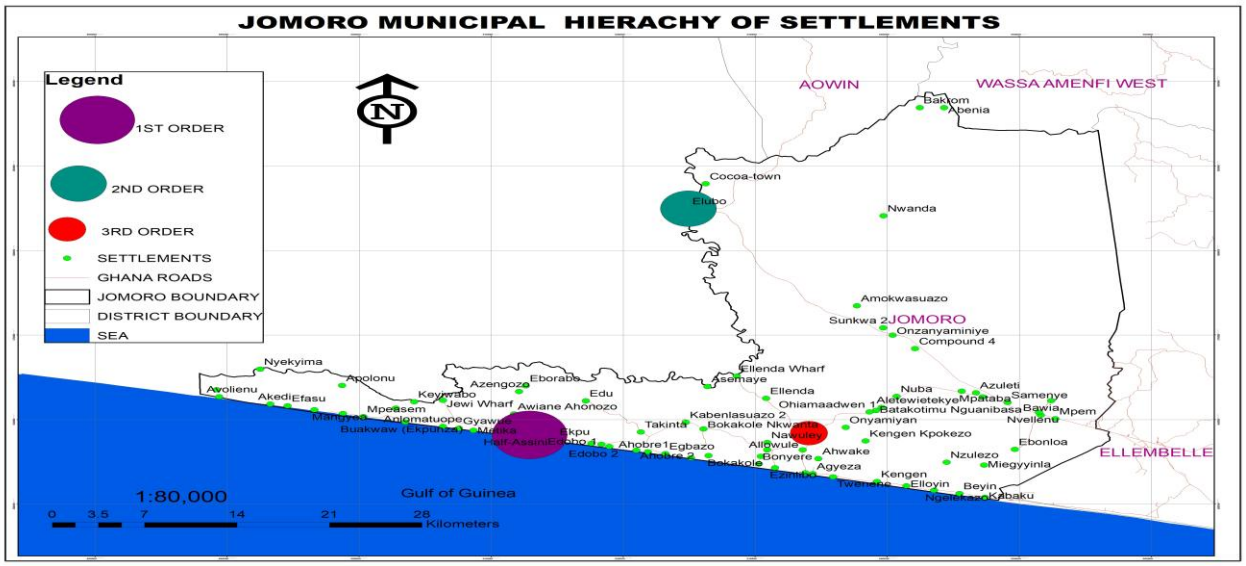


Figure 2.24: Hierarchy of Settlement *Source: MPCU Construct, 2025*

2.15.2.3 Climate Change and Green Economy

The current majority land use in Jomoro Municipal is by the wetlands, subsistence farms, trees and forest. Of greatest significance in terms of carbon sequestration, freshwater supply, fish habitat and flood control are the Amanzule wetland, which straddles Jomoro, Ellembelle and Nzema East and extends to the border with neighboring Côte d' Ivoire. Even with its close proximity to the coast, this wetland is largely a freshwater system except along its southeastern terminus where the outlet parallels the coast before finally emptying into the sea near Azulenoanu.

This ecosystem is composed of several wetland categories including swamp and mangrove forests and holds Ghana's only known peat swamp forest and the country's largest intact swamp forest. A baseline land cover for the Amanzule area has been defined to assist in change detection and analysis going forward.

Despite the importance for conserving biological diversity, notably the protection of endangered species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list, the GAW in the Municipal has no formal conservation or protection status. The Wetland is threatened by degradation resulting from over-exploitation of wetland resources, poor land use emanating from oil and gas private sector investments in large-scale onshore development.

The Greater Amanzule Community Protected Areas Project initiated by Hen Mpoano, an NGO seeks to preserve protected areas within the GAW landscape to preserve critical habitats of species such as the slender snouted crocodile, white-naped mangabey and hooded vulture which are all listed as critically endangered on the IUCN Red List. The protected areas will support the protection of habitats of Geoffroy's black and white colobus and the Dwarf crocodile which are also listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. In addition, over 40 mammal species, 78 bird species and 17 amphibian and reptile species identified will be protected in these areas.

The Ankasa Forest Reserve is the major Forest Reserve in the Municipal, and is one of the largest designated for 'protection' rather than 'production' in Ghana. The park recognized for its guided nature walk by most tourist remains of high significance due to its high plant diversity, indigenous forest birds, monkeys especially chimpanzee and forest elephants.

5.15.2.3 Physical impacts of hazards and climate change

This section provides detailed information on the physical impacts, hazards and climate change of the Jomoro Municipal. Under the ICFG initiative, the Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island, Hen Mpoano, Sustaina Metrix and WorldFish implemented the data generated from the ICM toolkit. It is incorporated into the DMTDP through the support of Hen Mpoano.

The Figure below also shows marked variation in adaptive capacity and exposure to hazards across the coastal communities assessed. Elonyin is the community with the highest number of physical exposures while Ahobre No.1 has the lowest. The remaining communities are intermediate between these extremes, with a total number of exposures ranging between 3 and 6.

It is worthy to note that there is a similarity in physical exposures across almost all the communities in the district. And this is attributed to sea erosion and flood hazards. Other climate and non-climate stressors combine with these threats to impact infrastructure, lives and livelihoods. The severity of impact from a potential hazard is however, not dependent on the number of hazards a community is exposed to. Thus, a community exposed to only one stress factor can be devastated by that hazard within a short period. Nonetheless, where the number of physical exposures appears to be relatively high and adaptive capacity remains weak, practical steps need to be taken to improve the capability to plan for and respond to change at the community level. This is exemplified by the case of Effasu, Old Kabulensuazo, Bonyere, Ekpu, Anlomatoupe and Elonyi

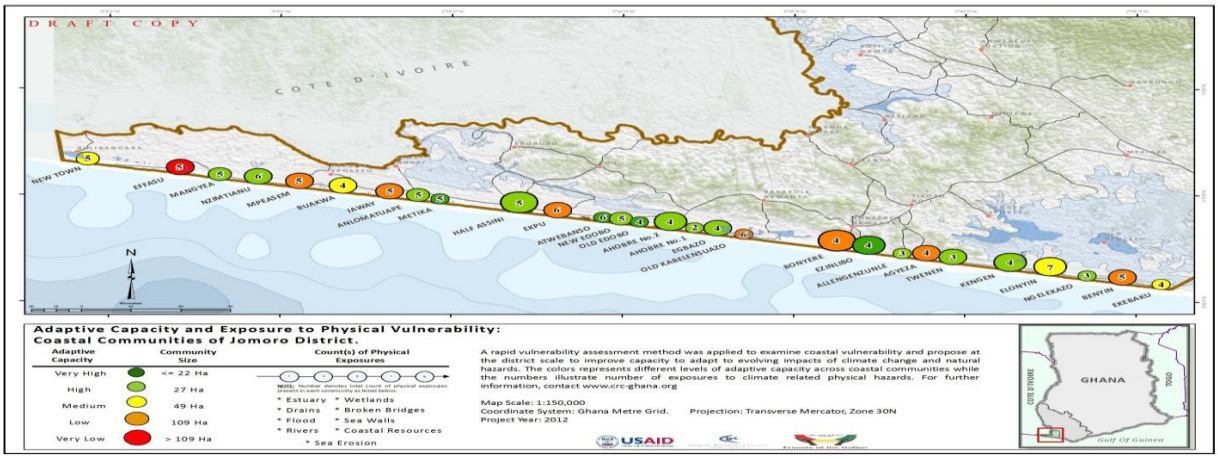


Figure 2.25: Community Level Adaptive Capacities and Exposure to Hazards
Source: Coastal Resources Center, 2025

2.15.3 Road Network

Transportation in the Municipal is mainly by land and water. The Tano River and the Abby Lagoon are the principal water bodies, which facilitate the transportation of goods and passengers in the Municipal. There is a total of 150.1 kilometers of feeder roads. The condition of the road networks is below average. Some of the roads in the northern part are not motorable in the rainy season. The total number of unmotorable roads in the Municipality constitute 41%. The resultant effect is that transportation fares are exorbitant for the conveyance of passengers and foodstuffs to the market.

Figure 2.26: Jomoro Municipal Road Network

Source: Field Survey, 2025

2.16 ENERGY

The Municipal is connected to the national electricity grid and a sizeable number of communities and households are supplied with electricity. The Electricity Company of Ghana (E.C.G) is the sole distributor of electric power in the Municipality. It is envisaged that many more towns and villages will enjoy electricity facilities during the plan period. Energy is an important resource to move the Municipal. However, some communities in the district are yet to enjoy electricity. Electricity is the main source of lighting in Jomoro.

The total number of households using electricity is 70.9 percent, urban (87.1%) and rural (61.0%). About 17.4 percent use a kerosene lamp of which 8.9 percent are at the urban locality and rural (22.6%), also 9.6 percent use a flashlight/torch, urban (1.4%) and rural (14.6%). A few households, about 0.1 percent use gas lamp, solar energy, firewood, crop residue and other sources of light.

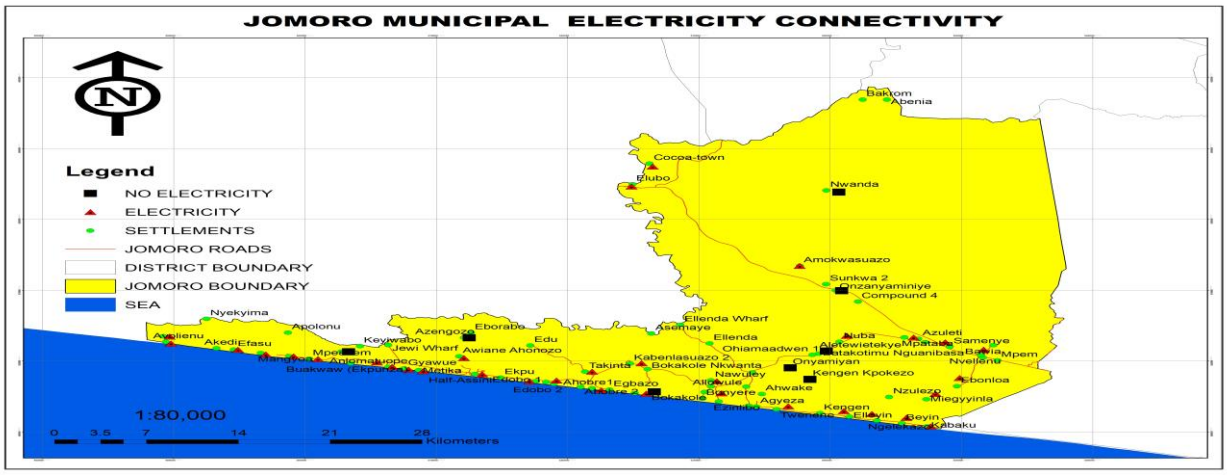


Figure 2.27: Electricity Connectivity
Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.17 Mining, Quarrying and Oil resource

There are indications of quarrying activities in the Jomoro Municipal but not mining. As a result, there are not many small-scale mining activities in the Municipal as pertains in the adjoining districts. There is a limestone quarry in the Nawuli area. This is an initiative of Ghacem Ltd., a leading Cement manufacturer in Ghana. There has been the discovery of gold in small quantities in the Municipal. Preliminary surveys are ongoing to determine if the area can be mined in large quantities.

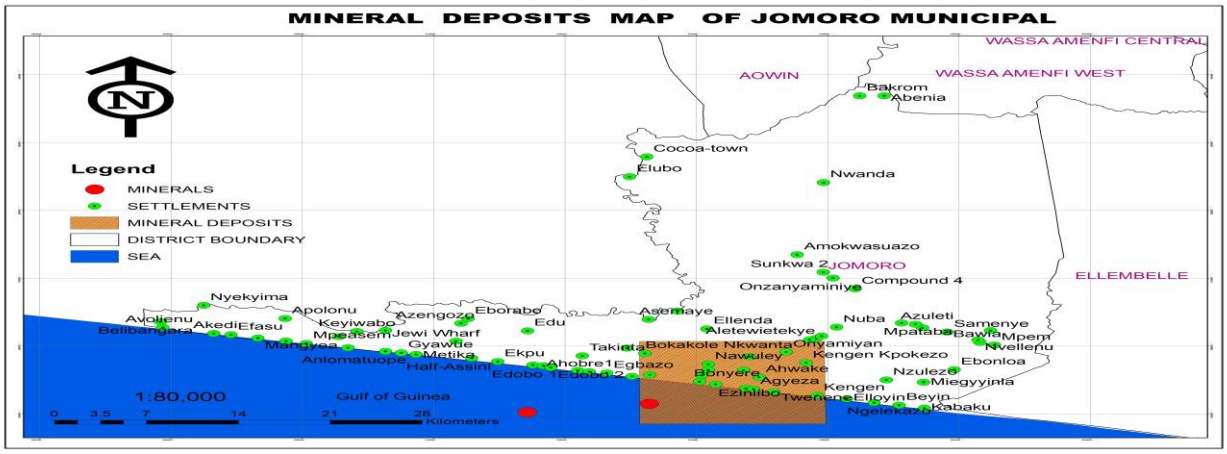


Figure 2.28: Mineral Deposits
Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

Oil resources/blocks are also located within the coastal marine territorial waters of the Municipality as shown in the map. This has drawn various businesses offshore to undertake oil activities in commercial quantities. It is on this basis that the Municipality has facilitated the process of establishing a petroleum hub to boost the local economy.

2.18 Forest Resources

The Ankasa Forest Reserve is the major Forest Reserve in the Municipal, and is one of the largest designated for ‘protection’ rather than ’production’ in Ghana. The park recognized for its guided nature walk by most tourist remains of high significance due to its high plant diversity, indigenous forest birds, monkeys especially chimpanzee and forest elephants.

2.19 Population Projections

Table 2.22: Population Projection 2026-2029

YEARS	POPULATION		
	Male	Female	Total
2025 (Base year)	65,782	67,123	132,905
2026	69,070	70,479	139,549
2027	76,149	74,002	146,526
2028	76,149	77,702	153,852
2029	79,956	81,587	**161,544**

Source: **MPCU Construct, 2025**

Table 2.23: Population projections of major settlement

Years / Settlement	2025 (Base year)	2026	2027	2028	2029
1. ELUBO	14,681	20,124	21,130	22,186	23,295
2. HALF ASSINI	14,283	18,514	19,439	20,410	21,430
3. TIKOBO NO.1	6,199	9,955	10,452	10,974	11,522
4. BONYERE	5,276	5,432	5,703	5,988	6,287
5. TIKOBO NO.2	4,324	5,305	5,570	5,848	6,140
6. NUBA	3,469	4,550	4,777	5,015	5,265
7. AHOBRE NO.2	3,448	2,896	3,040	3,192	3,351
8. SAMENYE	3,409	3,979	4,177	4,385	4,604
9. TAKINTA	3,392	4,439	4,660	4,893	5,137
10. EZINLIBO	3,187	4,633	4,864	5,107	5,362
11. JAWAY WHARF	3,058	3,131	3,287	3,451	3,623

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.20 Educational Need

Enrolment for schools from KG to SHS was projected based on the following planning standards.

Standards used:

KG = 35 pupils per class

Nursery = 40 pupils per class

Primary = 40 pupils per class

JHS = 35 pupils per class

SHS = 30 students per class

Table 2.24: Basic School Classroom Infrastructure and Teachers need Projections (2026-2029

Year	Projected Population	Standard Population to be serviced	Projected No. of KG Schools	Existing	Excess	Projected teacher needs assessment			
		(Ghana Planning Std)				Enrol't	No. Exist.	No. Req.	Back log
2025	30,247	5000	69	65	4	200	152	48	0
2026	32,169	5000	70	69	1				
2027	32,844	5000	71						
2028	33,539	5000	72						
2029	34,238	5000	73						

Source: MPCU Construct (Planning Standards for GES), 2025

In Table 2.24 for the KG, it could be observed that by 2025 there would be an excess of no school infrastructure based on the population statistics. The teacher needs projections to realize a backlog of 0 in 2024 and 0 in 2025 if all other determinants (Migration, growth rate) remain constant.

The primary basic infrastructure would have an excess of 0 school infrastructure in 2024 and depreciate to 25 in 2025 as the population increases in constant growth rate. The teacher-to-pupil ratio will have

an excess of 0 in 2024 and would need an excess of 53 in 2025 as enrollment increases. The implication for planning is that this calls for the decision makers to recruit an additional teacher of 53 in 2025 to recover the gap of ratio.

The JHS infrastructure projection indicated there would be an excess of 0 and 0 school infrastructure in 2024 and 2025 respectively. The teacher-pupil ratio in that category realized an excess of 0 teachers in 2025 and would decrease to 53 in 2025 as the enrollment increases. The implication is that there is enough teachers at the basic level who meet the GES standards. The SHS level based on the GES required standards also realized a backlog of 0 secondary institutions in 2025. The teacher-to-pupil ratio realized an excess of 0 in 2025 and will reduce to 30 in 2025 as enrollment increases at a constant rate.

The implication for development planning is that there won't be the need to construct new additional school blocks based on the planning standards and the estimated population. However, there would be the need to consider constructing a second cycle institution (SHS) and rehabilitating existing schools with washrooms and changing rooms as well as recreational facilities within the schools, library and staff accommodation. There would also be the need to construct/lobby for a tertiary/training school facility estimated to be sited for a population above 50,000 (Planning Standards) since the Municipality has no single tertiary institution. These projections however, are bounded not by standards but rather serves as a guide or recommendation to the developer/decision or policy makers. Additionally, management should also consider that distance to access a certain facility also plays a key role in Development Planning. It recommendable that if a facility is sited at a particular location the average walking distance to the facility must be up to 1.25km in town and up to 2.5km (Primary) in dispersed rural settlements, 3.2km for (JHS) and 4km for SHS, Nursery must be close to residential areas based on the standards.

Table 2.25: Agriculture Extension Officers (AEAs) Needs Assessment

Year	Projected Farmer Population	MoFA AEA: Farmer Ratio	Municipal AEA: Farmer Ratio	Existing No of AEAs	No. of AEAs Required	Backlog
2025	33,000	1:1500	1:3667	9	22	13
2026	34,347	1:1500	1:3667	9	23	14
2027	35,748	1:1500	1:3667	9	24	15
2028	37,207	1:1500	1:3667	9	25	16
2029	38,726	1:1500	1:3667	9	26	17

Source: MPCU Construct, 2025

2.21 Summary of Key Development Issues/Gaps

For the purposes of ensuring that development responds to the needs of the people, the ranked

needs and aspirations of communities and the sub-districts gathered during the community engagements at the Area Councils. They were then harmonized with the issues/ gaps that were identified through the performance review and the analysis of the current development situation of the Municipality.

Table 2.26

Development Dimensions	Key Development Issues
Economic Development	- Limited access to credit by SMEs - Inadequate market infrastructure for domestic trade - Low application of technology among smallholder farmers - High cost and limited access to agricultural inputs - Erratic rainfall patterns - Poor storage and transportation systems - Inadequate agro-processing facilities - Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry - Poor tourism infrastructure and Service - Limited access to extension services - Post-harvest losses - Low livestock production
Social Development	- Inadequate access to water services in rural areas - Poor quality of drinking water - High prevalence of open defecation - Poor hygiene practices - Poor quality of healthcare services - Inadequate teachers at the basic level - Inadequate and inequitable distribution of health personnel - Poor sanitation and waste management - Inadequate school infrastructure - Poor collection, treatment and discharge of waste-water - Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups (LEAP, NHIS, pension schemes, gender issues - Inadequate toilet facilities institutions - Inadequate supply of potable water - Incidence of Child Labour and child abuse - Prevalence of people living with disability - Inadequate Accommodation for teachers - limited access to health facilities - Inadequate health personnel - Inadequate Accommodation for health personnel - Prevalence of HIV and AIDS
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	- Poor road network and condition - Ineffective land use planning and implementation - Absence of electricity in new areas - Poor implementation of Asset maintenance plan - Inadequate spatial & local plans for the Municipal Assembly - Land Degradation and Deforestation by illegal mining - Increased conversion of wetlands to other forms of land use - Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	- Poor enforcement of bye-laws - Inadequate data on taxable items - Inadequate revenue collectors - Underperformance of revenue generation - Low collaboration between stakeholders - Inadequate accountability of duty bearers - Non-functional of Sub-structures - Low participation of women in local governance - Inadequate access to police services

A. Biodiversity, green economy and environment

There exists diversity of life with much better opportunities for economic development and responsiveness to climate adaptation and change. Increase in population and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources including indiscriminate dumping of refuse into water bodies, building on waterways, indiscriminate cutting down of trees, choked drains and silted streams/ rivers can deprive the future generation of a safe environment and therefore proper mitigation methods needed. The slight change in rainfall pattern due to climate change calls for climate resilience and mitigation methods to prevent negative impact on the economy especially farming.

A green economy is a concept that creates a sustainable low-emission economy beneficial to both society and the planet. The green environment that existed years back is gradually dwindling due to unsustainable human activities. The constant change of land use from farming to galamsey sites has eroded the vegetative cover of most lands. Although cocoa farmers have embraced inter-cropping of cocoa farms with economic trees to provide the needed shade, the level of destruction of land by illegal miners is of concern to all stakeholders in the municipality.

B. Climate Change

The municipal is experiencing its share of the impact of climate change. The unsustainable human practices such as lumbering, land degradation, bush burning among others is threatening the healthy biodiversity that offers protection for water resources, climate stability and maintenance of ecosystems. Currently, the municipality is experiencing unpredictable rainfall patterns, high temperatures, rainstorms, flooding etc there is therefore a need for mitigation methods to discontinue the persistent unsustainable use of the biodiversity that could expose the future generation to difficulty in providing their basic needs, induce climate change and lead to abject poverty in the long run. The Department of Agriculture over the years have been sensitizing farmers on climate-smart agriculture for increased productivity.

Table 2.27

Sector	Main Hazards	Drivers of Vulnerability	Key Impacts
Agriculture & Food Security	Flooding, irregular rainfall, heat stress	Rain-fed dependence, deforestation, pest outbreaks	Crop losses (cassava, maize, cocoa), poultry farm destruction, food insecurity
Water Resources	Water scarcity, mining pollution, flooding	Mining contamination (mercury, silt), poor infrastructure, dry-season stress	Unsafe drinking water, long walks for water (esp. women/girls), irrigation decline
Health	Flooding, heat stress, mining pollution	Stagnant water, poor sanitation, exposure to chemicals and dust	Malaria, cholera, diarrhea, respiratory diseases, heat related illnesses
Infrastructure & Settlements	Flooding, storms, erosion	Poor drainage, weak building standards, unplanned growth	Damaged schools, roads, bridges, markets; community displacement
Forestry & Environment	Deforestation, mining degradation, heat stress	Logging, galamsey, land clearing	Loss of ecosystem services, soil erosion, micro-climate warming
Trade & Services	Loss of ecosystem services, soil erosion, micro-climate warming	Informality, weak infrastructure, dependence on farm outputs	Goods destroyed in markets, higher transport costs, reduced trader productivity

C. Gender

The 2021 population census shows that the proportion of females (50.5%) is higher than that of males (49.5%) in the municipal. The Assembly which is the highest political decision-making body of the

municipal has no women out of a total number of 49 members. The gender parity for KG (0.97) and Primary (1.02) indicates disparity in favor of females whilst 0.98 for JHS shows disparity in favor of males for the year 2021. The Municipal Assembly also has a Gender Desk Officer who oversees to all gender related activities in collaboration with the MPCU.

D. HIV/AIDS

The fight against HIV/AIDs is global as well as a national and municipal issue. The trend analysis of HIV/AIDS in the municipality indicates a rise in positive cases to 142 in 2024 from 10 in 2023. The HIV/AIDS Focal Person in collaboration with the Municipal Health Directorate, needs to intensify sensitization and awareness campaigns and eliminate stigma and discrimination in the municipality. The Assembly must also prevent the influx of female sex workers, most of whom are foreigners in the municipality because a high incidence of HIV would impact negatively on productivity.

E. Social Protection Issues

The Social Welfare and Community Development Department assists the municipality in developing and implementing social protection interventions. The Department handles child rights, promotion, protection and development, PWDs issues including general case management in collaboration with relevant bodies such as DOVSU etc.

The municipality is benefiting from some Central Government social interventions Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free Senior High School Programme, Nursing Training Allowance, Ghana Employment and Social Protection Programme -Productive Inclusion (GESP-PI) etc

Furthermore, persons living with various forms of disability are supported either through cash payments or the provision of start-up kits to support their activities from the PWD fund of the District Assembly Common Fund. As of 2025, the number of PWDs registered is 697. The implementation of these interventions is always met with some challenges which include irregular and inadequate release of funds, a limited number of beneficiaries among others.

F. Vulnerability Issues

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. About 1.4% of the population in the municipal are PWDs.

CHAPTER THREE
KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key development priorities where development gaps from the performance review and the aspirations of the various zonal councils will be analyzed and harmonized. The identified development issues were the gaps, opportunities and potentials from the performance review and the situation analysis. These were subjected to Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT).

3.2 Swot Analysis

Due to limited resources, it was necessary to prioritize the identified development issues in order to address the most pressing ones with the resources available. The development issues of the Municipality presented in Table 3.1 were subjected to the analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) of the Municipality. This was aimed at identifying the strengths and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while ensuring measures to address and manage the issues of weakness and threats.

3.3 Impact Analysis

Issues considered as priorities from the SWOT analysis were further assessed with various criteria to ascertain their impact on the Municipality's development. The issues were assessed to determine their significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs or rights when addressed. Under these criteria, issues relating to health, education, water and sanitation among others were adopted. Issues related to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs), tourism and agriculture were also adopted through the impact analysis. The adoption was based on their significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency such as the attraction of investors, job creation and an increase in income. Issues that affect balanced development, effective natural resource utilization and cultural accessibility were adopted after the impact analysis. Also, institutional reforms, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, resilience and disaster risk reduction were also adopted together with issues that offer opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, gender equality and nutrition among others. The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis to obtain sustainable prioritized issues.

3.4 Prioritization matrix

The key development issues were outlined against the criteria of impacts. These criteria of impacts were given a weight according to their order of importance in solving the issue thus 5 being the highest and 1 being the lowest. The strength of the relationship is assigned a score thus (high= 3, medium= 2, low= 1, no relationship =0). The sum of each importance rating was calculated to attain the weighted score. The highest weighted score became the highest priority issue while the lowest weighted score became the lowest.

Table 3.1: Prioritized Development Issues

S/N	Issue	Total Weight	Rank
1.	Limited access to credit for MSMEs	68	1st
2.	Inadequate market infrastructure for domestic trade	67	2nd
3.	Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain	63	3rd
4.	High interest on credit	63	3rd
5.	Limited modern markets	61	5th
6.	Inadequate funding for education	60	6th
7.	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among youth	60	6th
8.	Inadequate accommodation for teachers and health personnel	59	8th

9.	Inadequate and poor recreational and sports infrastructure, including sports	56	9th
10.	Inadequate nutrition education	56	9th
11.	Poor sanitation and waste management	56	9th
12.	High cases of teenage pregnancy	54	10th
13.	High poverty among vulnerable households including those with disabilities	54	10th
14.	Inadequate school infrastructure	54	10th
15.	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons	52	13th
16.	Poor drainage system	52	13th
17.	Improper management of solid and liquid waste including e-waste	52	13th
18.	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	50	16th
19.	High prevalence of open defecation	50	16th
20.	Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities	50	16th
21.	Inadequate road infrastructure	50	16th
22.	Inadequate and obsolete grid network	49	19th
23.	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	48	21st
24.	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	48	21st
25.	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	48	21st
26.	Recurrent incidence of flooding	47	23rd
27.	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	47	23rd
28.	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers	47	23rd
29.	Weak public and community ownership of programmes and projects	47	23rd
30.	Inadequate personnel	45	24th
31.	Low participation of women and PWDs in local elections	45	24th
32.	Weak border infrastructure	45	24th
33.	Limited Institutional capacities	43	28th
34.	Inadequate and poor school infrastructure	42	29th
35.	Inadequate toilet facilities in institutions	42	29th
36.	High cost and limited access to agricultural inputs	42	29th
37.	Inadequate access to police services	41	32nd
38.	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	40	35th
39.	Limited access to extension services	39	36th
40.	Inadequate supply of desks and learning materials	38	38th
41.	Poor enforcement of bye-laws	37	40th
42.	Non-functionality sub-structures	37	40th
43.	Inadequate school feeding programme	36	41st
44.	Poor implementation of asset maintenance plan	34	42nd
45.	Delay in the release of funds for implementation	33	43rd
46.	Land degradation and deforestation by illegal mining	25	44th

CHAPTER FOUR
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the development focus of the Jomoro M/A has been established and a clear district goal consistent with the MTNDPF 2026-2029. Relevant policy objectives and strategies have also been adopted to achieve the objectives of the Municipal and national goals thus ***Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*** based on the sustainable prioritized issues.

4.2 Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The goals formulated were aimed at addressing the identified prioritized development issues in the municipality. The development goals were adopted to help achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduce poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional capacities development and job creation.

(a) Municipal Medium Term Development Goal

Three development approaches were considered and critically analysed as the Development path these include; agricultural, industrial/business and infrastructure provision approach. The agricultural-led approach was adopted as the best option. This is so because its advantages out-weigh that of the other options. Its implementation will also ensure that the other scenarios will be factored. The implementation will ensure adequate food production and the construction of the commercial hubs will create more jobs and wealth in the Municipality. This will ensure that livelihoods are improved which will ultimately lead to an improvement in the household income. Again, since the municipality agrarian, its implementation will be easy to carry out. Below are the spatial implications of the development path of the Municipal map.

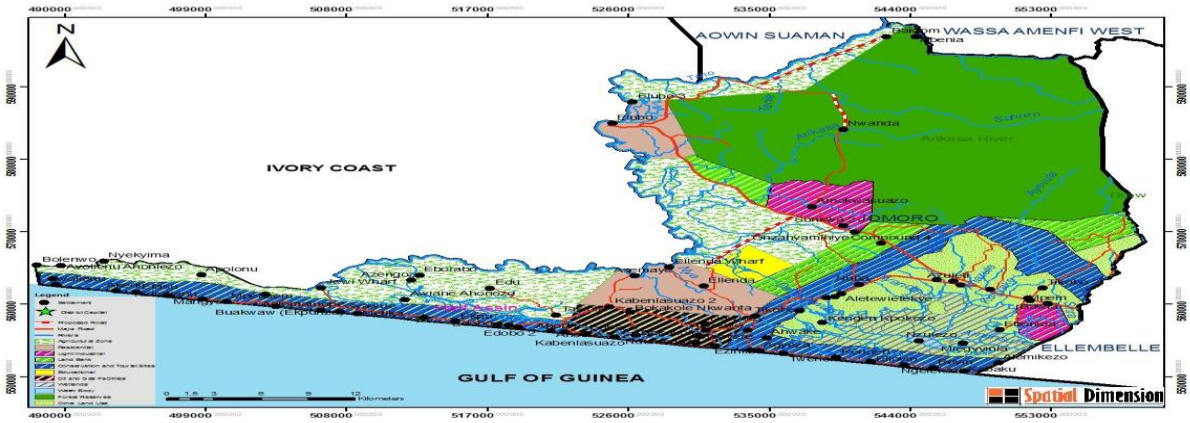


Figure 4.1: Spatial Implications of the Development Path

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2

Table 4.1 Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimensional/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
Limited access to SMEs and Farmers	1.Strengthen domestic trade and promote the adaptation of modern technology	1.1To Improve support for entrepreneurship and access to credit facilities for MSMEs development in the municipality by 20% by end of December 2029	1.1.1 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1.1.1.1 Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Domestic trade improvement programme
				1.1.1.2 Strengthen program aimed at entrepreneurship development	
				1.1.1.3 Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs	
Inadequate market infrastructure for domestic trade		1.2 To improve and enhance market infrastructure in the municipality for effective domestic trade by 2029.	1.2.1 Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs	1.2.1.1 Modernize physical market structures including night markets	
				1.2.1.2 Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices	
Low application of modern technology among farmers leading to comparatively lower yields		1.3a Improve the total agriculture production and value chain by 15% at the end of 2029	1.3.1 Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	1.3.1.1 Implement relevant strategic flagships including Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA) through the Feed Ghana Programme (FGP).	Agricultural modernization and development programme
Inadequate extension officers		1.3bTo improve the extension services coverage in the municipality by 50% at the end of 2029		1.3.1.2 Promote the application of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in the agricultural value chain such as meteorological, hydrological and geospatial information	
High cost and limited access to agricultural inputs		1.5 To promote investment in Agribusiness by 35% by the end of 2029	1.5.1. Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1.5.1.1 Promote domestic production and supply of inputs	
Inadequate agro processing facilities			1.5.2 Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)	1.5.2.1 Facilitate the establishment of agro-processing facilities and infrastructure through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement.	
Low livestock/poultry production		1.6 Improve livestock and poultry production by 20% by end of 2029	1.6.1 Promote livestock and poultry development	1.6.1.1 Intensify disease control and surveillance and veterinary services.	
Poor and inadequate tourist infrastructure		1.7 To improve the tourism sector in the municipality by 35% by the end of 2029	1.7.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1.7.1.1 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence	Local tourism promotion programme
High post-harvest losses		1.8 To reduce post-harvest losses in the municipality by 35% by the end of 2029	1.8.1 Improve post-harvest management	1.8.1.1 Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres	Agricultural modernization and development programme
				1.8.1.2 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e., modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables, and tubers	
Land Degradation and Deforestation by illegal mining causing biodiversity losses affecting agriculture		1.9 To develop Climate-resilient Agriculture by 50% by end 2029	1.9.1 Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stresses	1.9.1.1 Promote the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices	
Dimensional/Thematic Area: Social Development					
Inadequate access to potable water services	2. Enhance social wellbeing through improved access to water,	2.1 Increase the population with access to safe and quality water supply by 10% by 2029	2.1.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	2.1.1.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1)	Enhanced water supply and management programme
				2.1.1.2 Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)	

	sanitation, healthcare, quality education, infrastructure and social protection services			2.1.1.3 Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure	
Poor hygiene practices		2.2 Increase the population with access to improved sanitation services by 25%	2.2.1 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	2.2.1.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Sanitation improvement programme
Poor sanitation practices and waste management				2.2.1.2 Expand access to waste bins	
				2.2.1.3 Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)	
Inadequate toilet facilities in institutions				2.2.1.4 Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities	
Inadequate health care facilities		2.3 Improve Health Care Facilities in the municipality by 20% by the end December, 2029	2.3.1 Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.3.1.1 Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)	Health Infrastructure Programme
				2.3.1.2 Make Primary Healthcare free and universally accessible to all in all health facilities in the municipality	
				2.3.1.3 Expand National Health Insurance Coverage to Subsidize Essential Services and Medicines (scope of services) in the municipality	
Poor quality of healthcare services		2.4 Improve health care delivery services in the municipality by 40% by then end December 2029	2.4.1 Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system	2.4.1.1 Incentivize the posting of healthcare workers to rural communities and underserved areas	health care services programme
		2.5 Promote the awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases among the population.	2.5.1 Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	2.5.1.1 Prioritize the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health checkups and early detection	
				2.5.1.2 Sensitize the youth on STIs prevention	
Inadequate and poor School Infrastructure		2.6 Improve basic school infrastructure by 20% by the end of December,2029	2.6.1 Enhance Equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	2.6.1.2 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (KG, PRI, JSH, SHS) (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	Education infrastructure programme
Inadequate supply of desks and learning materials				2.6.1.3 Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c)	
				2.6.1.4 Improve the pupil-to-textbook ratio through the provision of curriculum-based textbooks	
Inadequate school feeding programmes		2.7 Expand and improve children's nutrition in the municipality by 60% by the end of 2029	2.7.1 Promote nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes and interventions	2.7.1.4 Enhance the quality of children's diets	Child Nutrition Development Programme
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups (LEAP, PWDs, NHIS, pension schemes, gender issues		2.8 Improve the implementation of social protection programmes by 50% to address the needs of the vulnerable	2.8.1 Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	2.8.1.1 Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection programmes to include all vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Protection Programmes
				2.8.1.2 Expand access to essential services for LEAP households by implementing multiple complementary initiatives	
			2.8.2 Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	2.8.2.1 Empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to DSGBV	
			2.8.3 Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors	2.8.3.1 Develop capacities of relevant stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming (SDGs 5.a,5.c)	
			2.8.4 Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	2.8.4.1 Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs	
Incidence of Child Labour and Child Abuse			2.8.5 Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence,	2.8.5.1 Expedite the implementation of the Ghana Accelerated Action Plan against Child Labour (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	

			abuse, neglect and exploitation		
Dimensional/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements					
High incidence of illegal mining activities	3. Protect the natural environment and promote sustainable human settlement in the Municipality	3.1 To ensure the smooth implementation of the safe and sustainable mining sector	3.1.1 Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	3.1.1.1 Ensure mining activities are undertaken in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)	Sustainable Mining Programme
				3.1.1.2 Ensure land reclamation after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)	
				3.1.1.3 Promote alternative livelihood in mining communities (SDG Targets 15.c) (AU Target A1 G4 P3 T3)	
				3.1.1.4 Improve technical capacity of small-scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations (SDG Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)	
High pollution of water bodies		3.2 To ensure the protection of all water bodies in the municipality	3.2.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management	3.2.1.1 Intensify the protection of all major water bodies, tributaries and major treatment plants (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	
Poor road network and condition		3.3 To improve Road Safety and Road Conditions in the Municipality	3.3.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	3.3.1.1 Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	Road improvement programme
				3.3.1.2 Mainstream green infrastructure, climate change and sustainability issues into the road sector (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	
Limited electricity coverage in communities		3.4 Increase the percentage of the population with access to electricity	3.4.1 Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system	3.4.1.1 Modernize and expand transmission and distribution networks to reduce inefficiencies in energy supply (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a, 7.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P6 T2)	Electricity infrastructure development programme
Inadequate spatial & local plans for the Municipal Assembly		3.5 Improve the implementation of land use and spatial planning regulation in the municipality	3.5.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	3.5.1.1 Facilitate the preparation and implementation of human settlement policy (SDG Targets 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1	Coordination and Resilient Human Settlements Development Programme
				3.5.1.2 Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	
				3.5.1.3 Intensify the street naming and property addressing system nationwide	
Poor implementation of the asset maintenance plan		3.6 Improve maintenance of assets in the municipality	3.6.1 Promote effective maintenance culture	3.6.1.1 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3). Develop an asset register on infrastructure conditions (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2)	Asset maintenance and management programme
Inadequate bridges and drains		3.7 Improve the quality and quantity of bridges and drains in the municipality as a response to emergency flooding	3.7.1 Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	3.7.1.1 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)	Emergency preparedness programme
Inadequate logistics/relief for disaster victims				3.7.1.2 Promote awareness on disaster risk reduction (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)	
Incident of Natural Disaster. e.g., floods, wind/storms					
Low awareness of climate change and its impacts		3.8 Improve Climate change awareness and capacities among the citizens by 35%	3.8.1 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	3.8.1.1 Intensify institutional capacity development in climate change (SDG) Targets 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	Climate change awareness and mitigation programme
				3.8.1.2 Implement land restoration initiatives, climate adaptation strategies, and conservation policies to promote indigenous crops, livestock breeds, and agro-biodiversity.	
			3.8.2 Enhance climate change resilience	3.8.2.1 Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	
				3.8.2.2 Promote climate resilient infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)	

				3.8.2.3 Promote climate-resilience interventions for vulnerable groups especially women (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1,	
Poor telecommunication network		3.9 Expand telecommunication coverage in the municipality	3.9.1 Enhance the application of ICT in national development	3.9.1.1 Improve telecommunications affordability and accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T5)	Telecommunication expansion programme
Dimensional/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Underperformance of revenue generation	4. Strengthen inclusive and accountable local governance by improving revenue mobilization, promoting gender inclusion, strengthening coordination and enhancing capacity for monitoring and evaluation.	4.1 Increase the percentage of internally generated funds by 20% annually	4.1.1 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	4.1.1.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity of MMDAs 4.1.1.2 Fully implement the revenue Improvement Action plan for 2026-2029i 4.1.1.3 Review DACF allocation to make it more equitable	Revenue improvement programme
Delay in the release of funds for implementation		4.2 Reduce the over reliance of common funds and boost internal revenue	4.2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	4.2.1.1 Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 4.2.1.2 Revamp and adequately resource sub-district structures (Town, Area, and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively.	
Inadequate access to police services		4.3 Improve Access to security services in the municipality	4.2.2 Enhance public safety and security	4.2.2.1 Laisse with regional command to post more security personnel into the municipality 4.2.2.2 Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention & 4.2.2.3 Strengthen community policing and trust in law enforcement 4.2.2.4 Increase investment in Security Infrastructure	Security infrastructure and management programme
Limited demand for accountability at the local level		4.4 Improve social accountability in the municipality at all levels	4.4.1 Deepen transparency and public accountability	4.4.1.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds 4.4.1.2 Enhance participatory, planning, budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking at all levels	Strengthen coordination, decentralization and social accountability
Limited participation of the citizenry in governance		4.4 To increase citizen participation in town hall meetings, community engagement sessions, and public hearings by at least 60% by the end of 2028	4.4.1 Improve decentralized planning	4.4.1.1 Strengthen the People's Assembly concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance	
Low participation of women in local governance		4.5 To promote the inclusion of marginalized groups in the municipality in decision making.	4.5.1 Strengthen democratic governance	4.5.1.1 Promote affirmative action policies and legal reforms to enhance representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in governance structures.	
Inadequate stakeholder engagement		4.6 Improve social accountability in the municipality at all levels	4.6.1 Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	4.6.1.1 Strengthen coordination, and collaboration, and consultations among key stakeholders in policy formulation	

CHAPTER FIVE
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers development programmes that would be undertaken throughout the 4-year timeframe, cost, program status, and implementation institutions that either lead or collaborate.

5.2 Broad District Development Programme for 2026 to 2029

The Programme of Action offers a prioritized set of programme activities and their cost, which are intended to enhance the achievement of the stated objectives of the plan within a specified time frame. It also outlines the essential steps for ease of implementation, monitoring and evaluation and has been prepared based on four development dimensions.

The overall goal of the Jomoro Municipal Assembly is "*toward improving the living standards of the people of Jomoro Municipal Assembly by the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable manner.*"

4.3 Assumptions and Methodologies for Costing

Costing of programmes and capital projects was based on certain assumptions eg. Material and resource etc to ensure value for money and also consistency with standard indicators and the National Development Policy Framework.

To ensure the Assembly realistically plans interventions it is able to implement and to limit budget overruns in the costing of programmes, the resource and material costing assumptions were considered.

1. Resource assumptions: that the necessary resources will be available as needed for the implementation of the interventions within the period after subjecting all proposed interventions to SWOT analysis
2. Cost Assumptions: For accurate cost projections, the total cost components were broken down into goods, works, consulting and technical services.
   a. Works: In respect of works, the cost of previous similar projects, a survey on the current market prices of goods and labour were considered. Additionally, the Public Procurement Authority's website was visited and the Unit Cost of Infrastructure Estimator Tool was applied.
   b. Goods: The average Price Database for Common User Items which is reviewed and updated periodically on the Public Procurement Authority's (PPA) platform, the current market prices and the cost of similar items procured were considered.
   c. Consultancy Services: the levels of expertise required to execute the assignment and the rates per day would be determined by seeking expert advice and the duration figured out to arrive at the cost of the consultancy service. The Ministry of Works and Housing's Scale of Fees for Consultancy Services in construction was also considered as the basis for the costing of such consultancy services.
   d. Technical services: such as maintenance of equipment, surveys were done to ascertain present quotes for required services.

5.4 Programme of Action (PoA) -2026-2029

The Programme of Action as presented in Table 4.1 was prepared using an intra- and inter-sectoral approach to ensure synergy, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and collaboration in the efficient utilization of resources.

Table 5.1: Composite Programme of Action (POA)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIMEFRAME				COST				PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTATION INSTITUTION	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHERS	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development					1,200.10	150,000	89,690.00	0			BAC/GEA/SWCD	MWD, Stakeholders, Cent. Admin
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development					1,314,225.00	254,481.00	100,000	175,000			AGRIC/MWD	Cent. Admin
Health Service delivery					1,255,813.00	260,962.85	150,000	0			GHS	MWD
Environment and sanitation management					175,000.00	0	98,000	0			MEHU	Cent. Admin
Education, youth and recreational development					780,359.11	224,481.25	100,210	40,000			GES/YEA	MWD
Social protection services					183,000.00	0	85,000	100,000			SWCD	Cent. Admin
Responsible mining and Water Resource management					385,333.00	250,161.00	45,000	0			MEHU/GWCL	Cent. Admin
Transport and energy development					500,000	50,000.00	106,000	0			Urban Roads	Cent. Admin
Rural, Urban and Human settlement development					600,000	157,000	115,000	40,071			PPD	Cent. Admin
Governance, accountability and decentralization					1,500,000	220,000.32	108,000	50,000			Cent. Admin	WRCC
Culture and civic education					6,000	0	0	20,000			CNC/NCCE	Cent. Admin
Communication					100,000	0	100,000	0			Cent. Admin	Stakeholders
Knowledge management and learning					200,000	0	152,000	0			Cent. Admin	WRCC
Monitoring and evaluation					10,000	20,000	50,000	0			Cent. Admin	Stakeholders
Maintenance of Assets					483,000	0	0	0			Cent. Admin	MWD/Urban Roads, MEHU
Security and Public Safety					30,450.00	200,763.93	0	0			GPS/NADMO	MWD/Cent. Admin
Total					**7,494,380.21**	**1,787,850.35**	**1,298,900**	**425,071**				

5.5 Programme Financing

The costed POA for the four years will be funded from GoG, IGF or Donors. The total amount needed for the plan implementation is GH¢ **33,540,000.00.** The expected total revenues from GoG, IGF, DACF, DACF-RFG and Donor stand at GH¢ **18,185,146.31**, GH¢**1,598,900.00,** GH¢ **1,795,850.00, GH¢ 15,571,752, GH¢ 405,071,** respectively making a total of GH¢**37,556,719.31**. The difference therefore stands at **GH¢4,016,719.30**. Jomoro Municipal Assembly's revenue mobilization strategies would include;

- Continue the valuation and revaluation of taxable properties,
- Improvement in IGF collection with the use of ICT and the task force
- Keeping a proper and updated revenue database,
- Institute a reward system for collectors,
- Prosecution of defaulters,

In order to maintain a regular balance between revenue and expenditure, management would ensure that expenditure falls within the budget estimates. Again, IGF would be used when GoG and other funds are not released.

5.6 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter sums up the assumptions and methodology for costing, the goals, objectives and strategies and ends with the programme financing

Table 5.2: Indicative Financial Strategy

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	**PROGRAMME COST (A)**	**EXPECTED REVENUE**				**TOTAL (B)**	**GAP © = (B – A)**
		GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHERS		
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1,450,000	1,200.10	150,000	89,690.00	0	240,890.10	-1,209,109.90
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	3,200,000	1,314,225.00	254,481.00	100,000	175,000	1,843,706.00	-1,356,294.00
Health Service delivery	4,000,000	1,255,813.00	260,962.85	150,000	0	1,666,775.85	1,266,775.85
Environment and sanitation management	3,500,000	175,000.00	0	98,000	0	273,000.00	-3,227,000
Education, youth and recreational development	3,800,000	780,359.11	224,481.25	100,210	40,000	1,145,050.36	-2,654,949.64
Social protection services	780,000	183,000.00	0	85,000	100,000	368,000	412,000
Responsible mining and Water Resource management	2,000,000	385,333.00	250,161.00	45,000	0	680,494	-1,319,506.00
Transport and energy development	890,000	500,000	50,000.00	106,000	0	656,000	-234,000
Rural, Urban and Human settlement development	2,500,000	600,000	157,000	115,000	40,071	912,071	-1,587,929.00
Governance, accountability and decentralization	5,500,000	1,500,000	220,000.32	108,000	50,000	1,878,000.32	-3,621,999.68
Culture and civic education	250,000	6,000	0	0	20,000	26,000	-224,000.00
Communication	750,000	100,000	0	100,000	0	200,000	-550,000.00
Knowledge management and learning	980,000	200,000	0	152,000	0	352,000	-628,000.00
Monitoring and evaluation	650,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	0	80,000	-570,000.00
Maintenance of Assets	1,860,000	483,000	0	0	0	483,000	-1,377,000.00
Security and Public Safety	1,430,000	30,450.00	200,763.93	0	0	231,213.93	-1,198,786.07
Total	**33,540,000.00**	**7,494,380.21**	**1,787,850.35**	**1,298,900**	**425,071**	**11,006,201.56**	**22,533,798.44**

CHAPTER SIX
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the various annual action plans based on the Composite Development Programme of Action which has been phased to cover the entire four-year planning period (2026 - 2029). It divides the District Programme of action into a realistic time frame to be implemented by the Departments of the Assembly and other institutions, NGOs, the private sector.

The AAP spells out projects, locations, time frame, cost, program status and implementing institutions and departments. **Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:**

- Projects that require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects that satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.
- Projects that will have an immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and growth

The AAPs are reviewed annually to determine activities that need to be rolled over from previous years, as well as to remove activities that are no longer relevant in order to create space for new priorities. The revised AAP then becomes the foundation for the Municipal Annual Budget and, subsequently, serves as an input into the National Annual Budget. This clearly establishes a direct relationship between the Annual Action Plans and the Composite Budget of the Municipality.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2026-2029

Table 6.1: 2026 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

S/N	Objective: Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development Programme: Local Economic Development													
	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize Business development forums, and business counselling for SME's	Selected communities					10,000					√	BAC	GEA/NDPC
2	Intensify business assessment needs capacity in the Municipality	Selected communities					15,000					√	Dev't Planning	GEA/NDPC
3	Provide financial support to businesses and facilitate the intensification of investment opportunities to MSME's	Selected communities					**50,000**					√	BAC/Dev't Planning	NBSSI/MOF/ MOTI/NDPC/UN DP
4	Construction of a 24-hour economic market	Elubo					4,812, 314				√		BAC/Dev't Planning	Central Administration
5	Conduct Quarterly LED Platform meetings	Half Assini							5,000			√	Dev't Planning	BAC
6	To organize and train 15 youth and 10 PWD on Non-Traditional animal production (snail and rabbit production)	Half Assini							4,000			√	DAD	Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
7	To organise and train 25 women and 15 youth on gari fortified with soybean along crop value chain	Sowodazem					5,000					√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR, WIAD
8	To train and facilitate 25 market women each including stakeholders on Aflatoxin control in food and feed in two marketplaces	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem							3,600			√	DAD	GSA, MDA, AEA, Farmers, WIAD
9	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on climate smart Agriculture	Half Assini and New Ankasa							10,000			√	DAD	Meteorological Agencies, Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
10	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on safe and proper handling use of Agro chemicals	Sowodazem							5,000			√	DAD	EPA, NADMO, PPRSD, MMDA

11	To conduct and analyse the selected crop yield and census on livestock production	Municipal Wide							10,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
12	Organize one Municipal RELC planning session for 15 MADU staff, 35 farmers and Actors within the Agric. Value chain	Half Assini							8,500			√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
13	Organize four zonal planning sessions for 6 MADU staff and 20 farmers	Half Assini, Bonyere, Tikobo 1 and Elubo zones					**13,800**		9,150			√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
14	Capacity Building for 10 FBOs, 5 Off-takers and 15 MADU staff on Off-Taker Agreements and the need to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to improve Agribusiness and Marketing	Half Assini							6,500			√	DAD	GSA, FDA, MMDA, NGO,
15	Organise one training session on web-based reporting for 15 Field officers	Half Assini							5,000			√	DAD	AEAs, MMDA, RADU
16	Train six (6) rice farmer groups and 15 AEAs on best management practices in rice production	Sowodadzem, Awiafutu, Mpataba, Adusuazo, New Ankasa, New Nzulezo								**15,000**		√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
17	Train 15 AEAs and 50 Pig farmers in IMO technology	Enzilibo							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU, NGO
18	Organize capacity building for 15 AEAs on Best Management Practices on vegetable production	Mpataba							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU
19	Sensitize 200 farmers on the Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide							6,000			√	DAD	PPRSD, Farmers, MMMDA, EPA
20	Train 15 AEAs and 50 maize farmers in improved maize production practices	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem								10,000	√		Central Administration	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR

21	Organise Tourism visitation during festivities and provide souvenirs	Selected communities							15,000			√	Central Administration	Assembly members/Traditional Authorities
22							**4,906,114.0**		**82,600.00**	**40,150.00**				
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Create Opportunities for all													
23	Organise quarterly DEOC meetings.	Half Assini					15,000					√	Education Directorate	AD Supervision & Municipal Assembly
24	Supply schools with Desktop computers and educational materials	Selected communities					50,000				√		Education Directorate	Procurement Unit
25	Construction and furnishing of 1 No.3 Unit classroom	Navrongo					574,879				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
26	Construction and furnishing of 1 K.G block	New Town Wharf					450,000				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
27	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom	Gyegyekrom					962,439				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
28	Support Needy but brilliant students including disabled persons and people with special needs	Selected communities					50,000				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
29	Organize STMIE and Mock Examinations for all schools	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
30	Procurement of 300 No. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG	Selected communities					360,000.00				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
31	provision of water facilities for hygiene purposes	Selected communities					200,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
32	Procurement of 300 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Selected communities					285,000.00				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
33	Rehabilitation of Senior/Junior High school buildings blocks	Municipal wide					300,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
34	Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide					39,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
35	Organize a de-worming programme in school	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
36	provision of teaching and learning materials to the schools	Municipal wide					100,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department

37	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls by parents	Municipal wide								50,000		√	Education Directorate	Works Department
38	Organize malaria control programmes and distribution of treated nets	Selected communities					25,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
39	Announcement of upcoming mobile registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	Informatio n centre	Central Administration
40	Child health promotion and public education on infant birth registration	Municipal wide								3,000		√	GES	Central Administration
41	Sensitization and public education on the importance death registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	GHS Market days	Central Administration
42	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected communities					15,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
43	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Ellenda					962,43 9.81				√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
44	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Egbazo					962,43 9.81				√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
45	Conduct sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDs to reduce stigmatisation	Selected communities							10,000		√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
46	Conduct supportive supervision in all health care facilities	Selected communities							5,000		√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
47	Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected communities							5,000		√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
48	Intensify education on the importance of pregnant woman delivery in health facilities supervised by trained midwives	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
49	Promote food supplementation and fortification in all health care facilities	Municipal Wide							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
50	Provide girls in schools with Iron Folic Acid Tablet Supplementation	Selected communities							25,000		√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
51	Organise SMART School, Nutrition Friendly programmes in schools	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
52	Completion of 2No. CHPS Compound Facilities with Accommodation	Allowulley, New Kabelensuazo					200,00 0				√		Health Directorate	Central Administration

53	Build capacity of key institutional staff in providing nutritional services	Selected communities					15,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
54	Organize sensitization programmes on Adolescent, sexual and reproductive health and family planning in (schools, business association groups, churches, mosques)	Municipal Wide							15,000			√	Health Directorate	Education Directorate
55	Train youth in skills development activities	Municipal Wide								50,000		√	SWCD	BAC/GEA
56	Educate at least 18 schools on Child Rights, defilements and its implications using the child protection tools	Selected Communities					20,000					√	SWCD	UNICEF, GES
57	Undertake 2 inspections on 70 Day-Care centers	Selected Communities							5,600			√	SWCD	GES
58	Sensitize 16 communities on Human Trafficking, Child Abuse and Child Labor.	Selected Communities							16,500			√	SWCD	UNICEF, CHGRAJ, DOVVSU, COMMUNITIES
59	Undertake management activities to address issues of child maintenance, custody, access, missing children and family reconciliation	Municipal wide							16,700			√	SWCD	UNICEF, DOVVSU, CHRAJ, COURTS, COMMUNITIES
60	Undertake sensitization on Gender Based Violence	Selected schools								6,500	√		SWCD/GENDER	GES, COMMUNITIES
61	To provide social protection to 1795 by: facilitate LEAP payment, follow home visit and to link LEAP beneficiaries to complementary services	Municipal wide							12,000			√	SWCD	NHIS, GHS
62	To provide skill training for 80 PWD	Municipal wide							40,800		√		SWCD	NHIS,
63	Extension of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected communities							50,000		√		MWSMT/ EHSU	Works Department
64	Implementation of E-Tankas	Municipal wide							27,000		√		EHSU	MCE/MCDMEHO /EHO'S/GPS/MIS

65	Undertake derating at the major markets.	Jaway Wharf Tikobo No. 1 Elubo								12,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion DM/AOO Assembly Members
66	Organize Quarterly cleaning and desilting of choked public drains	Quarterly Cleaning and desilting of choked public drain in the Municipality								8,500		√	EHSU	MCD/MFO/San. Guards/Labourers/ Assemblymen/Zoomlion/NAMCOP
67	Premises, Schools and Public places Inspection	Municipal wide/Various communities and establishments								5,700		√	EHSU	San. Guards/Assembly members /Opinion leaders/SHEP Coordinators
68	Organize Medical Screening for Food vendors	Municipal Wide								7,000		√	EHSU	Assemblymen/Mun. Health Directorate
69	Organize Quarterly General Clean up Exercises and undertake Burial of Paupers	Municipal wide All Zonal Councils								8,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion/All Identifiable Groups/Stake holders
70	Organize Environmental Enhance Programmes (Air quality control, Noise pollution, Land reclamation, etc)	Municipal wide								12,000		√	EHSU	stakeholders in sanitation and hygiene -Opinion Leaders
71	Spraying and Fumigation	All Sanitary Sites, Markets, Lorry parks and Residences							78,000			√	EHSU	Zoomlion/ NAMCOP
72	Maintenance of Solid Waste Disposal Sites	Municipal-wide								400,000		√	EHSU	Waste Landfills
73	Liquid waste disposal	Municipal-wide							25,000			√	EHSU	Private operators

74	Procure equipment and logistics (Sanitary tools and chemicals)	Municipal/Zonal offices								17,000		√	EHSU	MPO/MFO
75	Institute annual sanitation award day for best clean communities	Municipal-wide								27,000		√	EHSU	Award committee/Assembly Members.
76	Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps	Municipal-wide							600,000			√	EHSU	Waste Landfills Company ltd./Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.
77	Fumigation and spraying of public drains and dump sites	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Jaway Wharf/Elubo								160,500		√	Assembly members	A.C Officers/Spraying Gang/Assembly members
78	Pruning of avenue trees along the major roads	To improve view of motorists and provide clearance								67,000		√	Assembly members	Forestry Commission/NADMO
79	Desilting of drains and water ways	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Elubo/Jaway Wharf/Bonyere							86,700			√	Assembly members	The clergy/Security agencies/Traditional Authorities
80							**5,696,197.62**		**1,038,300**	**837,200**				
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
81	Support coastal communities to clean degraded water bodies	Selected coastal communities							15,000			√	Assembly members	Traditional Authorities
82	Community awareness and education on Wetlands/mangrove	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							20,000		√		Forestry Department	NGOs, Assembly, Media

83	Strengthen enforcement of Wetland protection laws	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							30,000			√	Forestry Department	EPA, Security Agencies, Assembly
84	Restore degraded wetlands through reforestation and water management	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							35,000			√	Forestry Department	Forestry Commission, community Groups, Assembly
85	Promote sustainable use of wetland resources	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							25,000			√	Forestry Department	NGOs, Private Sector, Assembly
86	Map and document all wetlands in the area	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							32,000			√	Forestry Department	EPA, Assembly, NGOs
87	Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	Selected communities							12,000			√	Forestry Department	NGO
88	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	NGO/Assembly members
89	Undertake tree planting along the banks of major water bodies	Selected communities								15,000		√	NADMO	Assembly members
90	Sensitize communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
91	field monitoring and risk assessment	Selected communities								12,000		√	NADMO	Central Administration
92	purchase and supply of relief item	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration

93	public education on disaster risk reduction	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
94	reactivation and training of dvgs other stakeholders	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
95	Education and sensitization on tree planting and tree planting exercise	Selected communities								6,500		√	NADMO	Central Administration
96							**0.00**		**234,000.00**	**33,500.00**				
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
97	General Maintenance of Municipal Assembly physical asset and public infrastructure	Municipal wide								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration
98	Rehabilitation and spot improvement of feeder road network and major roads (including cocoa growing areas) in partnership with service providers	Selected communities					200,000				√		Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP /MRH
99	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. boreholes	Navrongo/ Domeabra/Apatase/ Mile Five/ Takinta/ Tweakor 2/ Enzemetianu/ Efasu/ Alenrezule/ Gyegyekrom/ Ekpu					1,400,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
100	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. borehole	Municipal Assembly office/ Staff Quarters					280,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
101	Repair and Maintenance of faulty Boreholes	Municipal wide					244,879.62				√		Works Department	Central Administration
102	Facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of town access roads with drains in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities								500,000	√		Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP

103	Provision and installation of street lights	Selected Communities							25,000		√		Works Department	ECG
104	Facilitate the construction of speed ramps and erecting of road signs, road markings for access roads	Selected Communities							5,000		√		Works Department	MRH/NRSA
105	Sensitize road users on road safety regulations and punitive measures for road safety offenders	Selected Communities					5,000				√		MTTU	Central Administration
106	Support communities of self-initiated Projects/Counterpart Funding	Selected Communities								100,000	√		Works Department	Central Administration
107	Construction of standard Football Field (100m*72m) with National Green Grass, fencing with panel mesh, masonry retaining wall, dressing rooms and stands	Tikobo No. 1					1,000,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
108	Completion of 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block	Forest Junction					984,759.24				√		Works Department	Central Administration
109	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block	Samenye					500,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
110	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Alluweley					300,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
111	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	New Kabenlasuazo					200,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
112	Completion of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten classroom block	Ekpu					200,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
113	Rehabilitation of Sowudadem Market (Concrete pillaring work, beams and re-roofing of collapsed sheds, drainage works and floor paving works)	Sowudadem					200,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
114	Renovation of old Municipal Assembly Office Block Annex (re-roofing, rewiring, repainting and joinery works.	Half-Assini					200,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
115	Fencing of M.C. D'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					200,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
116	Renovation of M.C. E'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					70,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration

117	Completion of CHP's Compound	Half-Assini					395,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
118	Renovation of 4No. Assembly staff Quarters	Half-Assini					150,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
119	Support to Self Help Projects	Selected communities					200,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
120	Electricity Intensification and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected communities								80,000	√		ECG	Central Administration
121	Scanning, Digitizing and Retracing of Local Plan	Half-Assini							10,000		√		Physical Planning	LUPSA
122	Public education on physical development and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Municipal wide							10,000		√		Physical Planning	LUPSA
123	Inspection of all received application for permitting process and Creation of Database for permitting and Site Plans.	PPD Office								10,000	√		Physical Planning	LUPSA
124	Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new catch developments.	PPD Office								50,000	√		Physical Planning	PPD/Land owners
125	Preparation of local plans for communities.	Selected communities							10,000		√		Physical Planning	LUPSA
126	site inspection or development control.	Selected communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
127	Develop and upgrade planning schemes for communities	Selected communities							10,000			√	Physical Planning	Central Administration
128	Monitor Physical Developments municipal wide	Municipal wide							5,000			√	Physical Planning	Works Department
129	Organise public forum on land-use and spatial planning	Selected Communities							5,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
130	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS and houses numbered	Selected Communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
131							**6,729,638.86**		**109,000.00**	**840,000.0**				
	Governance, Corruption and Public accountability: Maintain a stable, united and safe society													

132	Train zonal council members in records keeping, revenue mobilisation and financial management	Selected communities							20,000			√	Dev't Planning	Central Administration
133	Organize IT training for selected staff	Half Assini							3,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
134	Revamp of JMA website	Half Assini							25,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
135	Upload of activities on the JMA website	Half Assini					130,000.00					√	MIS	Info. Service
136	Procurement of storage drive, Routers, Switches, MTN Turbonet and Ethenet cable	Half Assini							10,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
137	Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	Half Assini					130,000.00					√	Central Administration	MPCU
138	Procurement of computers and accessories	Half Assini							50,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU
139	Servicing of all malfunction office equipment	Half Assini							17,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU
140	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Half Assini					120,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
141	Rehabilitation of Office Building and Structures	Half Assini					49,945.95					√	Central Administration	MPCU
142	Logistical Support to decentralized departments	Half Assini					27,652.82					√	Central Administration	MPCU
143	Support to implementation of agriculture activities	Half Assini					30,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
144	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Half Assini					35,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU

145	Support Security Operations in the Municipality	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
146	NALAG and subscription	Half Assini					61,596.15					√	Central Administration	MPCU
147	Prepare of 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)	Half Assini					100,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
148	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework	Half Assini					27,000.91					√	Central Administration	MPCU
149	Prepare of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Half Assini					40,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
150	Support Sub-District Structures	Half Assini					25,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
151	Conduct Monthly Market readings	Jaway Wharf					2,000					√	Central Administration	Department of Statistics
152	Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini					25,000					√	HR	Consultant
153	Conduct all official celebrations	Selected communities					50,000					√	Central Administration	Information Service
154	Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
155	Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting, planning processes in compliance with Public Financial Management	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	MPCU
	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE													
	Objective: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)													

156	Hold meetings to Review and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Half Assini and Elubo							15,000				Health Directorate	GHS
157	Facilitate the equipping of the emergency centre	Elubo					10,000					√	Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
	Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation: Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels													
158	Build capacity of MPCU secretariat in M&E and provide logistical support	Half Assini								45,000		√	Dev't Planning	NDPC
159	Conduct Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation on all programmes and projects	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	NDPC/RCC
160	Digitize all records	Half Assini							5,000			√	Central Administration	Information Service
		TOTAL					**853,195.83**		**135,000**	**45,000**				
		GRAND TOTAL					**18,185,146.31**		**1,598,900**	**1,795,850**				

Table 6.2: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2027

S/N	**Local Economic Development**													
	Objective: Build a prosperous country													
	Programme: Trade, Industry and Services Programme													
			Time Frame				**Cost**				**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution/department**	
	Project	Location	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GOG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**OTHERS**	**NEW**	**ONGOING**	**LEAD**	**COLLABORATING**
	Provide financial support to businesses and facilitate the intensification of investment opportunities to MSME's	Selected communities					50,000				√		BAC/Dev't Planning	NBSSI/MOF/MOTI/NDPC/UNDP

	Organize Business development fora, and business counselling for SME's	Selected communities					10,000					√	BAC	GEA/NDPC
	Intensify business assessment needs capacity in the Municipality	Selected communities					15,000				√		Dev't Planning	GEA/NDPC
	Construction of 24-hour economic market	Elubo					4,812,314				√		BAC/Dev't Planning	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly LED Platform meetings	Half Assini							5,000			√	Dev.Planning	BAC
Agricultural Services and Trade														
	To organize and train 15 youth and 10 PWD on Non-Traditional animal production (snail and rabbit production)	Half Assini							4,000			√	DAD	Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
	To organise and train 25 women and 15 youth on gari fortified with soybean along crop value chain	Sowodazem					5,000					√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR, WIAD
	To train and facilitate 25 market women each including stakeholders on Aflatoxin control in food and feed in two marketplaces	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem							3,600			√	DAD	GSA, MDA, AEA, Farmers, WIAD
	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on climate smart Agriculture	Half Assini and New Ankasa							10,000			√	DAD	Meteorological Agencies, Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on safe and handling use of Agro chemicals	Sowodazem							5,000			√	DAD	EPA, NADMO, PPRSD, MMDA
	To conduct and analyse crop selected crop yield and census on livestock production	Municipal Wide							10,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR

	Organize one Municipal RELC planning session for 15 MADU staff, 35 farmers and Actors within the Agric. Value chain	Half Assini							8,500			√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
	Organize four zonal Planning session for 6 MADU staff and 20 farmers	Half Assini, Bonyere, Tikobo 1 and Elubo zones					13,800			9,150		√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
	Capacity Building for 10 FBOs, 5 Off-takers and 15 MADU staff on Off-Taker Agreements and the need to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to improve Agribusiness and Marketing	Half Assini							6,500			√	DAD	GSA, FDA, MMDA, NGO,
	Organise one training session on Web based reporting for 15 Field officers	Half Assini							5,000			√	DAD	AEAs, MMDA, RADU
	Train six (6) Rice farmers groups and 15 AEAs on best management practices in rice production	Sowodadzem, Awiafutu, Mpataba, Adusuazo, New Ankasa, New Nzulezo								15,000		√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
	Train 15 AEAs and 50 Pig farmers in IMO technology	Enzilibo							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU, NGO
	Organize capacity building for 15 AEAs on Best Management Practices on vegetable production	Mpataba							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU

	Sensitize 200 farmers on Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide								6,000		√	DAD	PPRSD, Farmers, MMMDA, EPA
	Train 15 AEAs and 50 maize farmers in improved maize production practices	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem								10,000		√	Central Administration	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services														
	Organise Tourism visitation during festivities and provide souvenirs	Selected communities							15,000		√		Central Administration	Assembly members/Traditional Authorities
	TOTAL						**4,906,114.0**		**82,600.00**	**40,150.00**				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Create opportunities for all														
Education, Youth and Sports and library Service														
	Organise quarterly DEOC meetings.	Half Assini					15,000				√		Education Directorate	AD Supervision & Municipal Assembly
	Supply schools with Desktop computers and education materials	Selected communities					50,000				√		Education Directorate	Procurement Unit
	Construction and furnishing of 1 No.3 Unit classroom	Navrongo					574,879				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
	Construction and furnishing of 1 K.G block	New Town Wharf					450,000				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom	Gyegyekrom					962,439				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
	Support Needy but brilliant students including disabled persons and people with special needs	Selected communities					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
	Organize STMIE and Mock Examinations for all schools	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department

	Procurement of 300 No. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG	Selected communities					360,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
	Provision of water facilities for hygiene purposes	Selected communities					200,000					√	Education Directorate	Human Resource Management Unit - SHEP
	Procurement of 300 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Selected communities					285,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
	Rehabilitate of Senior/Junior High school buildings blocks	Municipal wide					300,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
	Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide					39,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
	Organize de-worming programme in school	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Human Resource Management Unit - SHEP
	provision of teaching and learning materials to the schools	Municipal wide					100,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls by parents	Municipal wide								50,000		√	Education Directorate	Works Department
Public Health Delivery														
	Organize malaria control programmes and distribution of treated nets	Selected communities					25,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Announcement of upcoming mobile registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	Information centre	Central Administration
	Child health promotion and public education on infant birth registration	Municipal wide								3,000		√	GES	Central Administration
	Sensitization and public education on the importance death registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	GHS Market days	Central Administration
	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected communities					15,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Ellenda					962,439.81					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration

	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Egbazo					962,439.81					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Conduct sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDs to reduce stigmatisation	Selected communities							10,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Conduct supportive supervision in all health care facilities	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Intensify education on the importance of pregnant woman delivery in health facilities supervised by trained midwives	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Promote food supplementation and fortification in all health care facilities	Municipal Wide							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Provide girls in schools with Iron Folic Acid Tablet Supplementation	Selected communities							25,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Organise SMART School, Nutrition Friendly programmes in schools	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Completion of 2No. CHPS Compound Facilities with Accommodation	Allowulley, New Kabelensuazo					200,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Build capacity of key institutional staff in providing nutritional services	Selected communities					15,000				√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
	Organize sensitization programmes on Adolescent, sexual and reproductive health and family planning in (schools, business association groups, churches, mosques)	Municipal Wide							15,000			√	Health Directorate	Education Directorate
Social Welfare and Community Development														

	Train youth in skills development activities	Municipal Wide								50,000		√	SWCD	BAC/GEA
	Educate at least 18 schools on Child Rights, defilements and its implications using the child protection tools	Selected schools					20,000					√	SWCD	UNICEF, GES
	Undertake 2 inspections on 70 Day-Care centers	Selected Communities							5,600			√	SWCD	GES
	Sensitize 16 communities on Human Trafficking, Child Abuse and Child Labor.	Selected Communities							16,500			√	SWCD	UNICEF, CHGRAJ, DOVVSU, COMMUNITIES
	Undertake management activities to address issues of child maintenance, custody, access, missing children and family reconciliation	Municipal wide							16,700			√	SWCD	UNICEF, DOVVSU, CHRAJ, COURTS, COMMUNITIES
	Undertake sensitization on Gender Based Violence	Selected schools								6,500		√	SWCD/GENDER	GES, COMMUNITIES
	To provide social protection to 1795 by: facilitate LEAP payment, follow home visit and to link LEAP beneficiaries to complementary services	Municipal wide							12,000			√	SWCD	NHIS, GHS
	To provide skill training for 80 PWD	Municipal wide							40,800			√	SWCD	NHIS
Sanitation and Management														
	Extension of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected communities							50,000		√		MWSMT/ EHSU	Works Department

	Implementation of E-Tankas	Municipal wide							27,000			√	EHSU	MCE/MCD MEHO/EHO'S/ GPS/MIS
	Undertake derating at the major markets.	Jaway Wharf Tikobo No. 1 Elubo								12,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion DM/AOO Assembly Members
	Organize Quarterly cleaning and desilting of choked public drains	Quarterly Cleaning and desilting of choked public drain in the Municipality								8,500		√	EHSU Staff	MCD/MFO/San. Guards/Labourers/Assemblymen/ Zoomlion/NAMCOP
	Premises, Schools and Public places Inspection	Municipal wide/Various communities and establishments								5,700		√	EHSU Staff	San. Guards/Assembly members /Opinion leaders/SHEP Coordinators
	Organize Medical Screening for Food vendors	Municipal Wide								7,000		√	EHSU	Assemblymen/Mun. Health Directorate
	Organize Quarterly General Clean up Exercises and undertake Burial of Paupers	Municipal wide All Zonal Councils								8,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion/All Identifiable Groups/Stake holders.
	Organize Environmental Enhance Programmes (Air quality control, Noise pollution, Land reclamation, etc)	Municipal wide								12,000		√	EHSU	stakeholders in sanitation and hygiene -Opinion Leaders

	Spraying and Fumigation	All Sanitary Sites, Markets, Lorry parks and Residences							78,000			√	EHSU	-Zoomlion/ NAMCOP
	Maintenance of Solid Waste Disposal Sites	Municipal wide								400,000		√	EHSU	Waste Landfills
	Liquid waste disposal	Municipal wide							25,000			√	EHSU	Private operators
	Procure equipment and logistics (Sanitary tools and chemicals)	Municipal/Zonal offices								17,000		√	EHSU	MPO/MFO
	Institute annual sanitation award day for best clean communities	Municipal-wide								27,000		√	EHSU	Award committee/Assembly Members.
	Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps	Municipal-wide							600,000			√	EHSU	Waste Landfills Company ltd./Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.
	Fumigation and spraying of public drains and dump sites	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Jaway Wharf/Elubo								160,500		√	Assembly members	A.C Officers/Spraying Gang/Assembly members
	Pruning of avenue trees along the major roads	To improve view of motorists and provide clearance.								67,000		√	Assembly members	Forestry Commission/NADMO

	Desilting of drains and water ways	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Elubo/Jaway Wharf/Bonyere							86,700			√	Assembly members	The clergy/Security agencies/Traditional Authorities
	TOTAL						**5,696,197.62**		**1,038,300**	**837,200**				
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
Objective: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programme: Natural Resources Conservation Management														
	Support coastal communities to clean degraded water bodies	Selected coastal communities							15,000		√		Assembly members	Traditional Authorities
	Community awareness and education on Wetlands/mangrove	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							20,000			√	Forestry Department	NGOs, Assembly, Media
	Strengthen enforcement of Wetland protection laws	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							30,000			√	Forestry Department	EPA, Security Agencies, Assembly
	Restore degraded wetlands through reforestation and water management	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							35,000			√	Forestry Department	Forestry Commission, community Groups, Assembly
	Promote sustainable use of wetland resources	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuop							25,000			√	Forestry Department	NGOs, Private Sector, Assembly

		e, Mangyae, Enzimetianu												
	Map and document all wetlands in the area	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							32,000			√	Forestry Department	EPA, Assembly, NGOs
	Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	Selected communities							12,000		√		Forestry Department	NGO
	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	NGO/Assembly members
	Undertake tree planting along the banks of major water bodies	Selected communities								15,000	√		NADMO	Assembly members
Disaster Prevention and Management														
	Sensitize communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
	field monitoring and risk assessment	Selected communities								12,000		√	NADMO	Central Administration
	purchase and supply of relief item	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
	public education on disaster risk reduction	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
	reactivation and training of dvgs other stakeholders	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
	Education and sensitization on tree planting and tree planting exercise	Selected communities								6,500		√	NADMO	Central Administration
	TOTAL						**0.00**		**234,000.00**	**33,500.00**				
Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
Infrastructure Development														

	General Maintenance of Municipal Assembly physical asset and public infrastructure	Municipal wide								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Rehabilitation and spot improvement of feeder road network and major roads (including cocoa growing areas) in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities					200,000					√	Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP /MRH
	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. boreholes	Navrongo/ Domeabra/Apatase/ Mile Five/ Takinta/ Tweakor 2/ Enzemetianu/ Efasu/ Alenrezule/ Gyegyekrom/ Ekpu					1,400,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. borehole	Municipal Assembly office/ Staff Quarters					280,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
	Repair and Maintenance of faulty Boreholes	Municipal wide					244,879.62				√		Works Department	Central Administration
	Facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of town access roads with drains in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities								500,000	√		Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP
	Provision and installation of street lights	Selected communities							25,000			√	Works Department	ECG

	Facilitate the construction of speed ramps and erecting of road signs, road markings for access roads	Selected communities							5,000			√	Works Department	MRH/NRSA
	Sensitize road users on road safety regulations and punitive measures for road safety offenders	Selected communities					5,000					√	MTTU	Central Administration
	Support communities of self-initiated Projects/Counterpart Funding	Selected communities								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Construction of standard Football Field (100m*72m) with National Green Grass, fencing with panel mesh, masonry retaining wall, dressing rooms and stands	Tikobo No. 1					1,000,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Completion of 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block	Forest Junction					984,759.24					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block	Samenye					500,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Alluweley					300,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	New Kabenlasuazo					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Completion of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten classroom block	Ekpu					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Rehabilitation of Sowudadem Market (Concrete pillaring work, beams and re-roofing of collapsed sheds, drainage works and floor paving works)	Sowudadem					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Renovation of old Municipal Assembly Office Block Annex (re-roofing, rewiring, repainting and joinery works.	Half-Assini					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Fencing of M.C. D'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration

	Renovation of M.C. E'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					70,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Completion of CHP's Compound	Amokwaw					395,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Renovation of 4No. Assembly staff Quarters	Half-Assini					150,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Support to Self Help Projects	Selected communities					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
	Electricity Intensification and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected communities								80,000		√	ECG	Central Administration
Physical and Spatial Planning														
	Scanning, Digitizing and Retracing of Local Plan	Half Assini							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	Public education on physical development and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Municipal wide							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	Inspection of all received application for permitting process and Creation of Database for permitting and Site Plans.	PPD Office							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new catch developments.	PPD Office								10,000		√	Physical Planning	PPD/Land owners
	Preparation of local plans for communities.	Selected communities								50,000		√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	site inspection or development control.	Selected communities							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	Develop and upgrade planning schemes for communities	Selected communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	Central Administration
	Monitor Physical Developments municipal wide	Municipal wide							10,000			√	Physical Planning	Works Department
	Organise public forum on land-use and spatial planning	Selected communities							5,000		√		Physical Planning	LUPSA

	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS and houses numbered	Selected Communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	TOTAL						**6,729,638.86**		**109,000.00**	**840,000.0**				
Management and Administration														
Objective: Maintain a stable, united and society														
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability (General Administration)														
	Train zonal council members in records keeping, revenue mobilisation and financial management	Selected communities							20,000			√	Dev't Planning	Central Administration
	Organize IT training for selected staff	Half Assini							3,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
	Revamp of JMA website	Half Assini							25,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
	Upload of activities on the JMA website	Half Assini							5,000			√	MIS	Info. Service
	Procurement of storage drive, Routers, Switches, MTN Turbonet and Ethenet cable	Half Assini							10,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
	Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	Half Assini					130,000.00					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Procurement of computers and accessories	Half Assini							50,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Servicing of all malfunction office equipment	Half Assini							17,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU

	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Half Assini					120,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of Office Building and Structures	Half Assini					49,945.95					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Logistical Support to decentralized departments	Half Assini					27,652.82					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Support to implementation of agriculture activities	Half Assini					30,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Half Assini					35,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Support Security Operations in the Municipality	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	NALAG and subscription	Half Assini					61,596.15					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Prepare of 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)	Half Assini					100,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework	Half Assini					27,000.91					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Prepare of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Half Assini					40,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Support Sub-District Structures	Half Assini					25,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU

	Conduct Monthly Market readings	Jaway Wharf					2,000					√	Central Administration	Department of Statistics
	Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini					25,000					√	HR	Consultant
	Conduct all official celebrations	Selected communities					50,000					√	Central Administration	Information Service
	Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
	Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting, planning processes in compliance with Public Financial Management	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	MPCU
Emergency Planning and Response														
Objective: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)														
Public Health Delivery														
	Hold meetings to Review and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Half Assini and Elubo							15,000		√		Health Directorate	GHS
	Facilitate the equipping of the emergency centre	Elubo					10,000				√		Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														
Objective: Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels														
Planning Budget, coordination and statistics														
	Build capacity of MPCU secretariat in M&E and provide logistical support	Half Assini								45,000		√	Dev't Planning	NDPC
	Conduct Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation on all programmes and projects	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	NDPC/RCC

	Digitize all records	Half Assini							5,000		√		Central Administration	Information Service
	TOTAL						**853,195.83**		**135,000**	**45,000**				
	GRAND TOTAL						**18,185,146.31**		**1,598,900**	**1,795,850**				

Table 6.3: 2028 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

S/N	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**													
	Objective: Build a prosperous Country													
	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services													
			Time Frame				**Cost**				**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution**	
	Project	**Location**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GOG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collaborating**
1.	Organize Business development fora, and business counselling for SME's	Selected communities					10,000					√	BAC	GEA/NDPC
2.	Intensify business assessment needs capacity in the Municipality	Selected communities					15,000				√		Dev't Planning	GEA/NDPC
3.	Provide financial support to businesses and facilitate the intensification of investment opportunities to MSME's	Selected communities					50,000				√		BAC /Dev't Planning	NBSSI/MOF/ MOTI/NDPC/UNDP
4.	Construction of 24-hour economic market	Elubo					4,812,314				√		BAC /Dev't Planning	Central Administration

5.	Conduct Quarterly LED Platform meetings	Half Assini							5,000			√	Dev. Planning	BAC
Agricultural Services and Trade														
6.	To organize and train 15 youth and 10 PWD on Non-Traditional animal production (snail and rabbit production)	Half Assini							4,000			√	DAD	Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
7.	To organise and train 25 women and 15 youth on gari fortified with soybean along crop value chain	Sowodazem					5,000					√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR, WIAD
8.	To train and facilitate 25 market women each including stakeholders on Aflatoxin control in food and feed in two marketplaces	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem							3,600			√	DAD	GSA, MDA, AEA, Farmers, WIAD
9.	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on climate smart Agriculture	Half Assini and New Ankasa							10,000			√	DAD	Meteorological Agencies, Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
10	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on safe and handling use of Agro chemicals	Sowodazem							5,000			√	DAD	EPA, NADMO, PPRSD, MMDA
11	To conduct and analyse crop selected crop yield and census on livestock production	Municipal Wide							10,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
12	Organize one Municipal RELC planning session for 15 MADU staff, 35 farmers and Actors within the Agric. Value chain	Half Assini							8,500			√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
13	Organize four zonal Planning session for 6 MADU staff and 20 farmers	Half Assini, Bonyere, Tikobo 1 and Elubo zones					13,800			9,150		√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS

14	Capacity Building for 10 FBOs, 5 Off-takers and 15 MADU staff on Off-Taker Agreements and the need to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to improve Agribusiness and Marketing	Half Assini							6,500			√	DAD	GSA, FDA, MMDA, NGO,
15	Organise one training session on Web based reporting for 15 Field officers	Half Assini							5,000			√	DAD	AEAs, MMDA, RADU
16	Train six (6) Rice farmers groups and 15 AEAs on best management practices in rice production	Sowodadzem, Awiafutu, Mpataba, Adusuazo, New Ankasa, New Nzulezo								15,000		√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO,CSIR
17	Train 15 AEAs and 50 Pig farmers in IMO technology	Enzilibo							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU, NGO
18	Organize capacity building for 15 AEAs on Best Management Practices on vegetable production	Mpataba							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU
19	Sensitize 200 farmers on Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide								6,000		√	DAD	PPRSD, Farmers, MMMDA, EPA
20	Train 15 AEAs and 50 maize farmers in improved maize production practices	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem								10,000		√	Central Administration	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services														
21	Organise Tourism visitation during festivities and provide souvenirs	Selected communities							15,000		√		Central Admi	Assembly members/Traditional Authorities

													nistra tion	
	TOTAL						**4,906,114.0**		**82,600.00**	**40,150.00**				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Create opportunities for all														
Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services														
22	Organise quarterly DEOC meetings.	Half Assini					15,000				√		Education Directorate	AD Supervision & Municipal Assembly
23	Supply schools with Desktop computers and education materials	Selected communities					50,000				√		Education Directorate	Procurement Unit
24	Construction and furnishing of 1 No.3 Unit classroom	Navrongo					574,879				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
25	Construction and furnishing of 1 K.G block	New Town Wharf					450,000				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
26	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom	Gyegyekrom					962,439				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
27	Support Needy but brilliant students including disabled persons and people with special needs	Selected communities					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
28	Organize STMIE and Mock Examinations for all schools	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
29	Procurement of 300 No. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG	Selected communities					360,000.00					√	Education	Works Department

													Direc torate	
30	provision of water facilities for hygiene purposes	Selected communities					200,000					√	Educ ation Direc torate	Human Resource Management Unit - SHEP
31	Procurement of 300 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Selected communities					285,000.00					√	Educ ation Direc torate	Works Department
32	Rehabilitate of Senior/Junior High school buildings blocks	Municipal wide					300,000.00					√	Educ ation Direc torate	Works Department
33	Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide					39,000.00					√	Educ ation Direc torate	Works Department
34	Organize de-worming programme in school	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Educ ation Direc torate	Human Resource Management Unit - SHEP
35	provision of teaching and learning materials to the schools	Municipal wide					100,000.00					√	Educ ation Direc torate	Works Department
36	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls by parents	Municipal wide								50,000		√	Educ ation Direc torate	Works Department
Public Health Delivery														
37	Organize malaria control programmes and distribution of treated nets	Selected communities					25,000					√	Healt h Direc torate	Central Administration
38	Announcement of upcoming mobile registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	Infor matio	Central Administration

													n centre	
39	Child health promotion and public education on infant birth registration	Municipal wide								3,000		√	GES	Central Administration
40	Sensitization and public education on the importance death registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	GHS Market days	Central Administration
41	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected communities					15,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
42	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Ellenda					962,439.81					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
43	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Egbazo					962,439.81					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
44	Conduct sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDs to reduce stigmatisation	Selected communities							10,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
45	Conduct supportive supervision in all health care facilities	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
46	Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
47	Intensify education on the importance of pregnant woman delivery in health	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration

	facilities supervised by trained midwives													
48	Promote food supplementation and fortification in all health care facilities	Municipal Wide							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
49	Provide girls in schools with Iron Folic Acid Tablet Supplementation	Selected communities							25,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
50	Organise SMART School, Nutrition Friendly programmes in schools	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
51	Completion of 2No. CHPS Compound Facilities with Accommodation	Allowulley, New Kabelensuazo					200,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
52	Build capacity of key institutional staff in providing nutritional services	Selected communities					15,000				√		Health Directorate	Central Administration
53	Organize sensitization programmes on Adolescent, sexual and reproductive health and family planning in (schools, business association groups, churches, mosques)	Municipal Wide							15,000			√	Health Directorate	Education Directorate
Social Welfare and Community Development														
54	Train youth in skills development activities	Municipal Wide								50,000		√	SWCD	BAC/GEA
55	Educate at least 18 schools on Child Rights, defilements and its implications using the child protection tools	Selected schools					20,000					√	SWCD	UNICEF, GES

56	Undertake 2 inspections on 70 Day-Care centers	Selected Communities							5,600			√	SWCD	GES
57	Sensitize 16 communities on Human Trafficking, Child Abuse and Child Labor.	Selected Communities							16,500			√	SWCD	UNICEF, CHGRAJ, DOVVSU, COMMUNITIES
58	Undertake management activities to address issues of child maintenance, custody, access, missing children and family reconciliation	Municipal wide							16,700			√	SWCD	UNICEF, DOVVSU, CHRAJ, COURTS, COMMUNITIES
59	Undertake sensitization on Gender Based Violence	Selected schools								6,500		√	SWCD/GENDER	GES, COMMUNITIES
60	To provide social protection to 1795 by: facilitate LEAP payment, follow home visit and to link LEAP beneficiaries to complementary services	Municipal wide							12,000			√	SWCD	NHIS, GHS
61	To provide skill training for 80 PWD	Municipal wide							40,800			√	SWCD	NHIS
Sanitation and Management														
62	Extension of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected communities							50,000		√		MWSMT/EHSU	Works Department
63	Implementation of E-Tankas	Municipal wide							27,000			√	EHSU	MCE/MCD MEHO/EHO'S/GPS/MIS
64	Undertake derating at the major markets.	Jaway Wharf Tikobo No. 1 Elubo								12,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion DM/AOO Assembly Members
65	Organize Quarterly cleaning and desilting of choked public drains	Quarterly Cleaning and desilting of choked public								8,500		√	EHSU Staff	MCD/MFO/San. Guards/Labourers/Assemb

		drain in the Municipality												lymen/Zoomlion/NAMCOP
66	Premises, Schools and Public places Inspection	Municipal wide/Various communities and establishments								5,700		√	EHSU Staff	San. Guards/Assembly members /Opinion leaders/SHEP Coordinators
67	Organize Medical Screening for Food vendors	Municipal Wide								7,000		√	EHSU	Assemblymen/Mun. Health Directorate
68	Organize Quarterly General Clean up Exercises and undertake Burial of Paupers	Municipal wide All Zonal Councils								8,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion/All Identifiable Groups/Stake holders.
69	Organize Environmental Enhance Programmes (Air quality control, Noise pollution, Land reclamation, etc)	Municipal wide								12,000		√	EHSU	stakeholders in sanitation and hygiene -Opinion Leaders
70	Spraying and Fumigation	All Sanitary Sites, Markets, Lorry parks and Residences							78,000			√	EHSU	-Zoomlion/ NAMCOP
71	Maintenance of Solid Waste Disposal Sites	Municipal wide								400,000		√	EHSU	Waste Landfills
72	Liquid waste disposal	Municipal wide							25,000			√	EHSU	Private operators
73	Procure equipment and logistics (Sanitary tools and chemicals)	Municipal/Zonal offices								17,000		√	EHSU	MPO/MFO
74	Institute annual sanitation award day for best clean communities	Municipal-wide								27,000		√	EHSU	Award committee/Assembly Members.

75	Evacuation of heaped refuse dumps	Municipal-wide							600,000			√	EHSU	Waste Landfills Company ltd./Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.
76	Fumigation and spraying of public drains and dump sites	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Jaway Wharf/Elubo								160,500		√	Assembly members	A.C Officers/Spraying Gang/Assembly members
77	Pruning of avenue trees along the major roads	To improve view of motorists and provide clearance.								67,000		√	Assembly members	Forestry Commission/NADMO
78	Desilting of drains and water ways	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Elubo/Jaway Wharf/Bonyere							86,700			√	Assembly members	The clergy/Security agencies/Traditional Authorities
	TOTAL						**5,696,197.62**		**1,038,300**	**837,200**				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
Objective: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Natural resources conservation management														
79	Support coastal communities to clean degraded water bodies	Selected coastal communities							15,000		√		Assembly members	Traditional Authorities
80	Community awareness and education on Wetlands/mangrove	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							20,000			√	Forestry Department	NGOs, Assembly, Media
81	Strengthen enforcement of Wetland protection laws	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope,							30,000			√	Forestry Depa	EPA, Security Agencies, Assembly

		Mangyae, Enzimetianu											rtme nt	
82	Restore degraded wetlands through reforestation and water management	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							35,000			√	Fores try Depa rtme nt	Forestry Commission, community Groups, Assembly
83	Promote sustainable use of wetland resources	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							25,000			√	Fores try Depa rtme nt	NGOs, Private Sector, Assembly
84	Map and document all wetlands in the area	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							32,000			√	Fores try Depa rtme nt	EPA, Assembly, NGOs
85	Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	Selected communities							12,000		√		Fores try Depa rtme nt	NGO
86	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	Selected communities							15,000			√	NAD MO	NGO/Assembly members
87	Undertake tree planting along the banks of major water bodies	Selected communities								15,000	√		NAD MO	Assembly members
Disaster Prevention and Management														
88	Sensitize communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected communities							10,000			√	NAD MO	Central Administration
89	field monitoring and risk assessment	Selected communities								12,000		√	NAD MO	Central Administration
90	purchase and supply of relief item	Selected communities							15,000			√	NAD MO	Central Administration

91	public education on disaster risk reduction	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
92	reactivation and training of dvgs other stakeholders	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
93	Education and sensitization on tree planting and tree planting exercise	Selected communities								6,500		√	NADMO	Central Administration
	TOTAL						**0.00**		**234,000.00**	**33,500.00**				
Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
Infrastructure Development														
94	General Maintenance of Municipal Assembly physical asset and public infrastructure	Municipal wide								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration
95	Rehabilitation and spot improvement of feeder road network and major roads (including cocoa growing areas) in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities					200,000					√	Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP /MRH
96	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. boreholes	Navrongo/ Domeabra/Apatase / Mile Five/ Takinta/ Tweakor 2/ Enzemetianu/ Efasu/ Alenrezule/ Gyegyekrom/ Ekpu					1,400,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
97	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. borehole	Municipal Assembly office/ Staff Quarters					280,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration

98	Repair and Maintenance of faulty Boreholes	Municipal wide					244,879.62				√		Works Department	Central Administration
99	Facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of town access roads with drains in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities								500,000	√		Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP
10	Provision and installation of street lights	Selected communities							25,000			√	Works Department	ECG
10	Facilitate the construction of speed ramps and erecting of road signs, road markings for access roads	Selected communities							5,000			√	Works Department	MRH/NRSA
10	Sensitize road users on road safety regulations and punitive measures for road safety offenders	Selected communities					5,000					√	MTTU	Central Administration
10	Support communities of self-initiated Projects/Counterpart Funding	Selected communities								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration
10	Construction of standard Football Field (100m*72m) with National Green Grass, fencing with panel mesh, masonry retaining wall, dressing rooms and stands	Tikobo No. 1					1,000,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
10	Completion of 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block	Forest Junction					984,759.24					√	Works Depa	Central Administration

													rtme nt	
10	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block	Samenye					500,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
10	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Alluweley					300,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
10	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	New Kabenlasuazo					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
10	Completion of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten classroom block	Ekpu					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Rehabilitation of Sowudadem Market (Concrete pillaring work, beams and re-roofing of collapsed sheds, drainage works and floor paving works)	Sowudadem					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Renovation of old Municipal Assembly Office Block Annex (re-roofing, rewiring, repainting and joinery works.	Half-Assini					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Fencing of M.C. D'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration

11	Renovation of M.C. E'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					70,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Completion of CHP's Compound	Amokwaw					395,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Renovation of 4No. Assembly staff Quarters	Half-Assini					150,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Support to Self Help Projects	Selected communities					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
11	Electricity Intensification and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected communities								80,000		√	ECG	Central Administration
Physical and Spatial Planning														
11	Scanning, Digitizing and Retracing of Local Plan	Half Assini							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
11	Public education on physical development and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Municipal wide							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
12	Inspection of all received application for permitting process and Creation of Database for permitting and Site Plans.	PPD Office							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA

12	Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new catch developments.	PPD Office								10,000		√	Physical Planning	PPD/Land owners
12	Preparation of local plans for communities.	Selected communities								50,000		√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
12	site inspection or development control.	Selected communities							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
12	Develop and upgrade planning schemes for communities	Selected communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	Central Administration
12	Monitor Physical Developments municipal wide	Municipal wide							10,000			√	Physical Planning	Works Department
12	Organise public forum on land-use and spatial planning	Selected communities							5,000		√		Physical Planning	LUPSA
12	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS and houses numbered	Selected Communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	TOTAL						**6,729,638.86**		**109,000.00**	**840,000.0**				
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Objective: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Management and Administration (General Administration)														
12	Train zonal council members in records keeping, revenue mobilisation and financial management	Selected communities							20,000			√	Dev't Planning	Central Administration

12	Organize IT training for selected staff	Half Assini							3,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
13	Revamp of JMA website	Half Assini							25,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
13	Upload of activities on the JMA website	Half Assini							5,000			√	MIS	Info. Service
13	Procurement of storage drive, Routers, Switches, MTN Turbonet and Ethenet cable	Half Assini							10,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
13	Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	Half Assini					130,000.00					√	Central Administration	MPCU
13	Procurement of computers and accessories	Half Assini							50,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU
13	Servicing of all malfunction office equipment	Half Assini							17,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU
13	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Half Assini					120,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
13	Rehabilitation of Office Building and Structures	Half Assini					49,945.95					√	Central Administration	MPCU

13	Logistical Support to decentralized departments	Half Assini					27,652.82					√	Central Administration	MPCU
13	Support to implementation of agriculture activities	Half Assini					30,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Half Assini					35,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	Support Security Operations in the Municipality	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	NALAG and subscription	Half Assini					61,596.15					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	Prepare of 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)	Half Assini					100,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	Prepare of District Spatial Development Framework	Half Assini					27,000.91					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	Prepare of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Half Assini					40,000					√	Central Admi	MPCU

													nistra tion	
14	Support Sub-District Structures	Half Assini					25,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
14	Conduct Monthly Market readings	Jaway Wharf					2,000					√	Central Administration	Department of Statistics
14	Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini					25,000					√	HR	Consultant
14	Conduct all official celebrations	Selected communities					50,000					√	Central Administration	Information Service
15	Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
15	Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting, planning processes in compliance with Public Financial Management	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	MPCU
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE														
Objective: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)														
Public Health Delivery														
15	Hold meetings to Review and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Half Assini and Elubo							15,000		√		Health Directorate	GHS

15	Facilitate the equipping of the emergency centre	Elubo					10,000				√		Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														
Objective: Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels														
Planning Budget, coordination and statistics														
15	Build capacity of MPCU secretariat in M&E and provide logistical support	Half Assini								45,000		√	Dev't Planning	NDPC
15	Conduct Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation on all programmes and projects	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	NDPC/RCC
15	Digitize all records	Half Assini							5,000		√		Central Administration	Information Service
	TOTAL						**853,195.83**		**135,000**	**45,000**				
	GRAND TOTAL						**18,185,146.31**		**1,598,900**	**1,795,850**				

Table 6.4: 2029 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

S/N	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Build a prosperous Country													
	Trade Industry and Tourism Services													
			Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	Project	Location	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1.	Organize Business development forums, and business counselling for SME's	Selected communities					10,000					√	BAC	GEA/NDPC
2.	Intensify business assessment needs capacity in the Municipality	Selected communities					15,000				√		Dev't Planning	GEA/NDPC
3.	Provide financial support to businesses and facilitate the intensification of investment opportunities to MSME's	Selected communities					50,000				√		BAC/Dev't Planning	NBSSI/MOF/ MOTI/NDPC/UNDP
4.	Construction of a 24-hour economic market	Elubo					4,812,314				√		BAC/Dev't Planning	Central Administration
5.	Conduct Quarterly LED Platform meetings	Half Assini							5,000			√	Dev.Planning	BAC
Agricultural Services and Trade														
6.	To organize and train 15 youth and 10 PWD on Non-Traditional animal production (snail and rabbit production)	Half Assini							4,000			√	DAD	Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
7.	To organise and train 25 women and 15 youth on gari fortified with soybean along the crop value chain	Sowodazem					5,000					√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR, WIAD
8.	To train and facilitate 25 market women each including stakeholders on Aflatoxin control in food and feed in two marketplaces	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem							3,600			√	DAD	GSA, MDA, AEA, Farmers, WIAD
9.	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on climate smart Agriculture	Half Assini and New Ankasa							10,000			√	DAD	Meteorological Agencies, Farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR

10.	Train 10 AEAs and 50 farmers on safe and proper handling of Agro chemicals	Sowodazem							5,000			√	DAD	EPA, NADMO, PPRSD, MMDA
11.	To conduct and analyse the selected crop yield and census on livestock production	Municipal Wide							10,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
12.	Organize one Municipal RELC planning session for 15 MADU staff, 35 farmers and Actors within the Agric. Value chain	Half Assini							8,500			√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
13.	Organize four zonal planning sessions for 6 MADU staff and 20 farmers	Half Assini, Bonyere, Tikobo 1 and Elubo zones					13,800			9,150		√	DAD	MMDA, BANKS, COOPERATIVE, FARMERS, WIAD, INPUT DEALERS
14.	Capacity Building for 10 FBOs, 5 Off-takers and 15 MADU staff on Off-Taker Agreements and the need to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to improve Agribusiness and Marketing	Half Assini							6,500			√	DAD	GSA, FDA, MMDA, NGO,
15.	Organise one training session on web-based reporting for 15 Field officers	Half Assini							5,000			√	DAD	AEAs, MMDA, RADU
16.	Train six (6) rice farmer groups and 15 AEAs on best management practices in rice production	Sowodadzem, Awiafutu, Mpataba, Adusuazo, New Ankasa, New Nzulezo								15,000		√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
17.	Train 15 AEAs and 50 Pig farmers in IMO technology	Enzilibo							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU, NGO
18.	Organize capacity building for 15 AEAs on Best Management Practices on vegetable production	Mpataba							5,000			√	DAD	farmers, MMDA, CSIR, RADU

19.	Sensitize 200 farmers on the Feed Ghana Programme	Municipal Wide								6,000		√	DAD	PPRSD, Farmers, MMMDA, EPA
20.	Train 15 AEAs and 50 maize farmers in improved maize production practices	Tikobo no.1 and Sowodadzem								10,000		√	Central Administration	farmers, MMDA, NGO, CSIR
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services														
21.	Organise Tourism visitation during festivities and provide souvenirs	Selected communities							15,000		√		Central Administration	Assembly members/Traditional Authorities
TOTAL							**4,906,114.0**		**82,600.00**	**40,150.00**				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Create opportunities for all														
Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services														
22.	Organise quarterly DEOC meetings.	Half Assini					15,000				√		Education Directorate	AD Supervision & Municipal Assembly
23.	Supply schools with Desktop computers and educational materials	Selected communities					50,000				√		Education Directorate	Procurement Unit
	Construction and furnishing of 1 No.3 Unit classroom	Navrongo					574,879				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
24.	Construction and furnishing of 1 K.G block	New Town Wharf					450,000				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
25.	Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 6 Unit classroom	Gyegyekrom					962,439				√		Education Directorate	Works Department
26.	Support Needy but brilliant students including disabled persons and people with special needs	Selected communities					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
27.	Organize STMIE and Mock Examinations for all schools	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Works Department

28.	Procurement of 300 No. Hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG	Selected communities					360,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
29.	provision of water facilities for hygiene purposes	Selected communities					200,000					√	Education Directorate	Human Resource Management Unit - SHEP
30.	Procurement of 300 No. Mono Desks for JHS	Selected communities					285,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
31.	Rehabilitation of Senior/Junior High school buildings blocks	Municipal wide					300,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
32.	Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in schools	Municipal wide					39,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
33.	Organize a deworming programme in the school	Municipal wide					50,000					√	Education Directorate	Human Resource Management Unit - SHEP
34.	provision of teaching and learning materials to the schools	Municipal wide					100,000.00					√	Education Directorate	Works Department
35.	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention to the education of both boys and girls by parents	Municipal wide								50,000		√	Education Directorate	Works Department
Public Health Delivery														
36.	Organize malaria control programmes and distribution of treated nets	Selected communities					25,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
37.	Announcement of upcoming mobile registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	Information centre	Central Administration
38.	Child health promotion and public education on infant birth registration	Municipal wide								3,000		√	GES	Central Administration

39.	Sensitization and public education on the importance of death registration	Municipal wide								1,500		√	GHS Market days	Central Administration
40.	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected communities					15,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
41.	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Ellenda					962,439.81					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
42.	Construction and furnishing of CHPS Compound	Egbazo					962,439.81					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
43.	Conduct sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDs to reduce stigmatisation	Selected communities							10,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
44.	Conduct supportive supervision in all health care facilities	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
45.	Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother-to-child transmission	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
46.	Intensify education on the importance of pregnant women's delivery in health facilities supervised by trained midwives	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
47.	Promote food supplementation and fortification in all health care facilities	Municipal Wide							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
48.	Provide girls in schools with Iron Folic Acid Tablet Supplementation	Selected communities							25,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
49.	Organise SMART School, Nutrition Friendly programmes in schools	Selected communities							5,000			√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
50.	Completion of 2No. CHPS Compound Facilities with Accommodation	Allowulley, New Kabelensuazo					200,000					√	Health Directorate	Central Administration
51.	Build the capacity of key institutional staff in providing nutritional services	Selected communities					15,000				√		Health Directorate	Central Administration

52.	Organize sensitization programmes on Adolescent, sexual and reproductive health and family planning in schools, business association groups, churches and mosques.	Municipal Wide							15,000			√	Health Directorate	Education Directorate
Social Welfare and Community Development														
53.	Train youth in skills development activities	Municipal Wide								50,000		√	SWCD	BAC/GEA
54.	Educate at least 18 schools on Child Rights, defilements and their implications using the child protection tools	Selected schools					20,000					√	SWCD	UNICEF, GES
55.	Undertake 2 inspections on 70 Day-Care centers	Selected Communities							5,600			√	SWCD	GES
56.	Sensitize 16 communities on Human Trafficking, Child Abuse and Child Labor.	Selected Communities							16,500			√	SWCD	UNICEF, CHGRAJ, DOVVSU, COMMUNITIES
57.	Undertake management activities to address issues of child maintenance, custody, access, missing children and family reconciliation	Municipal wide							16,700			√	SWCD	UNICEF, DOVVSU, CHRAJ, COURTS, COMMUNITIES
58.	Undertake sensitization on Gender Based Violence	Selected schools								6,500		√	SWCD/ GENDER	GES, COMMUNITIES
59.	To provide social protection to 1795 by: facilitate LEAP payment, follow home visit and to link LEAP beneficiaries to complementary services	Municipal wide							12,000			√	SWCD	NHIS, GHS
60.	To provide skill training for 80 PWD	Municipal wide							40,800			√	SWCD	NHIS
Sanitation and Management														
61.	Extension of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected communities							50,000		√		MWS MT/EHSU	Works Department
62.	Implementation of E-Tankas	Municipal wide							27,000			√	EHSU	MCE/MCD MEHO/EHO'S/GPS/MIS

63.	Undertake derating at the major markets.	Jaway Wharf Tikobo No. 1 Elubo								12,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion DM/AOO Assembly Members
64.	Organize Quarterly cleaning and desilting of choked public drains	Quarterly Cleaning and desilting of choked public drains in the Municipality								8,500		√	EHSU Staff	MCD/MFO/San. Guards/Labourers/Assemblymen/Zoomlion/NAMCOP
65.	Premises, Schools and Public Places Inspection	Municipal-wide/Various communities and establishments								5,700		√	EHSU Staff	San. Guards/Assembly members /Opinion leaders/SHEP Coordinators
66.	Organize Medical Screening for Food Vendors	Municipal Wide								7,000		√	EHSU	Assemblymen/Mun. Health Directorate
67.	Organize Quarterly General Clean-up Exercises and undertake Burial of Paupers	Municipal wide All Zonal Councils								8,000		√	EHSU	Zoomlion/All Identifiable Groups/Stake holders.
68.	Organize Environmental Enhancement Programmes (Air quality control, Noise pollution, Land reclamation, etc)	Municipal wide								12,000		√	EHSU	stakeholders in sanitation and hygiene -Opinion Leaders
69.	Spraying and Fumigation	All Sanitary Sites, Markets, Lorry parks and Residences							78,000			√	EHSU	-Zoomlion/ NAMCOP

70.	Maintenance of Solid Waste Disposal Sites	Municipal wide								400,000		√	EHSU	Waste Landfills
71.	Liquid waste disposal	Municipal wide							25,000			√	EHSU	Private operators
72.	Procure equipment and logistics (Sanitary tools and chemicals)	Municipal/ Zonal offices								17,000		√	EHSU	MPO/MFO
73.	Institute annual sanitation award day for best clean communities	Municipal-wide								27,000		√	EHSU	Award committee/Assembly Members.
74.	Evacuation of the heaped refuse dumps	Municipal-wide							600,000			√	EHSU	Waste Landfills Company ltd./Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.
75.	Fumigation and spraying of public drains and dump sites	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Jaway Wharf/Elubo								160,500		√	Assembly members	A.C Officers/Spraying Gang/Assembly members
76.	Pruning of avenue trees along the major roads	To improve view of motorists and provide clearance.								67,000		√	Assembly members	Forestry Commission/NADMO
77.	Desilting of drains and water ways	Tikobo No. 1/Half Assini/Elubo/Jaway Wharf/Bonyere							86,700			√	Assembly members	The clergy/Security agencies/Traditional Authorities
	TOTAL						**5,696,197.62**		**1,038,300**	**837,200**				
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														
Objective: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Natural resources conservation management														

78.	Support coastal communities to clean degraded water bodies	Selected coastal communities							15,000		√		Assembly members	Traditional Authorities
79.	Community awareness and education on Wetlands/mangrove	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							20,000			√	Forestry Department	NGOs, Assembly, Media
80.	Strengthen the enforcement of Wetland protection laws	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							30,000			√	Forestry Department	EPA, Security Agencies, Assembly
81.	Restore degraded wetlands through reforestation and water management	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							35,000			√	Forestry Department	Forestry Commission, community Groups, Assembly
82.	Promote sustainable use of wetland resources	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae, Enzimetianu							25,000			√	Forestry Department	NGOs, Private Sector, Assembly
83.	Map and document all wetlands in the area	Old Kabenlasuazo, Jaway, Anlomatuope, Mangyae,							32,000			√	Forestry Department	EPA, Assembly, NGOs

		Enzimetian u												
84.	Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	Selected communities							12,000		√		Forestry Department	NGO
85.	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	NGO/Assembly members
86.	Undertake tree planting along the banks of major water bodies	Selected communities								15,000	√		NADMO	Assembly members
Disaster Prevention and Management														
87.	Sensitize communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
88.	field monitoring and risk assessment	Selected communities								12,000		√	NADMO	Central Administration
89.	purchase and supply of relief items	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
90.	public education on disaster risk reduction	Selected communities							15,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
91.	reactivation and training of DVG's other stakeholders	Selected communities							10,000			√	NADMO	Central Administration
92.	Education and sensitization on tree planting and tree planting exercise	Selected communities								6,500		√	NADMO	Central Administration
	TOTAL						**0.00**		**234,000.00**	**33,500.00**				
Infrastructure Delivery and Management														
Infrastructure Development														
93.	General Maintenance of Municipal Assembly's physical assets and public infrastructure	Municipal wide								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration

94.	Rehabilitation and spot improvement of feeder road network and major roads (including cocoa growing areas) in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities					200,000					√	Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP /MRH
95.	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. boreholes	Navrongo/ Domeabra/ Apatase/ Mile Five/ Takinta/ Tweakor 2/ Enzemetianu/ Efasu/ Alenrezule/ Gyegyekrom/ Ekpu					1,400,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
96.	Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. borehole	Municipal Assembly office/ Staff Quarters					280,000.00				√		Works Department	Central Administration
97.	Repair and Maintenance of faulty Boreholes	Municipal wide					244,879.62				√		Works Department	Central Administration
98.	Facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of town access roads with drains in partnership with service providers	Selected Communities								500,000	√		Works Department	ECG/GWCL/DP
99.	Provision and installation of street lights	Selected communities							25,000			√	Works Department	ECG
100.	Facilitate the construction of speed ramps and the erection of road signs, road markings for access roads	Selected communities							5,000			√	Works Department	MRH/NRSA
101.	Sensitize road users on road safety regulations and punitive measures for road safety offenders	Selected communities					5,000					√	MTTU	Central Administration

102.	Support communities of self-initiated Projects/Counterpart Funding	Selected communities								100,000		√	Works Department	Central Administration
103.	Construction of a standard Football Field (100m*72m) with National Green Grass, fencing with panel mesh, masonry retaining wall, dressing rooms and stands	Tikobo No. 1					1,000,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
104.	Completion of 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block	Forest Junction					984,759.24					√	Works Department	Central Administration
105.	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block	Samenye					500,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
106.	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Alluweley					300,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
107.	Completion of 1 No. CHPS Compound	New Kabenlasuazo					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
108.	Completion of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten classroom block	Ekpu					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
109.	Rehabilitation of Sowudadem Market (Concrete pillaring work, beams and re-roofing of collapsed sheds, drainage works and floor paving works)	Sowudadem					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
110.	Renovation of old Municipal Assembly Office Block Annex (re-roofing, rewiring, repainting and joinery works.	Half-Assini					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
111.	Fencing of M.C. D'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
112.	Renovation of M.C. E'S Bungalow	Half-Assini					70,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
113.	Completion of CHP's Compound	Amokwaw					395,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
114.	Renovation of 4No. Assembly staff Quarters	Half-Assini					150,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration

115.	Support to Self Help Projects	Selected communities					200,000.00					√	Works Department	Central Administration
116.	Electricity Intensification and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected communities								80,000		√	ECG	Central Administration
Physical and Spatial Planning														
117.	Scanning, Digitizing and Retracing of Local Plan	Half Assini							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
118.	Public education on physical development and a sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Municipal wide							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
119.	Inspection of all received application for permitting process and Creation of Database for permitting and Site Plans.	PPD Office							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
120.	Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new catch developments.	PPD Office								10,000		√	Physical Planning	PPD/Land owners
121.	Preparation of local plans for communities.	Selected communities								50,000		√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
122.	site inspection or development control.	Selected communities							10,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
123.	Develop and upgrade planning schemes for communities	Selected communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	Central Administration
124.	Monitor Physical Developments municipal wide	Municipal wide							10,000			√	Physical Planning	Works Department
125.	Organise a public forum on land-use and spatial planning	Selected communities							5,000		√		Physical	LUPSA

													Planning	
126.	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS and houses numbered	Selected Communities							12,000			√	Physical Planning	LUPSA
	TOTAL						**6,729,638.86**		**109,000.00**	**840,000.0**				
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Objective: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Management and Administration (General Administration)														
127.	Train zonal council members in records keeping, revenue mobilisation and financial management	Selected communities							20,000			√	Dev't Planning	Central Administration
128.	Organize IT training for selected staff	Half Assini							3,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
129.	Revamp of JMA website	Half Assini							25,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
130.	Upload of activities on the JMA website	Half Assini							5,000			√	MIS	Info. Service
131.	Procurement of storage drive, Routers, Switches, MTN Turbonet and Ethenet cable	Half Assini							10,000			√	MIS	Central Administration
132.	Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	Half Assini					130,000.00					√	Central Administration	MPCU
133.	Procurement of computers and accessories	Half Assini							50,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU
134.	Servicing of all malfunction office equipment	Half Assini							17,000			√	Central Administration	MPCU

135.	Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Half Assini					120,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
136.	Rehabilitation of Office Building and Structures	Half Assini					49,945.95					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
137.	Logistical Support to decentralized departments	Half Assini					27,652.82					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
138.	Support for the implementation of agricultural activities	Half Assini					30,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
139.	Manpower development workshops and capacity building	Half Assini					35,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
140.	Support Security Operations in the Municipality	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
141.	NALAG and subscription	Half Assini					61,596.15					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
142.	Preparation of 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)	Half Assini					100,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
143.	Preparation of District Spatial Development Framework	Half Assini					27,000.91					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
144.	Prepare of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Half Assini					40,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU
145.	Support Sub-District Structures	Half Assini					25,000					√	Central Admini stration	MPCU

146.	Conduct Monthly Market readings	Jaway Wharf					2,000					√	Central Administration	Department of Statistics
147.	Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini					25,000					√	HR	Consultant
148.	Conduct all official celebrations	Selected communities					50,000					√	Central Administration	Information Service
149.	Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini					20,000					√	Central Administration	MPCU
150.	Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting, planning processes in compliance with Public Financial Management	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	MPCU
Social Services Delivery														
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE														
Objective: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)														
Public Health Delivery														
151.	Hold meetings to Review and implement the health emergency preparedness and response plan	Half Assini and Elubo							15,000		√		Health Directorate	GHS
152.	Facilitate the equipping of the emergency centre	Elubo					10,000				√		Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (Management and Administration)														
Objective: Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels														
Planning Budget, coordination and statistics														
153.	Build capacity of MPCU secretariat in M&E and provide logistical support	Half Assini								45,000		√	Dev't Planning	NDPC
154.	Conduct Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation on all programmes and projects	Selected communities					45,000					√	Dev't Planning	NDPC/RCC
155.	Digitize all records	Half Assini							5,000		√		Central Administration	Information Service
	TOTAL						**853,195.83**		**135,000**	**45,000**				

	GRAND TOTAL						**18,185,146.31**		**1,598,900**	**1,795,850**				

CHAPTER SEVEN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

The monitoring and evaluation processes and structures detailed in this document are important management tools structured to offer additional incentives for the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the structured projects and programmes. The ultimate goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their outcomes and impact in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

7.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a programme's progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Monitoring usually focuses on processes such as when and where activities occur, who delivers them and how many people or entities they reach.

Monitoring also ensures that, at any given stage of a project, the required inputs are delivered on time, used as intended and is producing the desired results. Since plans are affected by uncontrollable situations such as socio-economic changes, political climate and international relations, it is necessary that they are constantly monitored and adjustments made accordingly. The monitoring scheme is designed for the annual plan. In the scheme, three (3) activities occur:

(i) Monitoring activities cover the implementation period.
(ii) On-going evaluation occurs at specific points within the implementation phase.
(iii) Terminal evaluation occurs at the specific end of the project implementation.

7.2.1 Stakeholders Analysis

The identification of key stakeholders and establishment of responsibilities is a key ingredient for effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects in Jomoro Municipal Assembly within the planning period. Table 6.1 below details the various stakeholders' analysis of M&E in the municipality.

7.2.2 Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix shows the linkage of the Medium-Term Development Plan to the Goals of the NMTDPF 2022-2025. The matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcome and impact indicators of each of the MTDP objectives.

The matrix has the Goals of the NMTDPF 2022-2025 as well as the indicators, indicator type and the baseline for 2021. Others are the targets for 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the data disaggregation, monitoring frequency and whose responsibility it is to supply the data. The indicator type, whether input, output, process or outcome ones are all stated. The monitoring matrix for the Jomoro Municipal Assembly is presented in the table below:

Table 7.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Goal 1:										
Objective: **Programme:**										
Indicators	**Indicator Definition**	**Indicator Type**	**Base line 2025**	**Targets**				**Disaggregation**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Responsibility**
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Percentage of SME's/businesses associations supported	Percentage of SME's increased	Outcome	15%	17%	19%	21%	23%	Sex	Quarterly	BAC/ BUS.ASSOC.
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	The total number of unemployed youths benefiting from skills training	Outcome	22%	25%	28%	31%	34%	Sex, Age	Quarterly	BAC/BUS.ASSOC.
Number of people supported to start-up a business	Total number of individuals supported in the start-ups of business	Output	100	150	200	250	300	Sex, Age	Quarterly	NBSSI/
Number of businesses linked to financial institutions	Total number of businesses supported by financial institutions	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Sex, Age	Annually	Co-operatives/NBSSI /BAC
Programme 1	**Economic Development**									
Sub programme 1.2	**Agriculture Services and Management**									
Total output of agricultural production	**Total quantity of selected crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year.**							**Location**		

	Staples									
	Maize	Output	350mt	380mt	400mt	420mt	450mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Millet	Output	10mt	15mt	20mt	25mt	30mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cassava	Output	500mt	600mt	650mt	700mt	720mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Yam	Output	300mt	320mt	350mt	370mt	390mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cocoyam	Output	200mt	220mt	250mt	270mt	290mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Plantain	Output	210mt	230mt	250mt	280mt	320mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cowpea	Output	120mt	150mt	170mt	200mt	230mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cash crops									
	Cocoa	Output	300mt	400mt	450mt	500mt	520mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Oil palm	Output	150mt	200mt	250mt	300mt	300mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Rice (milled)	Output	50mt	100mt	150mt	200mt	250mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Groundnut	Output	50mt	60mt	80mt	100mt	120mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Livestock and poultry									
	Cattle	Output	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,500	5,000	Location	annually	MOFA
	Sheep	Output	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	Location	annually	MOFA
	Goat	Output	5,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	Location	annually	MOFA
	Pig	Output	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	Location	annually	MOFA
	Poultry	Output	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	550,000	Location	annually	MOFA
Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):	Average output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha). It measures the total outputs in mt per hectare for each crop category									
	Staples									
	Maize	Outcome	150mt	152mt	160mt	168mt	180mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Millet	Outcome	3mt	4mt	6mt	10mt	12mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cassava	Outcome	230mt	240mt	260mt	280mt	288mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Yam	Outcome	120mt	128mt	140mt	148mt	156mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cocoyam	Outcome	60mt	88mt	100mt	108mt	116mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Plantain	Outcome	80mt	92mt	100mt	112mt	128mt	Location	annually	MOFA

	Cowpea	Outcome	30mt	48mt	60mt	68mt	92mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Cash crops									
	Cocoa	Outcome	200mt	250mt	300mt	350mt	400mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Oil palm	Outcome	250mt	300mt	350mt	380mt	400mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Rice (milled)	Outcome	90mt	120mt	130mt	140mt	150mt	Location	annually	MOFA
	Groundnut	Outcome	24mt	24mt	32mt	40mt	48mt	Location	annually	MOFA
Percentage of farmers trained	Total percentage of trained farmers in the Municipality	Outcome	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	Location	Quarterly	MOFA
Percentage of youth supported and trained in agribusiness	Total number of youths trained in agriculture	Outcome	10%	20%	25%	30%	35%	Location	Quarterly	MOFA
The percentage of Extension officers increased and trained	Number of Extension officers recruited and trained to the existing officers	Outcome	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Location	annually	MOFA
Number of new establishments	Count of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. It also covers old businesses that have been improved or expanded and there are evidences of new jobs being created. The scope covers all sectors of the economy (formal and informal sector). E.g., a new rice processing mill									
By sector:	• Agriculture	Output	2	4	6	8	10	Location	annually	BAC
	• Industry	Output	0	1	2	3	4	Location	annually	BAC
	• Service	Output	1	3	6	9	12	Location	annually	BAC

Number of new jobs created	Count of formal and informal sector jobs created per annum by type (temporary and permanent									
By sector:	Agriculture	Output	15	20	25	30	35	Location	annually	MOFA
	Industry	Output	5	7	9	11	13	Location	annually	MOFA
	Service	Output	6	10	13	15	17	Location	annually	MOFA
Percentage change in IGF	The difference of the current and previous year's IGF expressed as a percentage of the previous year's IGF									
	By sector:									
	Agriculture	Output	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Location	Annually	MOFA/Revenue
	Industry	Output	5%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Location	Annually	BAC/Revenue
	Service	Output	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Location	Annually	BAC/Revenue
Percentage increase in tourist arrival	the total number of tourists expressed as a percentage of current and previous arrivals	Outcome	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	Age, Sex	Annually	Forestry/Wildlife society/CA
Goal 2	**Creating equal opportunities for all Ghanaians**									
Social Service Delivery										
Sub-programme 2.1	Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services									
Net enrolment ratio	The number of boys and girls of the school age at a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group									
	By category	Output						Age/Sex		

	Kindergarten	Output	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
	Primary	Output	64%	68%	70%	72%	74%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
	JHS	Output	33%	67.1	69.3	70	72.2	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
Gender Parity Index	Total number of girls at a particular level as a ratio of the total number of boys at those same levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)									GES/MOE
	By category	Output						Age/Sex		
	• Kindergarten	Output	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GES/MOE
	• Primary	Output	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GES/MOE
	• JHS	Output	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GES/MOE
	• SHS	Output	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GES/MOE
Completion rate	The number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education									
	By category	Outcome						Age/Sex		
	Primary	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
	JHS	Outcome	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
	SHS	Outcome	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
Transition rate JHS 3-SHS 1	Transition rate JHS 3-SHS 1	Outcome	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES/MOE
Pass Rate	Count of final exam takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exam over a total count of final exam takers in that same exam expressed as a percentage									
	By category	Outcome						**Age/Sex**		

	JHS	Outcome	92%	94%	96%	98%	100%	Age/Sex	Annually	MOE
	SHS	Outcome	92%	94%	96%	98%	100%	Age/Sex	Annually	MOE
Percentage of schools provided with water	Total percentage of schools in a period provided with portable water	Output	60%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Location	Annually	MOE/Works Dpt.
Percentage of schools provided with toilet facilities and changing rooms	Total percentage of schools in a period provided with toilet facilities with changing rooms	Output	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Location	Annually	MOE/Works Dpt.
Percentage of teachers trained	Total percentage of teaching and non-teaching staff trained over a period	Outcome	50%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Age/Sex	Annually	CA/MOE
Percentage Increase of needy and disabled students supported	Total disabled students supported expressed as a percentage	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	78%	80%	Age/Sex	Bi-Annual	CA/MOE
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Ratio of Teachers to Pupils in a period	**Outcome**						**Sex**		
	KG	Outcome	30:1	30:1	30:1	30:1	30:1	Age/Sex	Annually	MOE
	Primary	Outcome	28:1	28:1	28:1	28:1	28:1	Age/Sex	Annually	MOE
	JHS	Outcome	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	Age/Sex	Annually	MOE
	SHS	Outcome	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	Age/Sex	Annually	MOE
Proportion of schools with access to ICT and related services (computers only)	Proportion of schools with access to only computers	Output	10%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES
Proportion of schools with access to ICT and related services (Internet access only)	Proportion of schools with access to only internet services	Output	10%	10%	20%	30%	40%	Age/Sex	Annually	GES
Programme 2:	Social Service Delivery									

Sub-programme 2.2:	Public Health Services	**Indicator Type**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq	Responsibility
Proportion of health facilities that are functional	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities									
	By category	**Outcome**						**Location**		
	CHPS Compound	Outcome	80%	90%	94%	96%	98%	Location	Annually	MOH
	Clinic	Outcome	70%	90%	94%	96%	98%	Location	Annually	MOH
	Health Centre	Outcome	85%	90%	94%	96%	98%	Location	Annually	MOH
	Polyclinic	Outcome	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	Location	Annually	MOH
	Hospital	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Location	Annually	MOH
Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	**Outcome**						**Sex**	Quarterly	NHIS
	By category / gender									
	Total	Outcome	88%	90%	94%	98%	100%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	MOH
	Indigents	Outcome	0.60%	2%	3%	4%	5%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	MOH
	Informal	Outcome	32%	32%	34%	35%	35%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	MOH
	Aged	Outcome	3.80%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	MOH
	Under 18 yrs.	Outcome	46%	46%	47%	47%	47%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	MOH
	Pregnant women	Outcome	5.10%	6.0%	6.0%	7.0%	7%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	MOH
Number of Health facilities well equipped	The total number of health care facilities equipped with drugs, logistics and other equipment	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Location	Quarterly	MOH/GHS
Percentage of Immunization coverage	Proportion of children under 1 year fully immunized (Penta 3 as proxy)	Output	66%	68%	70%	72%	74%	Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS

Maternal Mortality Ratio	Total number of maternal deaths per 10,000 live births	Outcome	5.7/10,000	0.0/10,000	0.0/10,000	0.0/10,000	0.0/10,000	Age	Annually	MOH/GHS
No. of Neonatal Death	The death of babies during the first 28 days of life or the first week after birth	Output	4	0	0	0	0	Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS
Proportion of mothers who made at (4) antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion of mothers who made at least (4) antenatal care (ANC) visits	Outcome	120	120	125	128	130	Sex	Annually	HMIS
Improvement in skilled/supervised Delivery	An assessment of maternal and child health professionals on improved access to healthcare delivery services	Output	44%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Age/Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS
Doctor-to-patient ratio	The number of doctors/physicians' assistants caring for patients in a health care facility (Standard: 1:5,000)	Outcome	1:12,567	1:11,000	1:10,00	1:8,000	1:5,000	Age/Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS
Nurse-to-patient ratio	The number of nurses assigned to care for patients in a health care facility (Std: 1: 1000)	Outcome	1:1,525	1:1,400	1:1,300	1:1,200	1:1,000	Age/Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS
OPD attendance	The total number of OPD attendants in a health care facility	Outcome	99,472	85,000	80,000	75,000	70,000	Age/Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS
HIV prevalence rate	The total percentage of people tested positive for HIV against the population at a specific period	Outcome	5.5%	4.2%	3.5%	3.0%	2.0%	Age/Sex	Annually	MOH/GHS
Stillbirth rate	Total number of miscarriages after weeks of pregnancy before labour	Outcome	8(0.2%)	2	1	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS
Percentage of postnatal care	Percentage of postnatal care	Outcome	42.4%	40%	35%	30%	25%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS

Under-five malaria admission	Under-five malaria admission	Outcome	9,197	7,500	5,400	3500	2500	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS
% of Teenage Pregnancy	% of Teenage Pregnancy	Outcome	10.4%	9%	8%	7%	5%	Age	Quarterly	GHS
Family Planning Acceptor Rate	Family Planning Acceptor rate	Output	22.7%	30%	32%	34%	38%	Age	Quarterly	GHS
% of OPD attendance insured	% of OPD attendance insured	Outcome	89.2%	80.5%	75%	65%	50%	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS
Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Outcome	13.2%	15%	18%	20%	22%	Age	Quarterly	GHS
Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional)	Proportion of children 0-59 months whose height for age, weight for age, and weight for height is less than two Standard Deviations (-2SD) from the median of the reference population/group									
	By Phenomenon	**Outcome**						**Age/Sex**		
	Wasting	Outcome	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Age/Sex	Annually	GHS
	Underweight	Outcome	(109) 0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	Age/Sex	Annually	GHS
	Stunting	Outcome	(23) 0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	Age/Sex	Annually	GHS
	Overweight	Outcome	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Age/Sex	Annually	GHS
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of malaria cases in health facilities	**Impact**						**Sex**		
	District	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS
	Under five	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS
	Women between 15-49	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	GHS
Number of births and deaths registered	The count of births and deaths registered by the vital registration system in									

	the district in a particular year.									
	By occurrence/sex	**Output**						**Sex**	Quarterly	Birth and Death Registry/MHIS
	Birth	Output	2698	2400	2200	2000	1990	Age/Sex	Quarterly	Birth and Death Registry/MHIS
	Death	Output	80	70	60	50	40	Age/Sex	Quarterly	Birth and Death Registry/MHIS
Programme 2:	Social Service Delivery									
Sub-programme 2.3:	Social Welfare and Community Development									
Recorded cases of child abuse	Count of recorded cases of child abuse in the district	Output						Sex		SWCD/DOVSU
	By category; Child trafficking	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Child labour	Output	30	35	30	25	20	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Sexual	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Emotional	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Neglect	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Early marriage	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Female Genital Mutilation	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
	Family-child separation	Output	10	10	8	5	2	Age/Sex	Quarterly	SWCD/DOVSU
Number of abandoned babies identified	Number of abandoned babies identified	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Monthly	SWCD
Number of children protection	Total number of committees formed for child protection within various communities	Output	0	5	6	8	10	Location	Annually	SWCD/Traditional Authorities

committees formed										
Number of children placed in foster care (Sex)	Children placed under the temporary custody of guardianship due to the demise of their parents or are unable to be catered for by their wards	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Sex	Annually	SWCD/MPCU Secretariat
No. of Disabled persons supported	Total number of marginalised people supported in health, education and skill development in income-generating activities	Output	65	70	75	80	85	Sex/Age	Annually	SWCD/MPCU Secretariat
No. of beneficiaries on the livelihood empowerment programme	Total number of LEAP beneficiaries supported during the period	Output	1922	1950	1970	1980	2000	Sex/Age	Annually	SWCD/MPCU Secretariat
Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	Total number of registered LEAP beneficiaries on the NHIS	Output	500	500	700	900	1,000	Sex/Age	Annually	SWCD/MPCU Secretariat
Percentage of activities implemented in the LED Plan with Private sector participation	Total number of activities implemented in the LED plan against the number of activities in the plan	Outcome	35%	35%	40%	45%	50%	Location	Bi-Annual	BAC/Dev't Planning
Percentage of Gender mainstreaming plan activities implemented	Total number of activities implemented as a proportion of the activities planned for the period	Outcome	80%	80%	85%	90%	95%	Sex/Age/Location	Annually	MPCU Secretariat/SWCD
Percentage of women/youth trained and	Proportion of women supported in income-generating activities	Outcome	20%	30%	40%	45%	50%	Sex	Bi-Annual	BAC/Community Development

supported in skills development										
Number of women in groups and associations supported	Total number of women in groups supported financially to undertake their business	Output	20	30	40	50	60	Sex/Age	Bi-Annual	BAC/Cooperatives
Percentage of women in Leadership/top management positions	Total number of women in leadership positions expressed as a percentage of women aspiring for leadership/top management roles	Output	NRD	10%	12%	14%	15%	Sex/Age	Annually	BAC/SWCD
Programme 2:	**Social Service Delivery**									
Sub-programme 2.4:	**Sanitation and Management**	**Indicator Type**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	Disaggregation	Monitoring Freq	Responsibility
Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services	Population with access to an improved drinking water source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing									
	By administrative location	**Outcome**						**Location**	**Annually**	
	District	Outcome	75%	78%	80%	84%	88%	Location	Annually	MEHO/CWSA/WSMT
	Urban	Outcome	82%	84%	88%	90%	92%	Location	Annually	MEHO/WSMT
	Rural	Outcome	58%	60%	64%	68%	70%	Location	Annually	MEHO/WSMT
Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services	Population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households expressed as a percentage of the total district population. Improved sanitation facilities include ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer systems,							**Sex**	**Annually**	**MEHO**

	septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc									
	By administrative location: District	Output	57.60%	60%	65%	68%	70%	**Age/Sex**	Annually	MEHO
	Rural	Output	49.60%	51%	53%	55%	60%	**Age/Sex**	Annually	MEHO
	Urban	Output	42.40%	45%	48%	49%	50%	**Age/Sex**	Annually	MEHO
Number of WATSAN and MWST members and service providers trained	Number of water and sanitation management officials trained	Outcome	50	50	60	70	75	Sex	Annually	GWCL/WSMT /MEHO
No. of communities certified open defecation free	Total number of communities certified as open defecation-free	Output	10	10	20	30	40	Location	Annually	MEHU/CA
Percentage of DESSAP implemented	The number of activities implemented in the DESSAP is expressed as a percentage of the overall activities	Output	60%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Location	Quarterly	MEHU/Zoomlion
Goal 3	**Safe Guard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment**									
Programme 3.0:	**Infrastructure Delivery and Management**									
Percentage of road network in good condition	Length of road classified as being in good condition expressed as a percentage of the total length of the road network by type									
	By distance in kilometres	**Outcome**						**Location**	**Annually**	
	Total	Outcome	71%	72%	74%	76%	80%	Location	Annually	DFR
	Urban	Outcome	74%	75%	76%	78%	79%	Location	Annually	DFR
	Feeder	Outcome	70%	72%	74%	76%	78%	Location	Annually	DFR
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by the total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage									

	By administrative location	**Outcome**						**Location**		
	District	Outcome	98%	97%	98%	99%	100%	Location	Annually	ECG
	Rural	Outcome	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	Location	Quarterly	ECG
	Urban	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Location	Quarterly	ECG
Number of climate-responsive interventions implemented	Total climate action interventions in the AAP to address climate change issues	Outcome	4	5	5	5	5	Location	Annually	Forestry/CA/ NGO's
Number of development applications received	Total development applications received during the period	Outcome	4	5	5	5	5	Location	Annually	PPD
	Approved	Outcome	50	50	60	70	80	Location	Annually	SPC
	Not Approved	Outcome	10	10	8	6	5	Location	Annually	SPC
Number of structures and local plans developed for the Municipality	Total no. of structural and local plans developed	Outcome	2	2	4	6	8	Location	Annually	PPD
Number of streets named and digitized	Total number of streets named and digitised	Output	2,300	2,400	2500	2800	3000	Location	Annually	PPD
Number of Properties numbered and installed with GPS addresses	Total structures numbered and installed with the GPS addresses	Output	3,975	4,000	4,500	5,000	6,000	**Age/Sex**	Annually	PPD
No. of land banks created	Total of land banks created and documented	Output	2	3	4	8	9	**Age/Sex**	Annually	PPD
Goal 5: Governance Corruption and Public Accountability: Maintain a Stable United and Safe Society										
Sub-programme 5.1: Management and Administration										

Reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of crime by type in a given year									
	By type/sex:	**Output**						**Sex**	**Annually**	
	Rape	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Age/Sex	Annually	GPS
	Armed robbery	Output	2	0	0	0	0	Age/Sex	Annually	GPS
	Defilement	Output	2	0	0	0	0	**Age/Sex**	Annually	GPS
	Murder	Output	2	0	0	0	0	**Age/Sex**	Annually	GPS
	Drug trafficking	Output	1	1	1	1	1	**Age/Sex**	Annually	GPS
	Peddling	Output	0	1	1	1	1	**Age/Sex**	Annually	GPS
	Drug abuse	Output	1	1	1	1	1	**Age/Sex**	Annually	GPS
	Domestic violence	Output	0	1	1	1	1	**Age/Sex**	Annually	GPS
Number of town hall meetings held	Total number of stakeholder engagement forums organised	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2	Location	Annually	MPCU Secretariat
Police-citizen ratio	Total number of law enforcement employees to the population in the municipality	Outcome	NA	1:1200	1:1000	1:800	1:500	Sex	Annually	GPS
Number of sensitisation programmes on laws and human rights issues	Total number of engagement programmes targeted at the laws of the country to improve relations between enforcement agencies and the citizenry	**Output**	0	4	4	4	4	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	GPS
% Increase in revenue mobilisation	total of revenue received in the current period as an expression of a percentage of revenue received in the previous period	Output	32%	40%	45%	50%	55%	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	Finance
No. of Communities provided with assistance (self – help projects)	Total number of communities supported in self-initiated projects (esp. building and construction materials)	Output	20	25	30	35	40	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	Procurement/Works

Goal: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats including COVID-19										
Social Service Delivery										
Emergency Planning and Preparedness										
Number of communities affected by the disaster	Count of disaster incidents recorded in the district									
	By occurrence:	**Outcome**						**Location**	**Quarterly**	
	Bushfire	Outcome	10	8	6	4	2	Location	Quarterly	GNFS
	Floods	Outcome	7	5	4	3	2	Location	Quarterly	NADMO
	Wind/Rain Storm	Outcome	10	7	5	4	3	Location	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of persons affected by the disaster	Total number of persons who have been displaced due to natural/manmade occurrences	**Output**						**Age/Sex**		
	By sex								Quarterly	NADMO
	Male	Output	2	2	2	0	0	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	NADMO
	Female	Output	2	5	3	0	0	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	NADMO
Proportion of the population who have tested positive for COVID-19	Count of COVID-19 cases confirmed at a health facility expressed as a percentage of the district population									
	By administrative location /Gender	**Outcome**						**Sex**		
	• District	Outcome	50 (0.08%)	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	**Age/Sex**	Monthly	GHS
	• Male	Outcome	16 (0.03%)	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	**Age/Sex**	Monthly	GHS
	• Female	Outcome	34 (0.05%)	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	**Age/Sex**	Monthly	GHS
Number of review meetings held on	Total number of meetings organised on the review of the	Outcome	3	4	4	4	4	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	GHS

emergency preparedness plan										
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Dimension										
Management and Administration										
Planning Budget, coordination and statistics										
Percentage of the annual action plan implemented	Count of activities within the medium-term plan implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage									
	By administrative location									
	District	Outcome	81%	81%	85%	90%	92%	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	MPCU Secretariat
Number of monitoring exercises conducted on all planned activities	Total number of planned activities monitored over the period	Outcome	80	80	95	98	99	**Age/Sex**	Monthly	Dev't Planning Unit
No. of Participatory M&E conducted	**Total number of Participatory M&E conducted**	Outcome	1	1	2	2	2	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	Dev't Planning Unit
Number of stakeholder engagement with Private sector participation on planned activities	Total private sector engagement on interventions for a period	Output	4	4	4	4	4	**Age/Sex**	Quarterly	Dev't Planning Unit

7.3 Strategy for data collection and collation

Data in monitoring and evaluation is the systematic process of obtaining useful information on policy, programme or project in terms of both collection and analysis. It involves gathering and measuring information on variables of interest in an established systematic fashion.

Data may be quantitative, in which case they have numerical values attached to them or qualitative, where the data reflects people's observations, judgments, opinions, perceptions or attitudes about a situation. They can also be categorized into input, process, output, outcome or impact data.
The relevance of data in monitoring and evaluation cannot be overemphasized. This is because data directly impacts conclusions and recommendations after which important decisions are taken making accuracy, completeness and reliability of data very important. The only way to ensure accuracy is by improving the data collection methods.

The MPCU engages in data collection at several levels and at different intervals. There is a register of all ongoing projects and activities in the Municipal. This register is updated quarterly with specific details on the title of the project or activities and their locations, start time and expected completion date, cost and source of funding. It also spells out the name of the contractor, status of the projects and some specific remarks on the achievements of intended objectives. The data on projects is usually collected from a primary source and it involves going to the field to gather the required data. Again, Focus Group Discussions and Participant Observations are other methods used. The data collected aids in the quarterly and annual reviews with regard to the stated objectives and the indicators and the preparation of reports.

7.3.1 How data would be analyzed and used

Data analysis is the process of transforming data into useful information through the use of statistical techniques. It involves reviewing the objectives, checking for data completeness and accuracy and settling on the type of analysis to do.

The MPCU in collaboration with some key stakeholders would collect the data and analyze it at the same time to obtain an interpretation on key areas of concern. Quantitative data analysis includes descriptive and comparative; with the use of charts and associational analysis showing the frequency counts, percentages and averages while qualitative data analysis uses more detailed descriptions of situations. All these help to interpret the data objectively.

It would also make it possible to identify interventions for development. The analysis of the data will further show how the Municipal is performing with regard to all the indicators especially in the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and the critical areas of concern for the citizens. Here, each indicator

would be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. The progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the MTDP and the NMTDPF 2026-2029 would be assessed. The data would be analyzed in a systematic way so that lessons learned can be fed into the Annual Action Plans and the next MTDP. However, project data analysis and presentation may depend on the information needs of Development Partners and other stakeholders, the MPCU Secretariat refines relevant data to suit particular needs to generate reports to the RPCU, NDPC and the MDAs as well as all the identified stakeholders.

7.3.2 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

The quarterly and annual progress reports shall be prepared in accordance with the format prescribed in the sixth schedule of the National Development Planning (System) regulations, 2016 (LI 2232). The said format is presented below:

Title Page

(1) Municipal
(2) Monitoring and Evaluation Report for (time or period)

Introduction

(1) Status of implementation of the district medium-term development plan
(2) Purpose of the monitoring and evaluation for the stated period
(3) Process involved and difficulties encountered

Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

(1) Programme or project status for the quarter or year
(2) Update on disbursement from funding sources
(3) Performance of indicators against targets
(4) Update on critical development and poverty issues
(5) Evaluations conducted, findings and recommendations
(6) Participatory M&E approaches used and the results

The way forward

(1) Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
(2) Recommendations

7.3.3 Dissemination of the Medium-Term Development Plan

At a public hearing, the first final draft of the DMTDP (2026-2029) will be disseminated to stakeholders. At the Public hearings, the proposed interventions to address the various development issues will be presented to them to seek their final inputs and recommendations for the finalization of the plan. The communication strategy classified the following as major target groups based on their involvement in legislation, policy, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders/institutions identified include:

a) Members of Parliament and relevant Parliamentary Sub-Committees, especially the Committees on Local Government and Rural Development, Finance and Manpower, Youth and Employment;
b) Ministers and Deputy Regional Ministers, Chief Directors and Directors
c) Regional Co-ordinating Councils, Regional Ministers and Heads of Departments
d) District Assemblies, Heads of Departments and Sub-District Councils
e) Academia/ Research (including KNUST Department of Planning, GIMPA, ILGS etc)
f) Sub-District Councils
g) Development Partners
h) Private Sector
i) NALAG and Local Government Workers Union
j) NGOS/ CSOs (including Religious Bodies)

The communication strategy could not have identified the stakeholders by chance. These are illustrated in the matrix Table 6.1 below:

7.3.4 Approaches/Channels

The methodologies outlined below will focus on group and individual approaches or organizational through interaction, information dissemination, training, management development programmes, team building and survey feedback techniques.
The approaches to be used to achieve the above objectives are:

a. Newspapers/ Newsletter Publications

- Local Dailies
- Local Government Information Digest

b. Broadcast media, TV and radio, public service announcements and call-ins;
c. Workshops/Seminars
d. Focus Group Discussions
e. Consultative Meetings
f. Briefing of RCCs and General Assembly during meetings
g. District Website Updating

The Communication channels envisaged are:
Using Discussion Programmes

a) Electronic Media: Radio (selected FM stations and other stations close to the districts)
b) Social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc
c) Print Media: Selected Newspaper for publication of Articles
d) Using Information Services Division.

7.4 Evaluation

One of the key features of the Municipal development is a strong commitment to conducting rigorous impact evaluations. Mid-term Evaluation which involves an external evaluation performed towards the middle of the period of implementation of the project, whose principal goal is to draw conclusions for reorienting the project strategy would be conducted in 2025

The Municipality would also undertake a terminal evaluation in which case assessments will be done at the end of the implementation period for MTDP in 2026. There will be annual reviews prior to budget preparation as well as quarterly ones.

The MPCU together with relevant stakeholders would also assess the performance of all projects when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The MPCU would further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the NMTDPF 2026-2029. These evaluations will serve to improve management and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

In addition, the MPCU would also undertake or where relevant update the Municipal's information on studies such as strategic evaluation, impact assessment, and Municipal poverty profiling. Other areas are thematic evaluation studies especially with NGOs dealing with specific sectors in the Municipality. Beneficiary Assessment would also be employed to ascertain the extent to which recipients of projects have benefitted.
The quarterly reviews of all development activities with the MPCU and other stakeholders would continue. Here, the Annual Action Plan being implemented is looked at with inspection reports from the Works Department physical inspection of projects by the MPCU. For non-physical projects, implementation reports are presented by the departments leading the implementation. Minutes of such meetings are submitted within two weeks of the meeting date to the Commission.

7.4.1 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

One valuable tool that can be used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met the expectations is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is particularly useful for getting the views of the poor and vulnerable in society. For the process to be effective there would be a need to educate and create awareness among beneficiaries and to involve them in the selection of indicators to monitor. A fundamental activity to be undertaken under participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is to promote partnership between the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs and communities.

The MPCU would organize workshops for representatives of stakeholders and local NGO and CBOs to discuss the roles of the different stakeholders and how the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation results will be incorporated into the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation reports. In undertaking the Municipal evaluation both external (NDPC and RCC) as well as Municipal officials would be used. Community visits would be carried out to receive first-hand information on the impacts of the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

7.4.2 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Levels

Monitoring and evaluation of activities in the Municipality would be carried out at three stages or levels. These include the regional, Municipal and community levels. This is to ensure the free flow of information among all stakeholders involved in the implementation processes and the ultimate achievement of expected results.

7.4.3 Regional Level PM&E

The regional level monitoring will be undertaken by the RPCU. This will be in the form of a support service aimed at providing technical expertise during implementation. This is geared towards improving the operations of the MA.

7.4.4 District Level PM&E

At the Municipal level, the Municipal Planning and coordinating unit (MPCU) in collaboration with Municipal sector agencies are responsible for monitoring as soon as project implementation starts. The MPCU is however responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures and plans. It is required that the MPCU oversees the monitoring and evaluation of Municipal development projects and policies. Actual project monitoring and evaluation are however the responsibility of the sectors.

7.4.5 Community Level PM&E

Beneficiary communities should be part of the monitoring process to ensure that their needs and aspirations are met. The unit committees should be directly involved in monitoring projects at the community level. Monitoring findings from communities should reach the MA through the Area Council secretariat for the necessary action to be taken. It is however important that the capacity of the sub-Municipal structures be built to effectively carry out the above assignment.

The National Development Planning Commission and the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit provide a general overview of monitoring and evaluation work.

7.4.6 Calendar for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E Matrix is complemented by a well-detailed calendar. The calendar provides an organized schedule of activities for effective monitoring of activities in the District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The calendar essentially features the various actors, time frames and corresponding budgets for key activities. These may include;

1. Medium Term Development Plan Evaluation to be conducted in the first quarter of 2026 to assess the impact of the plan over the plan period
2. District Medium Term Development Plan Mid Term Evaluation to be carried out within the first month of 2026 to assess the extent of achievement of plan targets for 2027 and 2028 and give feedback for modification of plans for the 2026-2029 period
3. Annual Progress Review Workshops in January each year for an annual review of the DMTDP
4. Compilation of Annual Progress Reports by the end of February each year, which should be based on the review workshops
5. Information Dissemination to be done through workshops over a three-day period in May every year to disseminate the findings, lessons and recommendations in the review reports
6. Organization of Quarterly Review Meetings with partners in the first month of each quarter to assess the performance of plans
7. Quarterly Field Visits to be embarked upon in the last month of each quarter to verify issues in the field and monitor the performance of the implementation of plans.

CHAPTER EIGHT
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

Following the previous chapter which highlighted how monitoring and evaluation would be carried out to complete the results chain, this final chapter has been devoted to the communication strategy and dissemination of information as far as the plan and its implementation are concerned. It specifies the public hearings conducted and other modalities for engagement as outlined in the Local Governance Act, 936 and the National Popular Participation Framework.

8.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan was a collaborative effort of stakeholders within and outside the Municipal. Therefore, to ensure the successful implementation of the plan, the same level of co-operation and collaboration from all stakeholders is required. In view of this, the DMTDP will need to be disseminated to all stakeholders so as to ensure effective implementation of the programmes and projects in the plan. It specifies the dissemination of the plan and Annual Progress Reports (APR) during implementation. It would also outline ways to create awareness, promote access to information and manage public expectations.

One of the approaches to gain the support of all stakeholders in the implementation process is the efficient and effective communication of the provisions in the medium-term development plan. Many agencies and institutions including the private sectors are prepared to fund and provide some financial support for some proposed projects and programmes in the plan. However, this can only be possible if these agencies/stakeholders really understand the rationale and the potential benefits of the proposed interventions. A communication strategy is prepared to ensure public ownership of the projects and also to mobilize collective efforts from all stakeholders towards sustainable development

In this approach, attempts will be made to encourage greater collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders in the achievement of set targets and goals. In order for maximum benefits to be derived from the implementation of planned interventions, much emphasis would be laid on transparency and accountability. The targeted audience of this plan includes all stakeholders relevant to the development of the Municipality (LGS, 2016). Jomoro Municipal Assembly uses the following to disseminate information to the public,

The Client Service Centre promotes access to information for the general public and also manages the expectations of the public concerning the services of the Municipality.

Relevant information is presented on;

- Assembly's notice boards
- Website - www.jma.gov.gh
- Facebook – Jomoro Municipal Assembly official

In order to effectively disseminate information to relevant actors, copies of the APR and quarterly reports are forwarded to the NDPC, RCC and other MDAs and stakeholders at the lower levels to increase accountability and transparency. Table 7.1 shows the sequence of activities, purpose, audience, tools, timeframe and responsibility. The cost of communication has also been included in the Annual Action Plans and would be catered for in the Annual Budgets.

Table 8.1: Communication Strategies for Jomoro Municipal Assembly

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Public Forum	To create awareness on the DMTDP and gather feedback	Community members, Traditional authorities, NGOs et	Community durbars	Quarterly	MCD/MPO/Dev`t Sub-committee chairperson
Update the MA website and social media Pages	To get the public to stay abreast of the activities of the MA	General Public	Uploading interventions on the platform	Jan – Dec each yea	MPO
Radio Programmes	To update the populace on the status of implementation of development interventions	General Public	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged in radio discussions	Monthly	HoDs
Briefing of RCCs and the General Assembly during meetings	To update them on the status of implementation of development interventions	MA Members and RCC	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged to brief GA and RCC on progress made through Progress Reports	Quarterly	MPCU
Consultative Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	Chiefs, Opinion leaders, NGOs	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged to brief them on the progress made	Mid-Year	MPCU
Workshops/Seminars	To answer questions relating to the MA to enhance accountability	Selected Participants	MA staff partaking in workshops to clear erroneous impressions	Quarterly	HoDs
Newspapers/ Newsletter Publication	To publish major accomplishments and challenges of the MA	General Public	Publish major accomplishments and challenges of the MA	Quarterly	MPCU
Using the Information Services Division	To create awareness about MA projects and programmes	General Populace	Information on moving from community to community creating awareness	Quarterly	Information Department
Public Notice boards	To create awareness about MA projects and programmes	General Populace	Critical information pasted on notices to inform the populace	Monthly	MPCU

8.3 Communication Objectives

The purpose of communication includes the following:

1. Create awareness, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and promote greater understanding, appreciation and acceptance of the Service and bridge the bureaucracy towards decentralization;
2. Promote donor orientation, support, involvement and coordination;
3. Advance a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement –participation, consultation, support, and collaboration.
4. Ensure timely communication to relevant groups or individuals
5. Ensure timely notices for requirements/meetings
6. Ensure optimum results for all communications and project expectations.

8.4 Public Hearing and Adoption of the Plan

The preparation of the plan was done in a participatory manner. The Unit Committees and the Electoral Areas were involved from the start. Public hearings were conducted at the Electoral Area level after the General Assembly had been oriented on the guidelines and the framework.

In accordance with section 5 of the National Development Planning Regulation (LI 2232), the Municipal Assembly is yet to conduct a Public Hearing on 8th and 9th October, 2025 at the Jomoro Municipal Assembly Hall, where all relevant stakeholders were invited. Again, the plan would be adopted at the next General Assembly meeting scheduled for 23rd October, 2025. At the public hearing, the draft plan would be presented to stakeholders to solicit their inputs and to ensure ownership for smooth implementation.

Annex 5 Public Hearing on Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029)

Name of District/Region: Jomoro Municipal Assembly, Western Region
Venue: Jomoro Municipal Assembly Hall,
Date: 8th and 9th October, 2025

1. **Identifiable Representations at the Public Hearing**
   - Municipal Chief Executive
   - Assembly Members
   - Unit Committee Members
   - Members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
   - Heads of Departments and Units of the Assembly
   - Heads of non-decentralized government departments and agencies
   - Members of the Zonal Councils
   - Members of the Municipal Security Council
   - Traditional Council
   - Community-Based Organizations
   - Civil Society Organizations
   - Non-Governmental Organizations
   - Women's Groups
   - Persons with Disability (PWDs)
   - Political Parties
   - National Ambulance Service
   - Religious Groups
   - The Media
   - Market Women Association
   - GPRTU

Table 8.2: M & E Calendar for 2026-2029

M& E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Review and selection of indicators												
Field visits												
Review Meetings												
Public Education												
Preparation of Progress Reports												
Data Collection												
Data Collation												
Data Analysis												
Organize APR validation workshops												
Internal review of draft APR												
Peer Review of APR												
Organize APR dissemination workshops												

Table 8.3: Proposed M & E Work Plan 2026 - 2029

M & E ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE 2026 – 2029	ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢
M& E PLAN PREPARATION			
Review and selection of indicators	Every 4th Quarter	MPCU	5,000
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING			
Field visits	Quarterly	MPCU	2,000
Review Meetings	Mid – year	Expanded MPCU	7,000
PREPARATION OF M & E REPORTS			
Preparation of Annual Progress Reports	Every 1st Quarter	MPCU	2,000
Data Collection	Quarterly	MPCU	6,000
Data Collation	Every 1ST Quarter	MPCU	
Data Analysis	Every 1ST quarter	MPCU	
Organize APR validation workshops	Every 1st quarter	RCC, CSOs, etc	2,000
Internal review of draft APR	Every 1st quarter	MPCU	2,000
RPCU Monitoring	Every 1st quarter	MPCU, RPCU	2,000
DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION OF M & E RESULTS			
Organize APR dissemination workshops	Every 2nd quarter	RCC, CSOs, etc	3,000
Feedback on DMTDP implementation	3rd quarter of 2025	MPCU	3,000
PM&E			
Build M & E capacity	Yearly	MPCU	3,000
EVALUATION			
Selected Evaluation Activities	Every Year	MPCU, RCC	3,000
Total:			40,000.00

APPENDICES

Appendix 2: Sustainable Prioritised Issues

	ADOPTED KEY PRIORITISED ISSUES				
NO	**ISSUES**	**FOCUS AREA**	**Adopted Strategies**	**Implementing Agency**	
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Build a prosperous Country			**LEAD**	COLLABPRATING
	Objective 1: Support entrepreneurs and MSME development				
1	Limited capacity of MSMEs	**Private Sector Development**	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	BAC	GEA/MOTI
2	Limited access to credit for MSMEs	**Private Sector Development**	Accelerate the implementation of a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage businesses (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6)	BAC/Planning	MOTI/MOF
		Private Sector Development	Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy access to credit.	Cooperatives	BAC
	Objective 1.1: Enhance domestic trade				
3	Limited modern markets	**Private Sector Development**	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	CA	MOTI/GIPC
	Objective 1.2: Improve public-private investments in the Agricultural sector				
4	Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector	**Agriculture and Rural Development**	Strengthen agricultural marketing and trade (SDG Target 16.6)	AGRIC DPT	MOFA
		Agriculture and Rural Development	Operationalise District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) (SDG Target 16.6	AGRIC DPT	MOFA
		Agriculture and Rural Development	Support the development of exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	AGRIC DPT	MOFA
	Objective 1.2: 4.6 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth				
	Inadequate start-up capital and support for the youth	**Agriculture and Rural Development**	Support youth to venture into agri-business along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	AGRIC DPT	MOFA
	Objective 1.3: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation				
5	Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain	**Agriculture and Rural Development**	Scale up the Green-House village concept	**AGRIC DPT**	Best Farmers' Association/MOFA
6	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	**Agriculture and Rural Development**	Support youth to venture into agri-business along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	**AGRC DPT**	MoFA

	Objective 1.4: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources				
7	**Weak extension services delivery**	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Enforce the Fisheries Act for marine, inland and freshwater resources	**Fisheries DPT**	MoFAD/ Association of Fishermen /Canoe Owners Association
8	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4)	**Fisheries DPT**	MoFAD/ Association of Fishermen /Canoe Owners Association
	Objective 1.5: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development				
9	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Tourism and Development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in tourism (SDG Target 17.17)	CA	Private Sector
		Tourism and Development	Develop available and potential sites to meet international standards and promote local tourism and (SDG Target 8.9)	CA	GTA
10	Low involvement of communities in tourism development	Tourism and Development	3.1.1 Encourage community initiatives in tourism development	CA	Assembly Members/Traditional Authorities
		Tourism and Development	3.1.1 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)	EDUC. DIRECTORATE	Head Teachers of Institutions
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
	Objective 2.0: Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels				
1	Inadequate school infrastructure	Education and Training	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	EDUC. DIRECTORATE	Works Department
2	Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools	Education and Training	Increase access to school and public library facilities (SDG Target 4.6, 4.a)	EDUC. DIRECTORATE	Works Department
	Objective 2.1: Reduce non-communicable diseases				
2	**Poor quality of healthcare services**	Health and Health care services	Expand, upgrade and equip health facilities with private sector involvement (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c)	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	Private Sector/GHS
3	**High COVID-19 risk factor**	Health and Health care services	Increase health promotion to reduce accessibility and exposure especially among vulnerable groups i.e., children, youth, poor etc. (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5)	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	MOH/GHS
	Objective 2.2: Reduce the incidence of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups				
4	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young Persons	Health and Health care services	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Health Directorate	MOH/GHS
		Health and Health care services	Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and STIs, including reduction of stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)	Health Directorate	MOH/GHS
5	Inadequate nutrition education	Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)	Promote nutrition education and sensitization (SDG 2.1, 2.2)	Health Directorate	Education Directorate/Environmental Health
		Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)	Build capacities for nutrition service delivery especially in rural areas by equipping all district hospitals and CHPS compounds to provide clinical	Health Directorate	Education Directorate/Environmental Health

			and non-clinical nutrition services (SDGs Target 2.1, 2.1, 2.2, 16.6, 3.8, 3.c)		
6	High cases of teenage pregnancy	Population Management and Migration for Development	Reduce teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Health Directorat e	Dept. of Social Welfare
7	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	Population Management and Migration for Development	Place entrepreneurship skills development at the core of job creation	BAC	MOTI/MOF
		Population Management and Migration for Development	1.1.1. Promote advocacy for increased investment in youth development. (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)	CA	BAC
	Objective 2.3: Reduce income disparities within and across socio-economic groups and geographical areas				
8	Disparity in the impacts of epidemic on welfare across geographical areas and groups	Reducing Poverty and Inequality	Support districts to prepare and implement COVID-19 recovery plans (SDGs Targets 1.5, 11.b)	**NDPC**	Dev't Planning Unit
		Reducing Poverty and Inequality	Strengthen the implementation of the Ghana local economic development (LED) policy and private sector participation across the country (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	**NDPC**	Dev't Planning Unit
	Objective 2.4: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all				
9	Increasing demand for household water supply	Water and Environmenta l Sanitation	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems to unserved areas (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1)	Works Dept	WSMT
		Water and Environmenta l Sanitation	Expand safe water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4, 6.5)	Works Dept	WSMT
	Objective 2.5: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services				
10	Poor sanitation and waste management	Water and Environmenta l Sanitation	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	EHSU	Zoom Lion
11	Poor hygiene practices	Water and Environmenta l Sanitation	Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)	EHSU	Health Directorate
12	Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities	Water and Environmenta l Sanitation	Enforce building regulations (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in all homes	EHSU	Works Department
13	Poorly Managed Water Systems	Water and Environmenta l Sanitation	Institute sustainable financing arrangements for operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.3)	CA/EHSU	CWSA/GWCL
	Objective 2.6: Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation				
13	Prevalence child labour	Child Protection and Development	Increase awareness of the effects of child labour	SWCD	CA
		Child Protection and Development	Institute child protection committees in all communities	SWCD	Assembly Members/Traditi onal Authorities

	Limited awareness on child rights and Development issues	Child Protection and Development	Increase community engagement and behavioural change campaigns to promote positive parenting attitudes and practices among parents and caregivers	SWCD	Assembly Members/Traditional Authorities
	Objective 2.7: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development				
14	Low participation of women in public and political offices	Gender Equality	Institute measures to sensitise, empower and build the capacities of women to participate in leadership and decision-making at all levels (SDG 5.5)	SWCD	Assembly members
		Gender Equality	Expand programmes to mentor girls and create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)	SWCD	Assembly members
15	Persistent sexual and gender-based violence	Gender Equality	Increase education and advocacy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and other Harmful Cultural Practices	SWCD	Assembly members
	Objective 2.8: Promote economic empowerment of particularly women				
16	limited access to credit facilities for businesses owned by women	**Gender Equality**	Increase technical and financial support to women-owned businesses and start-ups	BAC	SWCD/NYA
	Objective 2.9: Strengthen gender mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors.				
17	Inadequate coordination of gender mainstreaming	**Gender Equality**	Establish effective coordination and monitoring mechanisms for gender mainstreaming	Dev't Planning	SWCD
	Objective 2.10: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all				
18	Inadequate and poor recreational and sports infrastructure, including para-sports	**Sports and Recreation**	Promote partnerships with the private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	CA	Private Sector
19	Limited community-level sports and recreational activities	**Sports and Recreation**	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)	EDUC. DIRECTORATE	Works/Physical Planning
20	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	**Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable**	Strengthen and expand the coverage of existing social protection programmes to include all vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	SWCD	CA
		Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Establish well-resourced shelters for all categories of abused persons (SDG Target 11.1)	SWCD	Works
		Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including persons with disabilities (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b).	SWCD	BAC
	Objective 2.11: Promote job creation and decent work				
21	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services	**Employment and Decent Work**	Implement labour-intensive interventions in line with the local economic development agenda and national development objectives (SDG Target 8.3)	SWCD	BAC
		Employment and Decent Work	Strengthen and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)	SWCD	BAC
	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT				

	Objective 3.0: Promote sustainable water resources development and management				
1	Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining	Water Resources Management	**Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources (SDG Targets 6.5, 17.14)**	**CA**	MSWR/WRCC
		Water Resources Management	Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)	**EHSU**	MSWR/WRCC/ Traditional Authorities/Assembly members
2	Negative impact of climate variability and change	Water Resources Management	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)	**Forestry Department**	Assembly members/NADMO
	Objective 3.1: Intensify capacity development in climate change				
3	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Climate Variability and Change	Intensify capacity development in climate change	**NADMO**	Assembly members/NADMO
		Climate Variability and Change	Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	Works Dept	Assembly members/NADMO
4	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	Climate Variability and Change	Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)	NADMO	Assembly members/NADMO
5	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Climate Variability and Change	Initiate Green Ghana campaign with traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognized groups (SDG Target 13.3)	Forestry Department	Assembly members/NADMO
	Objective 3.2: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services				
6	Inadequate road infrastructure	Transportation: Air, Rail, Water and Road	Enhance collaboration with service providers (i.e., water, telcos and energy/electricity) in the development of road network	Works Dept	ECG/GWC/Telecos
		Transportation: Air, Rail, Water and Road	Enhance maintenance and management practices for all transport sector	Works Dept	MRH/RCC
7	Inadequate street lightening and road signs	Transportation: Air, Rail, Water and Road	Improve street lighting, road markings and road signage	Works Dept	MTTU/NRSA/MRH
	Objective 3.3: Enhance application of ICT in national development				
8	**Poor Quality of Services (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE) in ICT**	**Information Communication and Technology**	Improve telecommunications affordability and accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	**CA**	NCA/Telecos Companies
		Information Communication and Technology	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	**CA**	NCA/Telecos Companies
	Objective 3.4: Promote efficient transmission and distribution system				
9	**Inadequate and obsolete grid network**	Energy and Petroleum	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	ECG	Assembly members
	Objective 3.5: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements				

10	**Inadequate spatial plans**	**Human Settlements Development and Housing**	Ensure preparation and implementation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans for MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	PPD	Assembly members
	Objective 3.6: Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing schemes				
11	**Inadequate Housing Units**	**Human Settlements Development and Housing**	**Leverage private sector resources and expertise for the provision of affordable housing and its related social infrastructure in an integrated manner**	Works Dept	Physical Plannning
	Objective 3.7: Enhance quality of life in rural areas				
12	**Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services**	**Rural Development and Management**	**6.1.1 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)**	Dev't Planning	**BAC/Private Sector**
	Objective 3.8: Address recurrent devastating floods				
14	Poor drainage system	**Drainage and Flood Control**	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	**Works Dept**	Physical Planning Dept
		Drainage and Flood Control	Promote the construction of storm drains in cities and towns (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)	**Works Dept**	Physical Planning Dept/MRH
	Objective 3.9: Promote effective maintenance culture				
15	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Infrastructure and Maintenance	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	**Works Dept**	Estate Management
	GOVERNANCE CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
	Objective 4.0: Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization				
1	**Ineffective sub-district structures**	**Local Governance and Decentralisation**	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)	CA	NGO's/CSO's
		Local Governance and Decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	CA	Inter-sectorial Agencies
2	**Low participation of women and PWDs in local elections**	**Local Governance and Decentralisation**	Institute mechanisms to encourage women's and PWDs participation in local governance	CA	ISD/NCCE
	Objective 4.1: Strengthen fiscal decentralization				
3	**Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization**	**Local Governance and Decentralisation**	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs and RCCs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Finance	Revenue
		Local Governance and Decentralisation	**Digitize and harmonize automation of revenue mobilization and collection at the MMDA level**	Finance	Physical Planning
	Objective 4.2: 3.1 Deepen transparency and public accountability				
4	**Weak public and community ownership of programmes and projects**	**Public Accountability**	Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7);	Dev't Planning	ISD/NCCE

	Objective 4.2: Enhance Security Service Delivery				
5	Inadequate and poor-quality equipment and infrastructure	**Human Security and Public Safety**	Transform security services into a world-class institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Works Dept	Police Service
		Human Security and Public Safety	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Police Service	ISD/NCCE
	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE				
	Objective 4.3: Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to prevent, detect, contain, and respond to epidemics and pandemics				
1	**Weak surveillance system**	**BIOLOGICAL**	Improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of Health threats and epidemics and pandemics	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	GHS
		BIOLOGICAL	Ensure implementation of the health emergency preparedness and response plan	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	GHS
2	**Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response**	**BIOLOGICAL**	Establish a well-resourced emergency centre in each district	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	Ministry of Health
	Limited Institutional capacities	**BIOLOGICAL**	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective emergency response	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	GHS/MOH
3	**Weak border infrastructure**	**TECHNOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS**	Invest in modern surveillance technologies for border patrols	GIS	Security Agencies
4	**Revenue losses by businesses in the sector**	**TECHNOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS**	Identify and support small and vulnerable businesses in the industry	BAC/RTF	MOTAC/MOTI
5	**Inadequate sensitization of the public on epidemic**	**TECHNOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS**	Intensify Information, Education and Communications (IECs) on COVID prevention and response	ISD	NCCE
6	**Lay-offs and closure of businesses**	**TECHNOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS**	Institute mechanisms to support vulnerable businesses, workers and their households	CA	BAC
	IMPLEMENTATION, CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
	Objective 6.0: Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels				
1	**Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)**	Monitoring and Evaluation	Strengthen and improve resource mobilization for plan implementation	Budget/Planning	Revenue Unit
2	**Limited M&E competencies**	Monitoring and Evaluation	Strengthen M&E technical and logistical capacities at all levels	NDPC	Records Unit
3	**Weak institutional memory in MDAs and MMDAs**	Monitoring and Evaluation	Build capacity for data management at all levels	HR	Records Unit
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Digitize records and retrieval processes	Records Unit	Records Unit

Asset Maintenance Plan

Asset of the Assembly needs to be maintained to ensure that programmes/projects are executed in an effective and efficient manner towards the achievement of goals and objectives set out within the planning period. The Asset Maintenance Plan is presented in Annex 3.

Annex 3: Asset Maintenance Plan

S/N	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE/ASSETS	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	PLANNED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE				ESTIMATED COST	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
			2026	2027	2028	2029			
			Start-End Date	Start - End Date	Start - End Date	Start - End Date			
1	**Maintenance of Office Assets**								
1.1	**Office equipment**							**JMA Office Administration**	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
1.1.2	Laptops and Desktop computers	General servicing and replacement	4/06/26-4/07/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/08/28-4/09/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	15,000	Half Assini	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
1.1.3	Scanners	No maintenance needed	4/06/26-4/07/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/08/28-4/09/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	0.00	Half Assini	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
1.1.4	Photocopiers	General servicing	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	12,000	Half Assini	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
1.1.5	Printers	Routine and general servicing	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	12,000	Half Assini	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
1.1.6	Office wireless phones	No maintenance needed	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	0.00	Half Assini	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
1.1.7	Standing Fridge	Replacement, Routine servicing	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	7,000	Half Assini	Procurement Officer/MIS Officer
	Sub-Total						**46,000**		
1.2	**Office fittings and Furniture**							**JMA Office Administration**	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer
1.2.1	Office desks and furnishing	General servicing and replacement	11/4/26-15/4/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-10/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	120,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer
1.2.2	Provision of Curtains	No maintenance needed	18/4/26-21/4/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	25,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer

1.2.3	Air conditioners	General servicing	10/5/26-13/5/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	55,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer
1.2.4	Ceiling Fans	Routine and general servicing	6/6/26-10/6/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	45,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer
1.2.5	Office door locks and frames	General servicing	6/6/26-10/6/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	35,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer
1.2.6	Cabinets	Replacement	6/6/26-10/6/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	15,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/ Procurement Officer
	Sub-Total						**295,000**		
1.3	**Office buildings and structures**							**JMA Office Administration**	Works Department/ Estate Officer
1.3.1	Rehabilitation of revenue collection point and sub environmental office	Complete renovation of facilities	6/6/26-10/6/26	18/07/27-22/11/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	100,000	Half Assini	Works Department/ Estate Officer
1.3.2	Maintenance of Assembly buildings and other physical assets	General maintenance	4/3/26-15/6/26	4/3/27-15/6/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	120,000	Half Assini	Works Department/ Estate Officer
	Sub-Total						**220,000**		
1.4	**Office Machinery and Plant**							**JMA Office Administration**	Works Department
1.4.1	Office generators	General servicing	4/3/26-15/3/26	12/4/27-15/4/27	18/10/28-15/11/28	20/6/29-22/6/29	4,000	Half Assini	Works Department/ Estate Officer
1.4.2	Office Plant	General servicing	4/3/26-15/3/26	14/9/27-21/9/27	18/10/28-15/11/28	20/6/29-22/6/29	12,000	Half Assini	Works Department/ Estate Officer
1.4.3	Office lawn mowers	General servicing	4/3/26-15/3/26	14/9/27-21/9/27	18/10/28-15/11/28	20/6/29-22/6/29	1,000	Half Assini	Works Department/ Estate Officer
	Sub-Total						**17,000**		
	Maintenance of Assembly vehicles							**JMA Office Administration**	
1.5		Routine (mechanical) servicing of all vehicles	10/6/26-15/08/26	10/6/27-15/08/27	10/6/28-15/08/28	10/6/29-15/08/29	25,000	Half Assini	Transport Department

		Tyre Replacement and alignment	10/6/26-15/08/26	10/6/27-15/08/27	10/6/28-15/08/28	10/6/29-15/08/29	15,000	Half Assini	Transport Department
		Remodification of interior deco	10/6/26-15/08/26	10/6/27-15/08/27	10/6/28-15/08/28	10/6/29-15/08/29	12,000	Half Assini	Transport Department
		Body works and spraying	10/6/26-15/08/26	10/6/27-15/08/27	10/6/28-15/08/28	10/6/29-15/08/29	22,000	Half Assini	Transport Department
		Over hauling, lubricating, greasing	10/6/26-15/08/26	10/6/27-15/08/27	10/6/28-15/08/28	10/6/29-15/08/29	15,000	Half Assini	Transport Department
	Sub-Total						**89,000**		
2.0	**Maintenance of Residential and Commercial assets**							**JMA Office Administration**	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.1	Maintenance of Assembly's residential accommodation	General maintenance	6/7/26-15/2/26	4/6/27-15/12/27	6/7/28-15/2/28	25/10/29-22/12/29	220,000	Half Assini	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.2	Maintenance of lorry parks	Rehabilitation works	6/7/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	6/7/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	400,000	Elubo, Half Assini, TikoboNo. 1	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.4	Maintenance of Public toilets and washrooms	General rehabilitation works	6/7/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	6/7/28-15/2/28	6/7/29-15/2/29	350,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.5	Rehabilitation of market sheds	Replacement of sheds,	25/3/26-15/6/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	25/3/28-15/6/28	6/7/29-15/2/29	450,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.6	Pavement of markets	Installation of Pavement blocks	25/3/26-15/6/26	25/3/27-15/6/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	6/7/29-15/2/29	200,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.7	Provision of covered drains in markets		25/3/26-15/6/26	4/6/27-15/6/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	6/7/29-15/2/29	250,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer/Works
2.1.8	General maintenance emergency works and support for distressed communities	Support community-initiated projects	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	350,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer/Works
	Sub-Total						**2,220,000**		
3.0	**Maintenance of Road Infrastructure and others**							**JMA Office Administration**	Urban/Feeder Road Department
3.1.1	Reshaping of Feeder roads	Rehabilitation of road networks and	8/3/26-	8/3/27-	8/3/28-15/8/28	4/2/29-	650,000	Selected communities	Works Department

		pavement of new access roads	15/8/26	15/8/27		15/2/29			
3.1.2	Spot improvement of roads/rehabilitation of urban roads		23/1/26-15/7/26	23/1/27-15/7/27	23/1/28-15/7/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	350,000	Selected communities	Works Department
3.1.3	Maintenance of drains and culverts		23/1/26-15/7/26	23/1/27-15/7/27	23/1/28-15/7/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	200,000	Selected communities	Works Department
3.1.4	Rehabilitation of footbridge and others		4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	150,000	Selected communities	Works Department
	Sub-Total		4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	**1,350,000**		
4.0	**Maintenance of community and social infrastructure**							**JMA Office Administration**	
4.1.1	Repair of boreholes	General servicing	15/4/26-15/2/26	15/4/27-15/2/27	15/4/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	200,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer
4.1.2	Provision of new street light bulbs and Servicing	Replacement of obsolete cables, Installation of new street light bulbs	4/5/26-15/6/26	4/5/27-15/6/27	4/2/28-15/8/28	4/5/29-15/6/29	110,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer
4.1.3	Maintenance of community centres	General maintenance	4/2/26-15/2/26	15/4/27-15/8/27	4/2/28-15/8/28	15/4/29-15/8/29	100,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer
4.1.4	Maintenance of sub-structure offices	General maintenance	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/8/28	4/2/29-15/8/29	550,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer
4.1.5	Maintenance of school infrastructure blocks	General maintenance, renovation and servicing	4/2/26-15/2/26	4/2/27-15/2/27	4/2/28-15/2/28	4/2/29-15/2/29	2,550,000	Selected communities	Estate Officer
	Sub-Total						**3,510,000**		
5.0	**Management of Environment**							**Selected communities**	EHSU
5.1.1	Maintenance of solid waste disposal site		16/3/26-15/3/26	16/3/27-15/3/27	16/3/28-15/3/28	16/3/29-15/3/29	400,000	Selected communities	EHSU
5.1.2	Tree pruning of principal street		16/3/26-15/3/26	16/3/27-15/3/27	16/3/28-15/3/28	16/3/29-15/3/29	85,000	Selected communities	EHSU
5.1.3	De-silting of drains, weeding		16/3/26-15/3/26	16/3/27-15/3/27	16/3/28-15/3/28	16/3/29-15/3/29	45,000	Selected communities	EHSU

	Sub-Total						**530,000**		

ANNEX 10

The Plan Preparation Team

1.	Hon. Benedict Boadi	-	Municipal Chief Executive
2.	Mr. Joseph A. Abugre	-	Municipal Coordinating Director
3.	Mr Samuel Obosu	-	Municipal Devt Planning Officer
4.	Mr Robert Archer	-	Municipal Budget Officer
5.	Mr Emmanuel Amfo	-	Municipal Finance Officer
6.	Mrs Mary Edith Hagan	-	Mun. Director of Education
7.	Mr Richard Kaku Tanoe	-	Municipal Director of Agriculture
8.	Mr Lebene Adinkra	-	Municipal Cooperatives Officer
9.	Mr Gabriel Y. Yenglierеh	-	Municipal Director of Health
10.	Mrs Doris Dzifa Dordoye	-	Muni. Soc/Wel and Comm Dev. Officer
11.	Mr Wisdom Ahiawodze	-	Municipal Works Engineer
12.	Mr Kweku Alhassan	-	Municipal Physical Planning Officer
13.	Mr Theodore Glover Quartey	-	Director BAC
14.	Mr. Robert Taylor	-	Ghana Water Company (Elubo)
15.	Mr Felix Gbagamennu	-	Estate Officer
16.	Mr. Prosper Donkor	-	Municipal Environmental Health Officer
17.	Mr. Samuel Crabbe	-	ECG Manager
18.	Mr Thomas Mensah Voduh	-	NADMO
19.	Mr. Samuel Appiah	-	Transport Officer
20.	Mr Charles Awumi Sackey	-	Development Planning Officer
21.	Mr Ramson Ablenkwah	-	Assist. Development Planning Officer
22.	Mrs Lydia Ekumi	-	Gender Desk Officer
23.	Mr Kennedy Wilson	-	Municipal Statistics Officer
24.	Mr Charles Kolora	-	Information Services Department
25.	Mr Prince Abraham Dogbe	-	National Comm for Civic Education